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THE TIMES

Britain seeks urgent reforms for battery hens, page 3

The royal wedding in The Times



Many special features on the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, including a 76-page free colour magazine, will be published in *The Times* next week.

□ Monday: *The Times* guide to the world's monarchies. Our regional correspondents report on how the wedding will be celebrated outside London.

□ Tuesday: A colour magazine commemorating the wedding. It includes a personal reflection by the Archbishop of Canterbury and articles by Lady Stevas, Charles Douglas-Home, and Anthony Holden.

□ Wednesday: An extended report of the television interview with Prince Charles and Lady Diana by Angela Rippon and Andrew Gardner and a special guide to the events of the day, with Philip Howard pinpointing the highlights for television viewers and spectators.

□ Thursday—a special souvenir edition.

□ Today, in the continuing series of articles on preparations for the wedding, John Witherow reviews the "anti-wedding" day (page 2) and Alan Hamilton writes a profile of Michael Shea, press secretary to the Queen (page 12).

Mitterrand at nuclear base

President Mitterrand visited France's nuclear submarine base at the Ile Longue near Brest and lunched on board the submarine Terrible. The trip was his third to a major strategic defence establishment, and was to emphasize his socialist government's determination to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent Page 4

By-election joy for alliance

The alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats was euphoric after analysing the previous day's by-election victories. In the London borough of Lambeth two safe Labour seats were gained. Labour's percentage share of the vote there was more than halved, as was the Conservatives' Page 2

Tugendhat slates budget 'folly'

Mr Christopher Tugendhat the EEC's budget Commissioner, has angrily denounced the compromise budget proposals for 1982 produced by the ministers' council as a "folly". He said the way in which the draft budget had been produced was "shallow and insubstantial", and that cuts had been made with no discussion of their merits Page 4

West considers new Polish aid

New loans to Poland are being considered by leading European central banks to help the country buy raw materials and food. The banks' move follows Polish requests at the end of June for credits and guarantees totalling $1,200m from 15 Western nations Page 17

£10m riots bill

The four days of rioting in Liverpool could cost ratepayers £10m, with a police bill of £4m and compensation claims of £5m. Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, told the police committee his force had only 400 special riot helmets, one fifth of their needs

Merseyside docks plan, page 2

M6 faults report

The Government has accepted a report concluding that bearings on the Midlands Links viaducts on the M6 work properly and do not need wholesale replacement. Poor workmanship is blamed as a likely cause of some faults and several recommendations are made Page 3

£14m for horse

Robert Sangster, the racehorse owner who paid $3.5m (£1.8m) for a yearling in the United States this week, has been offered $20m (about £14m) by American breeders for Storm Bird, who has yet to race as a three-year-old Page 16

Uneasy peace as PLO and Israel pledge ceasefire

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

An uneasy peace settled on the border between Lebanon and Israel tonight after a ceasefire involving Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) brought a halt to two weeks of hostilities.

The two sides communicated their respective positions to President Reagan and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Fighting in the border region dropped to a trickle two hours after the Israeli agreement was announced in Jerusalem by Mr Philip Habib, Mr Reagan's special envoy, who has been shuttling between various Middle East capitals in an attempt to bring an end to *the intensive battles between* Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

The fragility of the ceasefire was emphasized tonight when a round of rockets was fired into the south Lebanon village of Clea, in the Christian enclave controlled by Major Haddad. Three residents were said by the Israelis to have been wounded.

Asked for the PLO position on the cessation of hostilities, Palestinian officials said this had been communicated to Dr Waldheim, and that Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, was still waiting for a reply. But the officials said Mr Arafat had already told United Nations intermediaries that the guerrillas would observe a ceasefire if the Israelis did the same.

Major General William Callaghan, commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and General Emmanuel Erskine, the coordinator of United Nations forces in the Middle East, have liaised between Mr Arafat and Dr Waldheim. Neither Israel nor the United States recognizes the PLO and, therefore, no direct talks have been held with the Palestinian leader.

Mr Habib arrived in Israel this morning from talks with Saudi Arabian leaders in Jiddah, and went immediately into conference with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. Mr Habib had earlier visited Lebanon, and a special Israeli Cabinet meeting was held to consider the proposals he had brought from the two Arab countries.

Mr Habib said after the meeting: "I have reported to President Reagan that as of 13.30 hours local time, all hostile military activities between Lebanon and Israeli territory will cease." Mr Begin then said: "The Government of Israel endorses this statement."

Other Israeli officials appeared to emphasize the temporary nature of the ceasefire, saying that Israel wanted to have time to analyze the political and security situation.

In Beirut, officials denied speculation that the Lebanese Government had made any concessions to achieve a cessation to the fighting. They said the new arrangement was the outcome of pressure on Israel by the United Nations Security Council and other international powers friendly to Lebanon. The United States and Saudi Arabia have been coordinating their efforts to put an end not only to the Israel-PLO fighting, but to Syrian-Israeli conflict over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. While Mr Habib was trying to handle the missile issue from the Israeli end, Saudi Arabia was leading an Arab diplomatic drive to deal with the crisis.

It *is* generally believed here that Washington, through Mr Habib, has managed to persuade Israel to give Arab diplomacy a chance to make progress on the domestic Lebanese level, which would inevitably put some constraints on the military activities of the PLO in Lebanon.

A four-state Arab League committee, comprising the foreign ministers of Saudi *Arabia, Kuwait, Syria and* Lebanon, is scheduled to meet in Beirut tomorrow to resume its efforts at finding a settlement to the six-year-old Lebanese crisis.

□ Jerusalem: By nightfall there had still been no significant breaches of an agreement which could have far-reaching effects for the stability of the Middle East (Christopher Walker writes).

As soon as details of the ceasefire were announced in Jerusalem, there was considerable scepticism among opposition politicians about the claimed non-involvement of the Palestinians. This aspect is expected to provoke bitter political exchanges next week. Mr Begin had earlier been accused of boosting the status of the PLO through the Israeli air raids, of the past fortnight.

Israeli sources today claimed Israel will continue her reconnaissance flights over Lebanon. The sources also claimed that any attempt by the Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon to reequip or redeploy their long-range weaponry would be regarded by Israel as a breech of the agreement.

Reagan welcomes progress

□ Washington: President Reagan welcomed the ceasefire as a hopeful and encouraging sign of peace in the Middle East, the White House said today (Nicholas Hirst writes).

The ceasefire follows two days in which the administration first showed its exasperation with Mr Begin's Government with public criticism from Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and then as rapidly as the attacks were made, official spokesmen attempted to mute their impact.

It would be tempting to argue that the Administration began to show its irritation, just at the right point to push Israel to a ceasefire. But the feeling here is far more than the Administration has lurched from one crisis to another, reacting to events as they happened and, at times, making itself look somewhat ridiculous.

There can be no doubt, however, that attitudes to Israel have been changing throughout America. As the *Washington Post* points out in a leading article *today, Israel's attacks* on civilian targets have left it in danger of losing the moral edge it was seen to have.

Israeli sea raid, page 4



Face-to-face between Mr Habib and Mr Begin in Jerusalem.

Mrs Nancy Reagan greets onlookers at the United States Ambassador's residence in London last night.

Full engagement book for Mrs Reagan

By John Witherow

Mrs Nancy Reagan, first lady of the United States, has squeezed more engagements into the week before the royal wedding than Alice's white rabbit.

She arrived in London on the presidential jet, Foxtrot 1 on Thursday night accompanied by 12 security guards, a party of aides including her hairdresser, five hat boxes, an assortment of dresses, several jars of jellybeans and a present of a Steuben glass bowl for the royal couple.

Mrs Reagan, who is here to represent the American Government while her husband attempts to steer a new tax package through Congress, unpacked yesterday before attending a private dinner in Ascot with Mr and Mrs John Heinz, head of the company which manufactures 57 varieties.

The rest of her schedule includes lunch with the Prime Minister at Chequers, a dinner with Princess Alexandra, watching the Prince of Wales play polo at Windsor tomorrow, a reception at the Bank of England after the wedding, and dinner with Lord Carrington.

She will also attend two receptions at Buckingham Palace where she has said she will shake hands with the Queen rather than curtsy.

Buckingham Palace, eager to avoid a diplomatic incident, said this was not unprecedented. It does, however, follow the republican furore in the United States when Mrs Leonore Annenberg, the wife of the former United States Ambassador to London, curtsied to the Prince of Wales earlier this year.

In between times she will meet friends, lay a wreath at St Paul's in memory of American Servicemen, visit the Harlem Ballet, the Spastics Society and call on Princess Margaret.

She is also due to take tea with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother tomorrow. The Queen Mother is reported to be out of bed and recovering after a minor infection caused by a small infected ulcer on her shin.

The week-long visit will be the longest period the first lady has spent apart from the President in 29 years, and her press secretary said she is already missing him and telephones daily.

The reason for her early arrival in London was to fit in all the engagements and because the Prince, who she has met three times, asked her to the polo match, when he plays for England II against Spain.

Mrs Reagan is evidently delighted to be attending the wedding. She has already selected her dress, which is almost as closely guarded a secret as the design for Lady Diana's wedding gown.

Her favourite colour is said to be red but there is no likelihood that she will be wearing such a dress on Wednesday. Details of the robe will be revealed on Tuesday, the day before the world gets to see Lady Diana's dress.

"We do not want to compete with the bride", her press secretary added.

She has been to Britain on four previous occasions, each time with her husband.

Royal interview, page 2

Labour and TUC map their path to expansion

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

An outline plan by which a future Labour government would hope to work with the trade unions to restore full employment in an expanding economy was presented by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, at a joint press conference in London yesterday.

It was prepared by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee and is to be put before the congress and the party conference in the autumn.

"We do not say it solves all the problems", Mr Foot said more than one. But the document was proof, he said, that there was an alternative to the present horrific situation.

On the central question of incomes, there is a clear readiness, indeed a commitment, to discuss wages, something that has not appeared in recent years in documents drafted by Labour's national executive committee alone.

Expansion will require "a new national understanding", the authors say at the outset, which "demands an agreement . . . on the distribution of income and wealth"; and, later: "Negotiators . . . should have regard to the impact of settlements on prices".

The occasion for such negotiations would be a "national economic assessment" of the prospects for growth and the division of resources.

It would "embrace such issues as the share of national income going to profits, to earnings from employment, to rents, social benefits, and other incomes".

But the phrase "incomes policy" was taboo at yesterday's press conference. Mr Foot disowned it. And Mr Murray, when asked if there could be expansion without *it*, interpreted it as meaning permanent wage restraint: nothing so negative was contemplated, he said.

The policy document says the objective is to bring about a return to full employment as early as possible. The holy grail is identified early as "investment-led growth". A new price commission, it says, *is the essential basis of* an agreed policy to control inflation.

The "national economic assessment", as it took shape yesterday, amounted to the permanent involvement of the unions and employers in running the economy and in planning public expenditure and tax levels.

Mr Foot said: "I would hope that, before introducing a budget, there would be proper discussion with the trade union movement". It would become a proper, regular arrangement and would have, he hoped, a big influence on the Government's fiscal and financial policies.

The document commits Labour again to import controls, but again in more careful terms than the national executive on its own might have chosen.

It calls for "import penetration ceilings" on an industry-by-industry basis, enforced by a range of measures including tariffs and quotas (Mr Murray said the TUC would press for import controls on motor vehicles, for instance).

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Leading article, page 13

Whitelaw gives police 13% rise

By Stewart Tendler and Donald Macintyre

The police have been awarded a 13.2 per cent pay rise after a government decision to ignore cash limits and honour the terms of Lord Edmund-Davies's formula linking police pay to the average earnings index.

The announcement by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, came as firemen were promised similar protection from government limits. Their Labour-dominated local authority employers body agreed to honour the fire service pay formula in November.

The police award will add to the sense of grievance felt by civil servants and ambulancemen but appeared unlikely last night to upset the prospects of a settlement by either group at 7.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Ministers were undecided until a few weeks ago whether to honour the police formula, given their commitment to containing public sector pay, but reached a decision in the light of the dangers to which the police have been exposed during the recent riots.

The official side of the police joint negotiating board has made it clear to the Police Federation, which represents lower ranks, that it is to examine whether to continue honouring the present formula in future years, under a clause in Lord Edmund-Davies's 1978 report which permits reconsideration by either side.

But it also cited the special position of police in being forbidden by law to strike and affirmed that any change would be by negotiation. Police pay should continue to be linked in some from to general earnings levels, it said.

The decision to honour the pay formula for 32,000 firemen, whose current qualified basic rate is £126 per week, arises from the May council elections after which the Conservatives lost control of the employers' side of the National Joint Council for the Fire Service.

The pay award for 120,000 policemen takes effect in September. It is based on an average earnings index formula running from May to May each year, recommended in the Edmund-Davies report.

It means that a constable at the start of his career will earn £5,610, compared with £4,956 now. A chief superintendent after three years experience will earn £18,003, compared with £15,903.

In London, officers receive extra payments. The current London weighting is still being negotiated and stands at £588. The London allowance will rise from £894 to £1,011. An experienced chief superintendent's pay in London will rise from £16,212 to £18,351.

At the annual conference of the Police Federation, representing officers to the rank of chief inspector earlier this year, there was a *suspicion* among delegates that the Government might feel trapped by the Edmund-Davies formula.

Since the Government came into office in 1979 the police *have received awards of 13.5* per cent in that year and 21.3 per cent last year.

A police constable with 15 years experience at present earns an average annual salary of £7,848. Pay for a qualified ambulanceman (average earnings) is £6,878, for a fireman (average earnings) £7,020, and in the Civil Service an executive officer grade four (computer programmer) earns £5,206.

□ Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley, last night tabled a Commons question to Mr Whitelaw about the rise (the Press Association reports). He said: "It is a slap in the face for nurses and civil servants when they see that the police get virtually what they want without asking.

"It leads one to the suspicion that the Government see the police as their main instrument of policy in the future in containing trade unionists and any people who are making any sign of protest."

Home phone bills to rise by 13% in November

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom has announced a proposed increase in tariffs which will raise the average residential customer's bill by about 13 per cent while raising the business subscriber's by half that amount.

The effect on the average residential bill of £36.55 is an increase of £5 a quarter and on the average business bill of £211, an increase of £14.50.

The proposed increases will take effect from November. Although they represent an average increase in customers' bills of 9.5 per cent, there is a substantial readjustment in favour of business.

A statement issued by the corporation said: "We have kept our promise not to increase prices within 12 months of the last increase in November 1980.

"The extra cost of the proposed increases will fall more heavily on residential customers, with higher charges for local calls; but there are reductions for international services and there will be favourable changes for some trunk calls later in 1982."

It has been widely predicted that British Telecom at an early opportunity would seek to adjust their tariffs.

British Telecom has about 15 million residential subscribers and 4 million business users. The businesses generate about 60 per cent of the corporation's revenue.

Included in the proposals, which have been presented to the Post Office Users National *Council, are two options*. One is an increase in rental over the year of £8 and the other £6 but with higher charge for some calls.

According to the corporation, since the period October 1975 Telecom prices have increased by 34.5 per cent against a rise in the retail price index of 106.4 per cent. However, before that period, the telephone charges had increased substantially.

British Telecom states that rising costs over the past 12 months make the new tariff changes inevitable.

Chart, page 17

MP reselected despite sons' schooling

From Our Correspondent Hull

Despite left-wing criticisms for sending two sons to a public school Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, was reselected as prospective parliamentary candidate by his constituency management committee last night.

The voting by secret ballot was 37 for Mr McNamara and 24 for the only other nomination, Mr Eliot Morley, a Hull city councillor who had the support of the left.

Both Mr McNamara's sons won places at the Roman Catholic Ampleforth College, north Yorkshire, on music scholarships.

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, was reselected by his constituency party in Leeds, East as their prospective parliamentary candidate last night by 39 votes to six.

Innocent man in rape case freed after 30 months

A man who was described as a beast after he was convicted two years ago for raping a 10-year-old Girl Guide, ws cleared by the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Lawton ordered the immediate discharge of Mr Edward John Covill, aged 32, who has spent 30 months in jail.

Mr Covill, of Park Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in custody since March, 1979 and given a six-year jail sentence after his conviction in Birmingham on September 26 the same year, had his conviction quashed and sentence set aside.

Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Mr Justice Thompson and Mrs Justice Heilbron, said there was no doubt that Mr Covill, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, had been the victim of a miscarriage of justice.

The judge praised the team of 12 policemen from the Warwickshire force whose intensive inquiries after the file was reopened in January this year, led to the prosecution today announcing that Mr Covill's appeal would not be opposed.

Mr Covill's first action after his release was to thank two of the officers who cleared him, Supt John Atkins and Det Sergeant Graham Sutherland.

He said: "I am so grateful to them; but for their investigations I would still be in prison. I am really looking forward to going home and having a champagne celebration.

"My friends believed I was innocent throughout and supported me. In fact the whole town was behind me", he added before walking out into the Strand bedecked with flags and bunting for the royal wedding.

Mr Covill was described yesterday as being of low intelligence and often seen walking in the streets of Stratford with his mother. His ordeal began after the attack on the girl in Shottery Fields, Stratford, on February 27, 1979.

The Girl Guide could not identify Mr Covill, but he was in the vicinity of the rape and used a distinctive brand of after-shave as described by the victim.

He also made inconsistent statements to the police, and Lord Justice Lawton said yesterday it was not really surprising that, after the conviction, the lawyers then acting for Mr Covill could not settle grounds of appeal for him.

Justice, the law reform group, became interested in the case and the file was reopened when the mother of the victim received a letter, purporting to come from her daughter's attacker.

Lord Justice Lawton said the author also gave details of a similar sex attack on another young girl, in Cheltenham in 1976, and the details were such that he must have been that attacker. There was no evidence linking Mr Covill to Cheltenham. Police inquiries then moved to the file on three unsolved sex crimes in Hertfordshire in 1979, crimes Mr Covill could not possibly have committed.

The Warwickshire team unearthed 12 witness statements after the Stratford attack which were not available during Mr Covill's trial.

A tractor driver in one of them described how a stranger had approached him in Shottery Fields on the day of the attack, asking about footpaths and the age of pupils at the school nearby.

From a description he gave of the stranger, the appeal judge said yesterady that that man could not have been Mr Covill.

Who wrote the letter to the Stratford victim's mother is unknown. Police checked all Mr Covill's family, friends and his cellmates at Gloucester, in an attempt to trace the author. Mr Covill will have to apply to the Home Office for compensation.

Big rise in jobless graduates

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The unemployment rate for university and polytechnic graduate this year is expected to jump to between 15 and 20 per cent, three times higher than the rate two years ago. There are already signs that the dearth of suitable jobs is causing a "brain drain"

Figures to be released at the end of next month *show* that of nearly 70,000 university graduates last year whose destinations were known, more than 8 *per* cent still had no job by the end of December compared with only 4.9 per cent the preceding year.

The comparable unemployment rate for some 11,000 students who graduated from polytechnics last year was more than 11 per cent, compared with 7.3 per cent the previous year.

Both the figures for the universities and the polytechnics apply to first degree students only and exclude overseas students.

Mr Tony Raven, chairman of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, said yesterday that on present trends he expected the overall graduate unemployment rate this year to be 50-100 per cent higher than *last year*.

That would mean that between 15 and 20 per cent of graduates would still be without any kind of job six months after graduation.

The number of graduates taking jobs abroad is still a small proportion of the total; but the sharp increase in numbers is causing concern. Figures so far unpublished show that the number going abroad doubled from 700 in 1979 to about 1,400 last year.

As usual, those with arts degrees are having the greatest difficulty finding jobs. The unemployment rate last December among the 1980 arts graduates was 13 per cent for men and 9 per cent for women, compared with 9 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women graduates in social studies, 9 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women graduates in the pure *sciences*, and only 5 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women in the applied sciences.

Job vacancies are well down on 1979. The worst affected areas appear to be the mechanical engineering industry where the number of vacancies are down by more than a half; commerce, other than banking and insurance, where they are down by two-fifths; electronics and computing, down by nearly a third; and the construction and manufacturing industries, down by a fifth.

University results service, page 6

By-election euphoria for Liberals and SDP

By Ian Bradley

Social democrats and Liberals were in a mood approaching euphoria yesterday after a night in which they recorded seven victories in local council by-elections.

In Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, a social democrat standing with Liberal support polled 52 per cent of the vote to win a district council seat from Labour. In Guisborough, Cleveland, the SDP took two seats and the Liberals one in a town council election. The Liberals also gained a seat from the Conservatives in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, on Wycombe District Council.

The most spectacular victory was in Lambeth, London, where two previously safe Labour seats fell to SDP and Liberal candidates. The dramatic nature of the result became clear yesterday as local SDP supporters worked out the arithmetic of their triumph.

The SDP and Liberal candidates took 49 per cent of the vote in a ward where they had not previously stood. Labour's share of the vote dropped from 66 per cent in the 1978 local elections to 32 per cent, and the Conservatives' from 33 to 15 per cent.

Thursday night's victories bring to six the number of SDP gains since the party started contesting local council by-elections at the beginning of this month. Altogether, the SDP has contested eight seats. Its other victories were in Sedgefield, Durham, on July 2, and in the Walkergate ward of Newcastle City Council on July 16.

In the two other council seats it has fought, in North Kensington, London, July 2 and Nottingham on Thursday, the SDP came second to Labour, pushing the Conservatives into third place.

Since the county council elections on May 6, the Liberals have fought about 80 local authority by-elections. They have gained 13 seats, held six and lost two.

In many of the seats that they previously held, they have considerably increased their share of the vote. On Thursday, for example, in the Tuebrook ward of Merseyside Metropolitan Council, their vote went up from 44 to 69 per cent.

At a by-election in the Trafford ward of Manchester City Council, Liberals came from third to first place and in Yeovil, Somerset, the party last Thursday won its seventeenth successive victory in local government elections.

However, in Haringey, London, a Liberal standing with SDP support came third in a by-election on July 2.

Although there are likely to coming summer holiday weeks, the flow has not completely abated.

The SDP is looking forward to contesting vacant seats on Coventry and Birmingham city councils and Stroud Town Council and the Liberals have candidates in the field in Harlow, Essex (where there is a by-election today), Market Bosworth, Leicestershire and Avon.

□ Mr Neville Sandelson, Social Democrat MP for Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington, said last night that Mr Roy Jenkins should be the future leader of the SDP-Liberal alliance (Philip Webster writes).

In a speech in his constituency calling for total partnership between the social democrats and Liberals, Mr Sandelson said: "In Roy Jenkins we have a leader to inspire us all and to infuse a spirit of fellowship into the campaign that the alliance will wage in the country".

It was the first public declaration by an SDP MP that one of the party's leaders should eventually head the alliance and, after the intervention on Thursday by Mr Mike Thomas, Social Democrat MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, stating that half the prospective candidates adopted by the Liberals should step down in favour of SDP members, it seemed likely to cause further offence to the Liberals.

Mr Sandelson said last night that he was expressing a personal view and did not intend to be provocative.

In his speech he said that the formation of a successful alliance would demand mutual sacrifice from both parties.

"Together we can form the next government and give Britain a better future but if we squabble over our own petty empires we shall both vanish into electoral dust. There must be forbearance on both sides and a genuine willingness to give and take".

After the embarrassments experienced this week over the Croydon, North-West, candidature and Mr Thomas's vehemently rejected proposal, leaders of both parties yesterday seized gratefully on the joint electoral successes in London and Cleveland.

Significantly, Dr David Owen, who rank and file Liberals have regarded as the least enthusiastic supporter of the alliance among the four SDP leaders, said the results "vindicate the wisdom of forging an electoral arrangement with the Liberals".

In a joint statement on the by-election success in Lambeth, London, the two parties said: "If social democrats and Liberals working together can do this to Ted Knight and annihilate the Tory vote at the same time, both Labour and Tory must now know that no seat of theirs is safe."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said: "This is a remarkable result for the Liberals and social democrats. It is the first positive example of electoral gain for the alliance resulting from local agreement between the two parties."

And in another sideswipe at Mr Thomas, he added: "This is the way forward—doubting Thomases, please note."

Authors say 'yes but' to ministers PLR plan

By Frances Gibb

A draft scheme for a public lending right under which authors will receive payment according to how often their books are borrowed from libraries was announced by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, in London yesterdty.

It is proposed that one the basis of books borrowed from a sample of 16 libraries a pool of £2m (less administrative costs) will be divided proportionately among authors.

The scheme, on which the Government is inviting comments, comes more than two years after the passing of the Public Lending Right Act, 1979. That established the right for authors to benefit from loans of their books and required a scheme setting out the details to be arranged.

Mr. Channon said he hoped that after consultation, which closes on December 30, the scheme could go before Parliament for approval and come into force in the new year.

Payments, which, it is estimated, will work out at about a halfpenny a loan, may begin in 1982-83, he said. They are subject to tax.

The Act creates a right of personal property, which will exist for 50 years after the author's death. The lending right can be assigned or renounced.

The 16 sample libraries will be changed every four years. They will be chosen by Mr John Sumsion, who takes up his post as Registrar of Public Lending Right on September 1. Their administrative costs are expected to be 10 to 15 per cent of the £2 pool from which they will be reimbursed.

The loans on which payment will be based will be calculated each year.

The scheme was in general welcomed by authors' societies yesterday. But the Writers' Guild of Great Britain and the Society of Authors criticized it on two counts: First, that payments will not be made to foreign writers whose countries have a public lending right under which British authors benefit; and second, that the scheme involves a £500 maximum payment for any one book.

The societies fear that any one popular author will be able to "scoop the pool".

Miss Brigid Brophy, member of the books' committee of the Writers' Guild, a leading campaigner for public lending right, and an architect of the scheme, said yesterday: "All writers are extremely glad to see it at last. It is very much the scheme we negotiated with the civil servants."

But the Guild was concerned about the method of payment. "As there is not a flat rate per loan, but payment depending on how many writers register and how many loans there are, it is possible for a writer to scoop the pool, leaving remarkably little for every one else."

The Guild and the Society of Authors favour a top limit on payment for each author, instead of for each book. Mr Mark Le Fanu, joint secretary of the Society, said the limit on one author should be £1,500.

He also said that if Britain did not make reciprocal payments to German authors, Germany might cease payments to British authors, which has so far amounted to about £50,000, although the scheme has only just begun.

Law upsets role of the breadwinner

Man can no longr be presumed to be the breadwinner, the Court of Appeal yesterday in a majority decision.

It held that the dismissal of a woman travel agency clerk the day after her wedding on the presumption that her husband was the breadwinner amounted to unlawful sex discrimination.

The judges awarded £100 compensation to Rosalind Coleman, aged 21, of Holmwood Court, Stoke Newington, London, for injured feelings.

She was dismissed the day after her marriage to a man who worked for a rival travel agency. The two agencies feared that the close "pillow talk" relationship between the couple might lead to their inadvertently leaking trade secrets.

Mrs Coleman's employers, Skyrail Oceanic Ltd, trading as Goodmos Tours, of St Andrews Street, Holborn Circus, London, had discussed with her husband's employers what should be done when the couple married.

Mr Arthur Mozes, Skyrail's managing director, had said: "As the husband was presumably the breadwinner, we thought it fairer to handle it amicably from our end."

So the day after the wedding, which he attended, Mr Mozes dismisse Mrs Coleman.

The Equal Opportunities Commission, backing Mrs Coleman's sex discrimination claim, argued that assumptions of that kind about women, not based on evidence, amounted to unlawful discrimination on the grounds of their sex.

Lord Justice Lawton said yesterday: "I am satisfied that the dismissal of a woman based upon an assumption that men are more likely than women to be the primary supporters of their spouses and children can amount to discrimination under the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act."

He was backed by Sir David Cairns. But Lord Justice Shaw disagreed.

The judges allowed an appeal by Mrs Coleman against a ruling of the Employment Appeal Tribunal last year.

Countdown to the royal wedding

At ease: The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer during their visit to the Cheshire Regiment at Tidworth Hampshire, yesterday.

The Colonel and his Lady on parade

From Alan Hamilton
Tidworth, Hampshire

It must be presumed that the item "Soldier" did not appear on the list of most-wanted royal wedding presents between "sheets" and "toaster".

However, the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer will have to find a spare mantlepiece end for a 12-inch high silver replica of an infantryman of the Cheshire Regiment, circa 1843.

The regiment's official wedding present, paid for by a military-style voluntary collection among the officers and men, was presented to the couple yesterday, Friday, by Colonel Michael Dauncey, on the parade ground of the Cheshire's base at Aliwall Barracks, Tidworth, watched by a large crowd of Cheshires circa 1981, and their wives and families.

Lady Diana, wearing a pale blue and white dress with yellow trimmings and no hat, and clutching a large jolly white handbag received the gift with her customary grace and smile.

She showed it to her fiancé, who fingered it admiringly as one does an electric carving knife. "Contributions were so generous that I have made a profit," Colonel Dauncey remarked.

Prince Charles, wearing his uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment but in shirt-sleeve order in the teeth of a chilly breeze, began: "I want to thank you more than I can possible say". Then he corrected himself: "I am finding it difficult to remember to say 'we'".

The strain of premarital tension appears to be telling. Or, in the Prince's own words to the assembled 1st Battalion "I have got to the stage where I feel I am disappearing up my own fundamental." An explanation which drew a gale of appreciative military laughter.

Lady Diana continued to smile bravely, casting frequent furtive sideways glances which are becoming her trademark and which sometimes make her appear, when seen from the side, to have no eyeballs.

Prince Charles had arrived by Wessex helicopter from London, 20 minutes behind schedule, and spent most of the morning on the Bulfort Firing Ranges, where he let rip with a Gimpy—a General Purpose Machine Gun—loosing off 150 rounds at the targets.

He then presented awards to winners of a "March and Shoot" competition and had his picture taken with them.

He was later joined in private in the officers' mess by Lady Diana, who had been driven from London in the Prince's dark blue Aston Martin.

The couple met soldiers' wives and children. Lady Diana was presented with a yellow rose, and several very small children told her bluntly that they knew her name without being introduced.

"How do you know?" she asked. "Because", they said, as children do.

Republicans rock against royalty

By John Witherow

Early on Wednesday morning as the crowds gather in The Mall and the nation settles down in front of its television sets, a small group of young socialists will clamber on board a coach in south London and set off for a day-trip to Boulogne.

Like a number of other groups heading for the Continent or Ireland, their excursion is not a shopping expedition or an excuse to gorge themselves on the local delicacies. It is smply an attempt to escape these shores for a republican country on the day of the royal wedding.

One group heading for Boulogne has placed an advertisement in the *Socialist Worker* which reads: "A bas les noces royales — vive la république rouge". Another rebel group intent on a similar trip to the French port, which has the added advantage of a socialist government, intends to meet the mayor for fraternal discussions.

Mr Eddie McParland, who is organizing a trip by hovercraft to Calais, explained: "We are simply trying to get away from all the fuss over Big Ears' wedding". Across the country, a group of about 300 Welshmen are planning to travel to Dublin to be entertained by anti-British songs.

But the protest against the wedding is not limited to such sorties. At several places around Britain small republican groups will gather at houses, offices, pubs, rock concerts and picnics to avoid the exhaustive media coverage.

You can for example, attend a "Funk the Wedding" concert at Clissold Park in Stoke Newington, or take part in a "Rock for a Red Republic" at the inaptly named Britannia pub in Hackney.

In Bolton there will be a "Stuff the Wedding day out" (formal dress optional), and at Waltham Forest a "red republican picnic". In Oxford you are invited to stuff the wedding and then stuff yourself. In Glasgow and Sheffield "Rock against Royalty" concerts are being planned.

Mr Joe Brady, of Peterborough, is taking 40 people on a coach trip to the Lake District. Radios and televisions will be banned and anyone caught mentioning the wedding will be thrown off the coach. "We want everyone on board to stay in blissful ignorance of that event", he said.

While the participants in Mr Brady's trip will be issued with tee-shirts proclaiming: "I hate Prince Charles", other republicans can kit themselves out with badges depicting the Prince and Lady Diana on a fork in flames. The caption, predictably enough, is "Toast the Royal Couple".

And in South Yorkshire, a labour-controlled council newspaper got into trouble for placing a free advertisement for "stuff the wedding" badges. One of the most eagerly awaited events for republicans at Clay Cross was abandoned after threats to burn down the social centre where the meeting was to be held.

Mr Clifford Fox, a councillor, who intended to have a complete anti-royal cultural event, said the unions had been instructed not to work because of the threats. Instead, they were considering flying the red flag or no flags at all from a town hall nearby.

The left-wing press has also taken to the wedding with a vengeance. The *Socialist Review*, the monthly magazine of the Socialist Workers' Party, has a feature entitled "The horrible history of the house of Windsor".

The tone of the piece is portrayed by this extract: "If Charles is going to be King because . . . of his descent, it must be admitted that his family's record is so spectacularly sordid, and so riddled with malice and accident, that he would do better to try and change his name and lead a normal life".

But despite these events and the upsurge in unemployment since 1977, opposition to royalty does not appear to be as widespread as at the time of the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Mr William Hamilton, the Labour MP for Fife Central and a well-known opponent of the Royal Family, did not feel inclined to discuss what he considered to be a distasteful matter.

His intention on the day of the wedding was to garden, read a book and avoid the television. According to estimates of the television audience, however, he will be in a very small minority.

How the ragging Prince took his punishment

The Prince of Wales was beaten twice by the headmaster of Cheam School for ragging in the dormitory, but says: "I was one of those people for whom corporal punishment actually worked."

The headmaster, Mr Peter Beck, now retired, has been invited to the royal wedding.

The disclosure comes in an interview in next week's *Radio Times*, given before his engagement. The Prince says he quite enjoyed Cheam, his first boarding school. "We had two headmasters when I was there, which was odd. They took turns at beating us. I was beaten twice.

"I was ragging in the dormitory and things. I went on doing it and I was warned, in fact we all were, that we would get beaten and I got beaten. I did not do it again."

Of Gordonstoun he says: "It was not very nice getting up at ten to seven in the morning in the winter in the pitch dark and running about in shorts and nothing else but a pair of gym shoes.

"But you only ran a matter of 100 yards, then got under a hot shower and then a cold shower. You did not have cold showers by themselves.

"It was quite a harsh regime in a way but it does do a great deal for one's character. Although there is always a certain percentage on which none of this would have any effect. I happen to be one of those people, by chance, that it worked with.

"I had a fairly well developed conscience and that is really what you need in order to be disciplined basically."

The Prince says he had little education at Buckingham Palace, although a French tutor was once engaged during a school holiday. "It was a studied disaster because we spent the whole holiday trying to avoid him, so that did not work.

His only other such instruction was in mathematics "because I am moronic when it comes to mathematics".

Recalling his term at Aberystwyth University, he says he was greeted with apathetic interest, but slowly broke down the barriers. By the time he left, people were very friendly

The Navy gave him an opportunity to read much more and he wishes he had done A level English. At one point, he says, he got a very good friend to give him a whole list of books she thought he should read.

"I was riveted particularly by Hardy and I must read some more. When I am ill I love it because I can then read."

HOSPITALS WILL BE ON ALERT

By Staff Reporters

London hospitals, at the request of the London Ambulance Service and the Metropolitan Police, are to be on stand-by on the day of the royal wedding next Wednesday with far greater staffing than usual for a public holiday. The major incidents team at St Bartholomew's Hospital will be alerted with support, if needed, from other large hospitals.

A spokesman for St Bartholomew's said yesterday that the alert was simply a precaution and was supplementary to the routine increase in accident and emergency cover on public holidays.

As thousands of towns, villages and cities throughout Britain planned street parties and other events to mark the day, the Royal Automobile Association predicted widespread delays and diversions.

The most parties will be in London, where much of the centre will be shut to traffic from before dawn on Wednesday, with parking likely to be scarce.

The royal couple will travel by train and car after their wedding to their honeymoon suite at the former home of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, at Broadlands, Romsey, in Hampshire.

Security clamp as Mason criticizes hunger strike

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Tight security surrounded Mr Roy Mason, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said during a visit to the province yesterday, that provisional Sinn Fein and those in the Maze prison should have learnt their lesson by now.

Mr Mason said no reputable body in the world supported them. Representatives of the European Commission for Human Rights, the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace and the International Red Cross which have all been closely involved in the present crisis, had visited the prison near Belfast, but had given them no support.

"They should not now be asking any more of their people to fast themselves to death when no reputable organization in Britain or the world will give them any support," he said.

He was in the province as Labour agriculture spokesman and met representatives from the farming and fishing industries.

In the Maze the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, today entering the sixty-fifth and sixty-forth days respectively of their fast, continued to worsen. In the present campaign, during which six men have died, only Robert Sands has spent longer on hunger strike. He lasted 66 days before his death on May 5.

A booby-trap bomb injured two men, one of them seriously, when it exploded, ripping through a delivery van in west Belfast yesterday. The van had been hijacked earlier in the Andersonstown estate and driven to Glen Road where it was left, it is believed, as a trap to lure security forces.

A member of the firm which owned the van went and checked it and apparently decided it was safe to drive away.

Two men are in hospital in Belfast with head injuries after security forces fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters early yesterday. A man aged 37 is said to be seriously ill after soldiers were attacked as they cleared temporary barricades in the Cullingtree area of Divis flats, and a man aged 22 was hit after an attack on Andersonstown police station.

□ Geneva: The International Committee of the Red Cross will again visit Maze prisoners within a few months, it announced yesterday.

The all-Swiss committee's three-man delegation has already begun preparing its report on conditions at the prison. It will be submitted to Britain next week.—AP.

PIE COMPANY FINED £100

A pie company was fined £100 yesterday for having in its possession minced meat from a knacker's yard. Fleur-de-Lys Pies West, of Cardiff, a member of the Avana Group, was ordered to pay £5,000 costs to Swansea City Council, which brought the prosecution.

Ten charges alleging the possession of minced meat containing horse meat were dismissed.

Mr Griff David, chairman of the court, said the company had not exercised due diligence.

TUC threat to Howe over State group sales

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday that the country faced a "long, cold, hard winter" if the Government persisted with plans to sell parts of the nationalized industries.

After a meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe they said industrial action against plans to sell the high street gas showrooms could spread to the water and power industries.

The unexpectedly blunt warning came in talks sought by the TUC nationalized industries committee in the wake of a speech on July 1 in which Sir Geoffrey floated the possibility of further widespread denationalization.

The speech, to the Selsdon Group, not only defended previous sales, including the disposal of BP and British Aerospace shares, but also questioned the assumptions under which the big monopolie like railways, gas and electricity supply remain in public hands.

The TUC delegation, which included 13 members of the general council, appeared to have made the most of the occasion, with Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, at one point accusing the Chancellor of being a "privateer, robber and plunderer" of state industries.

The direct threat of joint industrial action if the Government persisted with its decision to sell the 900 gas showrooms came from the instigator of the meeting, Mr Frank Chapple, who is chairman of the committee.

Mr Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, claimed after the talks that government intentions to "privatize" parts of public industry exceeded its electoral mandate.

He described the proposals, including the sale of British Gas's £250m a year retail business as "doctrinaire vindictiveness which involves the fraudulent disposal of national assets".

GO-AHEAD FOR MERSEY DOCK PLAN

By John Young,
Planning Reporter

The Government approved in principle yesterday the redevelopment of the disused Albert Dock, in Liverpool, as a trade, industry and export centre.

But Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has withheld detailed consent for filling in the dock basin until he receives more details. Infilling has been strongly opposed by conservation groups, including the Victorian Society, the Merseyside Civic Society, and Save Britain's Heritage.

The dock buildings, which were completed in 1845, are listed Grade 1 and have been described as the finest in Europe. They have been disused since the closure of the South Docks in the mid-1960s and, while arguments have continued about their future, they have deteriorated.

At a public inquiry last January Gerald Zisman Associates, the would-be developers, argued that the scheme would be viable only if the basin were filled to provide a central square.

Mr Michael Montague-Smith, the inquiry inspector, recommended approval, subject to certain conditions. He said that, although infilling would detract from the setting of the buildings, it would assist in their rehabilitation

Permission was granted yesterday for filling in the adjoining Salthouse Dock and for removing some fixtures considered to be of no architectural interest. But other proposed changes, including replacing windows and converting the Dock Traffic Office, were refused.



Willey to quit at next election

Mr Fred Willey, Labour MP for Sunderland, North, who told his constituency party yesterday that he would not contest the next general election. He is chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and has been an MP since 1945. He will be 71 in November. His majority at the last election was 12,902.

RUGBY'S NEW VOICE

The BBC has appointed Mr Ray French, a Widnes teacher, to succeed Eddie Waring, its Rugby League commentator who retired at the end of last season after nearly 30 years. Mr French has played for England at both Rugby Union and League.

Opposition sets out recovery proposals

By Our Political Staff

The document entitled *Economic Issues facing the next Labour Government*, which was prepared by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee for approval by the congress and the party conference this autumn, begins:

Over the past two years the present Government has pursued a policy of division and confrontation in the management of the economy. The disastrous results of their monetarist and deflationary policies are clear for all to see, with the highest level of unemployment since 1933 and the biggest fall in output since 1931. There is an alternative: a programme of economic expansion which will raise output and and employment together.

The purpose of this joint statement is twofold: First, to reaffirm our commitment to economic growth, industrial renewal, expansion of public services, greater equality and democracy, and making Britain more economically successful. Second, to consider the immediate problems which could arise from a strategy of expansion.

Our objective can be simply stated: to bring about a return to full employment in Britain as early as possibe. This will involve the creation of many millions of new jobs against the background of rapid technological change. We look forward to the next Labour Government making full employment its central objective in economic policy.

Substantial increase in spending power

Our plans for expansion will involve a planned injection of substantial spending power into the economy. The most effective lever for expansion available to a government is its policy on tax and public spending.

The document argues for "import penetration ceilings" to protect particular industries, and for controls to prevent investment funds going overseas. International agreement would be sought. Exchange controls would be reimposed.

On industrial training the document says:

We will need to introduce a range of urgent, short-term measures by agreement with the trade unions to meet the increased demand for engineering and construction skills caused by the implementation of policies of economic growth. Alongside these short-term measures we must launch very large-scale training programmes, for scientists, engineers, and technicians, in the skills related to new technology. This must include action on the issues raised by the Finniston report.

The Manpower Services Commission must be the lynch pin for this massive national training and retraining effort.

Unions and managements will be asked to review their approach to training to ensure that outdated obstacles to the expansion and modernization of training are removed and replaced by new arrangements fully appropriate to the 1980s.

The final section, on inflation, reads in part as follows:

As the economy expands, increased production will help to reduce unit costs and increase productivity. This will help to ease the pressures on inflation. But we know from experience that a return to expansion will also bring with it serious new pressures on inflation. The need to get sterling down to a more realistic level will increase the cost of our imports. Companies will also be seeking to take advantage of an expandnig market to rebuild their profits, which, in many cases, have been hit hard by government policies.

An essential basis of such an agreed policy must be a firm commitment to controlling prices according to agreed criteria. To be effective, such controls must be backed by a new price commission.

Positive action to achieve equality

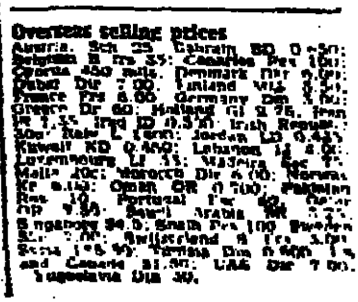
If such a system is to be at all effective in containing inflation, however, a central question has to be answered: which costs will be passed on to the consumer? If major items of cost are rising rapidly, for example, then unless we are prepared to squeeze profits almost out of existence, with obvious dangers to investment, such costs will have to be passed on into higher prices.

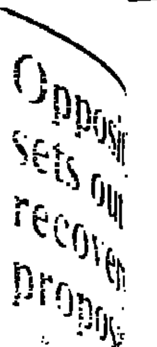
The objectives of the TUC and the Labour Party encompass not merely a return to economic growth and full employment but, also the realization of greater equality and social justice.

Certainly, the redistribution of income and wealth, through measures including a wealth tax, is a vital element in our joint approach to economic and social reconstruction. Our programme for equality must also include positive action to narrow the divide which at present exists not only between rich and poor, but between men and women, white and black, and North and South. We will seek to establish a new basis of economic management in which the trade unions, as well as employers, would be actively involved. We do not believe it is right to involve the trade unions merely when there is a crisis. Involvement of the trade unions will contribute to a wider understanding of the problems the nation faces and the responsibilities of government and industry in the light of these problems.

The TUC has emphasized the importance of treating workers in the public services fairly. These groups of workers face a special difficulty in deciding how far to press their claim by industrial action where this could directly affect the health and safety of the community. It is no solution to propose the removal from such workers of their right to take industrial action in the last resort. A better approach is for such groups to establish arrangements for negotiating pay and conditions which would provide them with the assurances that would make it unnecessary for them to resort to industrial action.

Leading article, page 13





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M6 viaducts safety report accepted by Government

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Government has accepted the conclusion of a consulting engineer's report that the bearings on the Midlands Links viaducts of the M6 are functioning as intended and that there is no need for wholesale replacement.

The report, by W. S. Atkins & Partners, is one of four commissioned by West Midlands County Council, acting for the Department of Transport, to allay public fears about the safety of the viaducts.

The report says that so far all the problems encountered appear to relate to failures of the beddings. Bearing friction may have been a factor in these failures; but a more likely cause was poor original workmanship.

Inspections had shown that many beddings had not been compacted properly and the voids left, combined with the action of salt water, had hastened their failure. A series of jacking tests on the bearings, which support the beams on elevated sections of the motorway, showed they were doing the job they were intended for.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday described the report as reassuring. But he said he had accepted several recommendations from Atkins & Partners to avoid trouble in future.

One of those was that the structure should be monitored twice a year and inspections should concentrate on deck joints, shear walls, bearings and beddings, and look for signs of distress at the base of pier columns.

The report also proposes that more jacking tests should be carried out to establish a broad trend in friction values at the bearings. On another recommendation, that bearings should be greased when the pistons are replaced, Mr Clarke said that would be given further consideration and a decision made soon.

There has been a series of faults in the viaducts in north Birmingham over the past few years. The first was severe cracking of the asphalt over the buried joints, causing deep cracks in the road surface. That has continued, and joints are still being replaced.

More recently, inspections have revealed trouble with the beddings to the bearings. In many places the mortar was found to be breaking away and gaps had appeared under the bearing plates.

Factory farming crisis

Britain to press EEC for urgent reforms

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Britain will have a rare chance in the final months of this year of influencing progress throughout the European Community towards eliminating the most criticized forms of factory farming.

When meetings of the EEC council of farm ministers resume late in September, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, will take the chair until the end of the year. That role will give him authority to write the ministers' agenda.

Members of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture have given him six months to produce evidence of advance throughout the Community against cruelty to calves, chickens and pigs. Meanwhile, the animal welfare lobby led by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will campaign at Westminster for the select committee's suggested reforms to be written into British law.

They include an end to grants for building factory farms, a ban on exclusively liquid feeds for calves, better government-backed training in welfare for farmworkers and regular farm inspections by state veterinary surgeons.

The select committee's report is one of the most radical official documents about farm animal welfare to be published in Britain. It marks an important victory for the disorganized legions of the animal welfare lobby over the highly disciplined political machines of the farmers' unions.

The committee concluded after taking evidence for eight months that ministries responsible for agriculture were much more interested in yields and profit than in welfare. "We have a feeling that welfare is still regarded as a tiresome complication engendered by vocal sentimentalists who need to be placated at minimum cost to producers' profits", the Conservative and Labour MPs on the select committee observed.

The farmers' unions realized as early as January that the initiative in the committee's deliberations was slipping away from them. The knowledge came when Mrs Fiona Dalrymple, convener of the pigs committee of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, said that shoppers would not pay extra for meat and eggs produced away from factory conditions.

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the committee, and a farmer for many years, said: "Will it interest you to know that following a visit of this select committee to an intensive veal unit in Normandy, I have not touched veal since, because of the way those calves are kept?".

Despite vigorous lobbying behind the scenes the farmers failed to regain the initiative and the select committee eventually demanded changes in many methods of keeping livestock in buildings.

☐ Chickens: The committee concentrated on battery chickens, which have succeeded veal calves in recent years as the main target for welfare campaigners. Almost all of more than 50 million egg-laying hens kept on British farms are housed in battery units, comprising tiers of cages ranged in long sheds.

The standard cage used in Britain measures 20in by 18in, and usually contains four or five birds. The conditions in which battery birds are kept are controlled by voluntary codes of practice. Welfare campaigners, led by the RSPCA, want a ban on battery cages. Sir Richard Butler, president of the NFU of England and Wales, said: "The poultry industry demands its retention. Any other system is bound to result in greatly increased egg prices."

Experiments on a government farm into economic alternatives, allowing birds more freedom to move, encouraged the select committee to demand an ultimate ban on battery cages throughout the EEC.

☐ Veal calves: Criticism of the system in which veal calves are penned in tight crates on liquid feeds throughout their lives has been muted by the growth in Britain of roofed yards where the animals circulate freely. The committee's report was a notable public relations coup for the company which has pioneered the new system.

But most veal sold in British restaurants is still bought from the much larger continental veal industries where tight crates and restricted feeding are widespread. The feed is controlled to produce white meat rather than pink, and Sir William called on British restaurateurs to abandon their "foolish addiction to excessively white meat".

☐ Pigs: Pigsties and pigs free to roam in fields and orchards are increasingly rare. Most British pigs are kept in sheds where conditions in some have been condemned by welfare campaigners.

Just over half of sows which become pregnant are kept in individual stalls, often with concrete floors and steel bars. The advantages are that the animals cannot fight over their food or injure each other, and inspection is easy.

Welfare activists condemn close confinement of sows without straw bedding, on the ground that it is cruel to an animal originally bred to root in and wander outside.



Caged battery hens: The unacceptable face of animal farming?

Bus groups to be investigated

By a Staff Reporter

Four publicly owned bus companies are to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as part of the Government's attempt to increase efficiency in the bus companies.

They are City of Cardiff Transport, West Midlands Passenger Transport Executive, and two National Bus Company subsidiaries, Bristol Omnibus and Trent Motor Traction.

The reference to the com-Minister for Consumer Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday, has been made on the initiative of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport.

The inclusion of the West Midlands undertaking does, however, reflect government concern at the policies of the recently elected Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council, which intends to cut fares by 20 to 25 per cent and give free transport to the unemployed.

The Government feels that, rather than increase the burden on ratepayers and taxpayers by cutting fares, bus companies should be looking at ways of keeping costs down by improving efficiency.

It hopes that the monopolies commission investigation, which starts in the autumn and is expected to take six months, will identify areas where savings can be made.

The choice of City of Cardiff Transport is also important because a change in the law last year has enabled private companies to run buses in the city and the monopolies commission will be able to assess the merits of the rival systems.

☐ CK Coaches, which operates a private bus service in Cardiff, said yesterday that it was being forced to lay off drivers because of spiteful tactics by the city council (Our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

Mr Keith Morris, managing director of CK Coaches, said that the city council had used ratepayers' money in a deliberate attempt to undercut his company on valuable school contracts.

The council replied: "Our tenders for the school contracts were lower than those of CK because of our efficiency and not for any other reason".

AGE LIMIT OF 16 ON SEX ADVICE

By a Staff Reporter

The impending government-backed campaign to encourage teenagers to seek contraceptive advice and combat growing numbers of unwanted pregnancies will not be directed at children aged less than 16, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

He said in a Commons written reply that the campaign, which the Health Education Council is due to launch in the autumn, arose from the Government's deep concern about the increasing number of unwanted pregnancies among unmarried teenage girls.

Ministers would be closely involved in decisions on the content of the advertising to ensure it did not encourage promiscuity or premature sexual activity. Advertising would probably be in national newspapers and magazines read by teenagers.

Unless there were exceptional circumstances, parents should be informed when advice was given to children, aged 16, Dr Vaughan said.

He had been asked for assurances about the campaign by Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, who was concerned about the harmful consequences of sexual intercourse among teenagers.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Mr Dan Summy, from Texas, 142 ft up the Glomar Challenger's drilling derrick.

Drilling to the centre of the earth

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Southampton

The lump of granite jutting up from the Atlantic 300 miles west of the British Isles, to form the tiny, barren Rockall island, is the destination of the deep sea research drilling ship, the Glomar Challenger, which sails from Southampton today.

Although the voyage's main purpose is to add to understanding of the minerals and forces shaping the earth's crust, the underwater plateau surrounding Rockall is an area that industrial geologists are eyeing for oil exploration when they are next forced to move into waters deeper than the North Sea.

In contrast, the scientific explorers on Glomar Challenger have deliberately chosen spots for drilling where they are least likely to strike pockets of oil and gas. For their ship is not equipped for the surges caused by bore holes tapping reservoirs of hydrocarbon.

But the analyses of the core samples of sediments and rocks taken from depths between 500m and 1,000m below the sea bed provide a guide to commercial geologists about past conditions that influence the formation of hydrocarbon reservoirs.

On the pure research front, the project enables exploration in a new scientific discipline, referred to as palaeo-oceanography, to be extended into British waters. This area of study is yielding remarkable fossil evidence about changing climates, about the progressive cooling of the earth which led to the ice ages, and how the oceans are in a state of constant change.

Scientists from Britain can work on these subjects by examining the ocean bed near the British Isles with the unique equipment on the Glomar Challenger, as a partner to the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.

The Glomar Challenger is 10,500 tons and 410ft long. She has a drilling derrick 142ft above the deck for lowering up to 25,000ft of drill pipe in 90ft lengths to the sea floor.

Since the start of the international drilling project, 38 researchers from Britain have filled scientific berths on the Challenger for exploration in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Chemicals ship made safe after blast fear

From Nicholas Timmins Shoreham

Attempts were being made yesterday to establish why a cargo of drums containing highly volatile toluene leaked on board a Dutch freighter, leading to the emergency evacuation of 300 people from their homes for six hours around Shoreham harbour near Brighton.

The evacuation was carried out at dawn amid fears that the Frisian Star's mixed cargo of chemicals, including 20,000 gallons of flammable liquid, might explode causing widespread damage.

About 12 tons of liquid nitrogen were vapourized and pumped into the ship's holds at 6 am yesterday to produce an inert atmosphere before the hatches could be safely opened to ventilate the lethal cargo.

Yesterday afternoon firemen and safety experts with breathing apparatus were checking hundreds of drums to find the leak.

In the emergency police said that a four-mile stretch of the A259 was closed and at 4 am 300 people living within 500 yards of the harbour were evacuated from their flats and houses in coaches and ambulances to a community centre and a church hall. Light aircraft were barred from over flying the area and Brighton power station, near where the ship was moored, ceased generating for a time.

At midday on Thursday the crew smelt the toluene leaking.

Toluene, one of the ingredients of the high explosive TNT, is also widely used as an industrial solvent, in glues and in the rubber and plastics industry.

About 155 tons of the chemical in 856 drums were on board, with drums containing about 50 tons of methylethylketone, another flammable solvent, and other goods in containers.

The 3,000 ton ship, bound for Turkey out of Antwerp via Shoreham, where it was due to collect other cargo, was given permission to put into Shoreham where it was moored a mile from petrochemical storage tanks in the harbour.

Specialists from the Health and Safety executive, Department of Trade, local authority and fire brigade crews from West and East Sussex were called and the ship's crew of eight, except for the captain, his wife and the first mate, left the ship.

At 6 am the liquid nitrogen was pumped into the ship's hold by firemen wearing breathing apparatus. The area was reopened at about 10.30 am.

☐ Deputy fire officer Michael Rogers, aged 48, who risked his life to save the town from possible devastation, was hailed as a hero last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr Rogers went alone into the pitch-black hold of the Frisian Star. It was his task to pump the liquid nitrogen into the ship's hold to prevent an explosion.

Science report

Doubts on filter cigarette safety

By Our Medical Correspondent

The marketing of filter cigarettes in large numbers began in the 1950s and their popularity rose in the 1960s with growing public awareness of the health hazards of smoking. Filter cigarettes were, and are still, widely assumed to be safer than those without tips. Is that belief soundly based?

Of the thousands of constituents of tobacco smoke, tar is thought to cause lung cancer, and either nicotine or carbon monoxide or both to increase susceptibility to heart disease. Without doubt, filter cigarettes reduce exposure to tar and lower the risk of lung cancer, although not by much.

Their effect on heart disease has proved less easy to determine. The latest data come from the famous Framingham study, which has monitored the health of the inhabitants of this town in Massachusetts since 1948.

Questions were first asked about use of filter cigarettes in 1963. Follow up since then has shown, as would be expected, that the non-smokers had less heart disease than the smokers. That difference has been most marked in men under the age of 55, in whom deaths from heart disease have been twice as common in smokers as in non-smokers.

Surprisingly, more detailed analysis has shown that heart attacks were marginally more common in smokers of filter cigarettes than of non-filter cigarettes (after allowance was made for other factors such as age, blood pressure, or blood cholesterol).

One explanation could be the effect on smoking behaviour of "mild" cigarettes. Smokers tend to adjust the frequency and depth of their inhalations so as to maintain a consistent amount of nicotine in the blood. They take deeper puffs from low nicotine, low tar cigarettes than from stronger ones. In such circumstances, the amount of carbon monoxide inhaled may rise—and there is growing evidence of the link between carbon monoxide and coronary artery disease.

The Framingham researchers are careful not to draw unwarranted conclusions from their findings. The implied promise of the filter cigarette is, they say, that it removes the dangerous toxins and is "safer". There is no evidence that the filter cigarettes of the 1960s and 1970s conferred any protection from coronary heart disease.

Source: *Lancet*, July 18, 1981, vol 2 p 109.

IN BRIEF

'Whipping post' couple jailed

The father and stepmother of a girl aged five, who used her as a "whipping post", were sentenced at Swindon Crown Court yesterday to nine months' jail.

Judge Dyer was told that the girl had been selected for punishments, which included being beaten with a belt, put into a home-made straitjacket, and forced to eat mustard sandwiches.

New role for Tyzack

The National Theatre announced yesterday that Margaret Tyzack would take over the leading role of Martha in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, left vacant by the withdrawal of Joan Plowright, on August 19.

Crash kills RAF man

The navigator of an RAF Jaguar fighter died yesterday after he and the pilot crashed into the sea 12 miles off Hartland Point, North Devon. He was named as Flight Lieutenant Sean Sparks, a married man, stationed at Boscombe Down, on Salisbury Plain.

£110.300 damages

Mrs Verity French, of Buckden, Cambridgeshire, whose husband, an amateur diver, committed suicide after being paralysed in a diving accident, was awarded £110,300 damages against Devon Area Health Authority by the High Court yesterday. Doctors at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, were found to have been negligent in failing to diagnose "the bends".

Prisoners at camp

The first batch of prisoners arrived at Rollerstone Camp, the temporary jail on Salisbury Plain, yesterday. The first 36 inmates will be joined by a further 324 low-risk prisoners in the next 10 days.

Married at 82

Mr Beresford Carlisle Nightscales, a retired steel worker, of Redcar, Cleveland, married for the first time yesterday at the age of 82. He became the fourth husband of Mrs Edith Hogg, a widow aged 67, at a ceremony in Middlesbrough.

Musical to close

The country and western musical *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas* is to close on August 22 after six months at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London. It is in its fourth year on Broadway.

Carlisle not to intervene in UGC cuts

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that he would not intervene in the crisis facing technological universities, like Aston and Salford, over the proposed cuts in grant aid.

In a letter to Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, whose constituency covers Aston University, he said: "By a long standing convention, which has served us well ministers decided how much is to be available for the universities as a whole but do not intervene in the allocation of that sum between universities by the University Grants Committee (UGC).

"I believe that this system still has the confidence of the university world as a whole in a way that no other system of allocation by ministers or civil servants possibly could, and I intend to maintain it. Although I am always prepared to see individual members I do not however think it would be right for me to receive deputations from universities.

"Vice-chancellors who wish to make representations about the allocation of grants should do so to the UGC."

PROBATION FOR GIRL'S ATTACKER

Michael Lawrence, a council worker, of Homie Way, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, was placed on probation at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for attacking a schoolgirl.

Kathleen Brady, aged 14, had been found half-naked and unconscious with a fractured skull in a field yards from her home in Rickmansworth.

Lawrence, aged 30, had been found guilty three weeks ago of causing grievous bodily harm with intent. Sentence had been adjourned for reports.

At yesterday's hearing Judge Llewellyn Jones said: "You have had a taste of what it's like to be locked up. The two doctors who looked at you say there is nothing wrong with you, nothing which should cause you to do this ever again". He placed him on probation for three years.

Earlier, Mr Robert Marshall-Andrews, Lawrence's counsel, had described his client as the village simpleton.

Corruption query for law officer

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Allegations that a detective was warned that he was to be questioned by the Operation Countryman investigation into police corruption in London are to be raised with the Attorney General in the Commons.

On Monday in independent television's *World In Action* programme on Countryman, it was said that members of the inquiry suspected that a detective constable was told by colleagues that he was to be questioned. The man was named as Detective Constable Roy Leavers, who faced charges later. He was acquitted last month. The detective has denied that he was told he was going to be interrogated.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said that he had tabled a priority written question to Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, which will be answered next week.

In the question Mr Price refers to a statement made by Sir Michael in February, last year, in which the Attorney General said there had been no obstruction by officers in London.

Mr Price has asked the Attorney General whether he would like to reconsider that statement.

Minister rejects import ban on turkeys

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The Government yesterday refused to protect farmers by banning imports of cut-price turkey. When asked in Whitehall how he intended to protect the farmers, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said: "Protect them? They do not need protection."

He made it clear after a meeting with leaders of the turkey industry that he intended to seek redress through EEC institutions. Earlier this month he refused aid to chicken farmers, to shield them from cheap subsidized egg imports.

Mr Walker told the delegation he had asked Mr Poul Dalsager, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, for urgent action to trace and control the methods that enabled French processor to offer turkeys at less than cost price.

"He said he recognized the urgency and had sought information from the French government", Mr Walker said. "He assured me that he would be pressing for an early reply."

Mr Walker was speaking after meeting Mr Raymond Twiddle and Mr Bernard Matthews, who are directors of two of the largest turkey firms in Britain, and senior officers of the British Turkey Federation.

They were reluctant to comment beyond saying they had briefed the minister. But when asked if he was satisfied with Mr Walker's actions so far to protect his industry, Mr Twiddle said: "What action has he taken?"

Turkey farmers in Britain were suffering from unfair competition which had pushed prices down. Mr Matthews said.

Farmers are worried because supermarket chains are delaying their usual early ordering for Christmas in the hope of securing cheap supplies from France.

Angry Tugendhat hits at 'folly' of budget ministers

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 24

To the fury of the European Commission, budget ministers thrashed out a compromise budget proposal for 1982 in the early hours of today. In essence it would mean an increase in spending of 4.4 per cent compared with the 16 per cent suggested in the Commission's own draft budget.

In the course of the unusually long meeting Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the budget Commissioner, accused the ministers of dereliction of duty, warned them they were neglecting their responsibilities and described the compromise itself as "a folly".

His anger was caused by the fact that the ministers seemed unprepared to discuss the Commission's ideas for bigger increases in spending on the regional and social funds. When the final compromise was put to the vote, only Italy, Greece and Ireland—the countries with the biggest regional problems—voted against it.

It was the first meeting chaired by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as Britain has just begun its six month stint as President of the EEC. It also proved one of the more difficult ones to chair, with member states taking an even more divergent view of things than usual.

As Mr Lawson said afterwards, everyone was aware the meeting was being held "in the shadow of Ottawa". There was, he said, a general reluctance to accept the Commission's proposed "very sharp increase indeed" at a time when this was inconsistent with domestic needs to cut public spending. Everyone was also sure that the European Parliament would be bound to exercise its right to increase the budget proposals when they were put before it in September.

Mr Lawson believed that at least there had been one positive step forward in that for the first time the Council had studied the farm price support section of the budget—in the fashion suggested by the Parliament itself—and had agreed on a total reduction of 433m European currency units (about £238m) by use of a procedural device which will freeze this amount.

Mr Tugendhat seemed more angry than tired when he held his briefing later. In is prepared statement, agreed beforehand with M Gaston Thorn, the Commission's president, he said that the draft budget was far from satisfactory and the Commission has not been able to associate itself with it.

There were two objections to the draft. The first was that the Council had cut the increases suggested to meet urgent priorities to levels whereby they no longer kept pace with inflation.

The second was that the cuts were made with no discussion as to their merits. Energy policy, industry, research and development policy had all been ignored and "the Commission considers that the approach adopted by Council is lacking in seriousness and that the result falls far short of what the European taxpayer is entitled to expect".

The Community, he said, needed a budget for 1982 and it had to be the right budget. The present draft fell far short of the Community's needs and "much progress will have to be made between now and the end of the year. The Commission will use its best endeavours to bring this about".

His statement read, Mr Tugendhat became much more abusive about the "shallow and insubstantial way" in which the draft budget had been formed. About the only thing for which he had a good word to say was Mr Lawson's chairmanship, which, despite the many differences of those present, meant that nobody actually got up and walked out.

"The final outcome depends on the gap between delegates. If the gap is sufficiently wide not even the Holy Ghost can bring them together." In the end, he said, the compromise had been reached almost on the nod. It was a "truce of the exhausted".

He drew attention to what he called "the really enormous gulf between the fine words and sentiments of the European Council and what occurred at the budget Council". If Europe were ever to be taken seriously, he said, then it was essential that the budget ministers backed up what their "bosses" had been agreeing when they held their summit meetings.

"People have got to put their money where their mouth is", he said. "A lot of people in the Community have very big mouths, but if they don't want to pay they shouldn't open their mouths so wide." If the gap between promise and fulfilment was too wide it only led to cynicism.

He had been particularly hurt by the fact that so much of the Commission's proposal had been rejected without any discussion as to its merit. Council members had merely seemed intent on cutting for sake.

"It is simply not serious to do it like my son's arithmetic at the *Lycée*", he said. "Although at least at school he learns addition and multiplication, whereas the council only knows subtraction and division."

Mr Tugendhat's anger was backed by that of Mr Ivor Richard, the other British Commissioner, who is in charge of social affairs. "I think this is totally irresponsible", he said in a statement. "It ignores the social priorities for Europe, which all of us were supposed to have agreed at the jumbo Council. It seems to me to be a slap in the face for the nine million unemployed in the community."

For Mr Tugendhat the only hope for the future lay in the machinery of the EEC. "Thank God", he said, "the thing is so long and complicated that there is a chance to put it right before the end of the year".

First Budget Council draft excluding farm price support (Commission proposal)

	Commitment appropriations (in millions of ECU)	Payment appropriations
Regional fund	1,600 (1,940)	950 (1,120)
Social fund	1,000 (1,350)	729 (960)
Non-obligatory expenditure	1,745 (2,694)	1,645 (2,421)
Total	4,345 (5,984)	3,324 (4,501)

The commission estimates that the cost of the Council draft would be equivalent to about 0.85 per cent of the VAT rate, compared with the 1981 figure of 0.87 per cent.

British hope to keep up the good work in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 24

General Sir Edwin Bramall, the British Chief of General Staff, is in Zimbabwe for discussions with political and military leaders on the future of the British military training team here.

With the process of amalgamating former guerrillas and the former Rhodesian security forces at an advanced stage, Sir Edwin will be examining the performance of the supervising British military advisory and training team (BMATT) and considering suggestions on its functions when the programme is completed.

It is understood that during his four-day visit Sir Edwin will also be seeking clarification from the authorities on the role of a team of North Korean military instructors expected here later this year.

The BMATT team of about 150 officers and NCOs has been in Zimbabwe since independence and has supervised the integration of about 33,000 former Zipra and Zanla guerrillas in 33 battalions.

Another 3,000 are undergoing training this month and, with thousands more still to be absorbed from temporary camps or after repatriation from countries abroad, a conventional military training force will be needed into 1982.

The need to bring men from rival organizations together in national army units as quickly as possible has meant inevitably that training, while remarkably successful, has been far from comprehensive. British officers are known to favour an extension of their duties here which would allow time for further training and consolidation.

Although the team was to have returned home at the completion of integration, British authorities have told Zimbabwe that they are willing to support a continued BMATT presence.

It is likely that the team will be reduced to less than 100 and will concentrate on officer training, perhaps assisting with the formation of a staff college, as well as conducting refresher courses for established units.

Sir Edwin's tour coincides with a visit by three senior officers from the North Korean army thought to be in Salisbury for talks on a Korean team likely to arrive in about three months.

Kidnapped men set free by Red Brigades

From John Earle, Rome, July 24

The Red Brigades freed Signor Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician responsible for earthquake reconstruction in the area, near Naples today, 12 hours after releasing Signor Renzo Sandrucci, an executive of the state-owned car manufacturer Alfa Romeo in Milan.

The fate has thus been decided of three of the four victims kidnapped in their spring campaign. Signor Giuseppe Taliercio, manager of the Montedison petrochemical plant at Porto Marghera near Venice, was murdered on July 6.

There remains Signor Roberto Peci, brother of an imprisoned Britaitista who has turned state's evidence. His family, after a Red Brigades communiqué that they would apply "revolutionary clemency", are hoping he too will soon be freed.

Signor Cirillo, aged 60, was found soon after 6 am, in the doorway of an uninhabited block of flats in Poggioreale outside Naples, opposite the rubble of a high rise building which collapsed in the earthquake of November 23.

He was thin and shaken, but otherwise in relatively good condition, according to a doctor who examined him on his return home to Torre del Greco. He spent the day trying to sleep.

Signor Cirillo had been in a "prison of the people", where he was "sentenced to death" but reprieved, since April 27 when a Red Brigades gang seized him on his return home from work, killing his driver and bodyguard.

Signor Sandrucci was also sleeping in his home in Milan today, after being found yesterday blindfolded and with ears plugged in the back of a stolen car left near a side entrance of the Fiat group's Magneti Marelli electrical plant.

Inside was a tape recorder with a device timed to broadcast a proclamation as workers passed at the 5 pm change of shifts, but for some reason it did not start up.

The Red Brigades have announced that for Signor Cirillo's release they received a 1,450m lire (£645,000) ransom for financing future actions, from the family and Christian Democratic party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the Christian Democratic secretary, has tried to dampen controversy by denying this as a provocation. A member of the Christian Democratic provisional leadership in Naples, however, said today that a ransom was paid, not by the party as such, but by "friends linked to the party."

With three of the four cases now solved, the aims and strategy of the Red Brigades are becoming clearer, as well as a certain symbolism used in underlining their defiance of the state.

This symbolism dates from the killing three years ago of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, whose body was found near the party's Rome headquarters. Judge Giovanni d'Urso was freed last January near the Justice Ministry where he worked.

Signor Taliercio, found near the Mestre-Porto Marghera industrial area, was given no chance to live. His death showed that, after a period of successes against terrorism including the capture of Signor Mario Moretti, the Red Brigades were not to be taken lightly.

The "interrogations" issued by the Red Brigades of Signor Sandrucci have revealed them to be well aquainted with Alfa Romeo's labour relations and, even more than releasing him outside an important industrial plant, have aroused controversy among the unions whether they are being penetrated.

The documents released by the Brigades during Signor Cirillo's captivity contained demands for rehousing earthquake victims and for giving a dole to the unemployed, and have similarly raised questions whether the Brigades are gaining support among the Naples underprivileged.

REAGAN SON TARGET OF TERRORISTS

From Michael Hamlyn New York, July 24

A plot to kidnap the ballet dancer son of President Reagan was disclosed yesterday. Left-wing terrorists of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) planned to seize Mr Ronald Prescott Reagan, who lives in Greenwich Village, New York, and hold him hostage for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

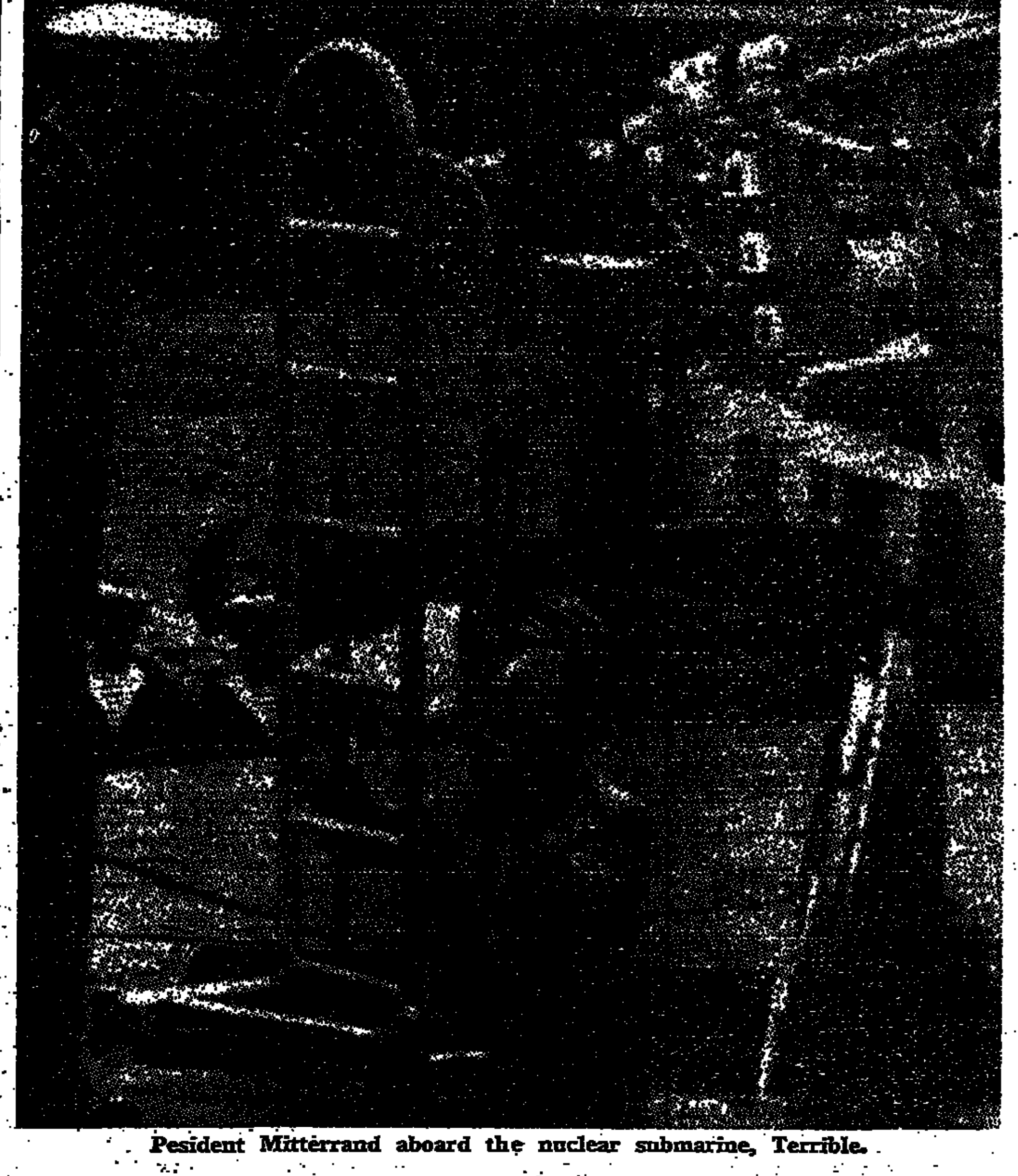
The planned kidnap was disclosed during the trial of an FALN leader in Chicago. Today the FBI said in Chicago that they had taken the allegations about the plot "extremely seriously", and the Secret Service had been alerted. The young Reagan, who is a member of the Joffrey Ballet, already has a Secret Service guard.

Alfredo Mendez, a former leader of the FALN, has changed sides after conviction for a bombing conspiracy

During the trial of Oscar Lopez-Rivera for bomb offences, Mr Mendez said that an unnamed colleague had visited him in prison this year and told him about the plot. He also said that plans were being made to kidnap Administration officials.

MALTA PLEA TO UN

New York.—Malta has asked for meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss its dispute with Libya over maritime borders.



President Mitterrand aboard the nuclear submarine, Terrible.

Digesting France's defences

Mitterrand's nuclear lunch

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 24

President Mitterrand today lunched on board the Terrible, France's second oldest serving nuclear submarine, in a visit which comes after recent trips to the underground control room of the French nuclear deterrent at the Elysée Palace, and the Taverney control centre of the French strategic forces near Paris.

Today's visit to the nuclear submarine base at the Ile Longue, near Brest, and to the Terrible, which became operational in 1972, was meant to emphasize his Socialist government's determination to pursue the nuclear strategy laid down by General de Gaulle, and to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

During the election campaign, M Mitterrand insisted that the nuclear submarine fleet should be increased from its present five to eight. The sixth ship, L'Inflexible, will be operational by 1985. It was the subject of much controversy two or three years ago between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists, who accused him of neglecting the country's nuclear defence because plans to construct it had been shelved.

Today, the President said he thought a seventh submarine, about which he had already made up his mind, would be sufficient for the foreseeable future. He emphasized that one should not move too fast in these matters.

"What is important is that the decision I shall take will make it possible to have three submarines constantly on patrol, and two standing by in case of need." At present there are two on patrol on a 12-month basis, and a third about 200 days a year.

It was essential, he said, to remain always above the threshold of deterrence. "The naval force thus developed will constitute an adequate nuclear capacity for France, the more so that at the same time we shall make progress in range, precision, depth, and means of communication."

He was referring to the new M4 multiple warhead missile, with a range of more than 4,500 kilometres and greater accuracy. It is to be fitted to L'Inflexible, and after that, at intervals of 16 months, to all the others, except perhaps the first, the Redoutable, which became operational 10 years ago, and may be taken out of service.

Each nuclear submarine is equipped at present with 16 M20 single warhead missiles of one megaton and a range of 3,000 kilometres.

Although the French forces have been cured of any temptation to intervene in politics since the Algerian war, the coming to power of the Socialists, with their stand on arms sales, on disarmament, on the suppression of the overseas intervention forces, and the shortening of national service, and on some aspects of military discipline, was viewed with some concern by many senior officers.

But both the President and M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, have bent over backwards in their defence of Gaullist military orthodoxy.

Hunger protests may disrupt Polish calm

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, July 24

Poland has just averted a dock strike by the expedient of a compromise.

Now chronic and increasing shortages of food are threatening to disrupt the short-lived calm as a protest march for tomorrow is being organized in Kutno, about 60 miles from here.

The Solidarity trade union is indicating its disapproval of a government proposal to reduce the meat ration.

In Lodz, similar action in protest over the scarcity of basic supplies in the shops is planned for the end of the month, giving rise to fears that it may be a sign that the population is becoming increasingly impatient with queues and shortages.

The bread-and-butter issue which sparked off Poland's long, still-unresolved crisis a year ago, continues. The shortages are now more widely spread, extending not only to almost every kind of food, but also to other commodities.

The Government has announced its intention to introduce new prices, in order to do away with the situation in which retail prices are much lower than those the food producers are receiving from the state.

Meat rationing, which was intended to ensure equal shares, is not working. The authorities are now planning to reduce the monthly ration, which would mean that on average it would fall from 3.7 kilograms (about 8 lb) to 3 kilograms. This was announced yesterday. The disapproval of the unions has added to the Government's difficulty in finding a solution.

Meat production has been falling, a trend that continues. To satisfy the basic demands, the Government would have to import meat. It cannot, because there is no hard currency.

On the other hand, economic reforms cannot be contemplated without a new price policy, which means increases. And that means a new burden on the family budget.

The authorities need the public support, because of the self-denial and austerity called for in a situation where auterity has now reached the limits.

Even Warsaw's luxury hotels, which earn hard currency from Western visitors, are running short of essential food supplies. In such a situation, the danger of an eruption of discontent is always present.

☐ **Mayor's pleas**: Mr Jozef Niewiadomski, the Mayor of Lodz, has been sending telegrams to Warsaw almost every other day pleading for more meat, Solidarity officials said. The mayor said his requests were ignored. He said Warsaw supplied enough meat for his city's registered population of 1.24 million.

Food supplies were a main item on the agenda for a meeting today of Solidarity's National Commission.

Government proposals to increase food prices by between 200 and 400 per cent would also be discussed, officials at the union's Gdansk headquarters said.

Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, said in a speech yesterday that price rises were indisable, but should be the last component of the economic reform.—Reuter.

Tax cuts battle looms in US

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, July 24

President Reagan today agreed to modest changes in his tax-cutting plan, but the White House left no doubt that he is prepared for a big struggle with Congress next week to secure a 25 per cent income tax reduction spread over three years, and large increases in business depreciation allowances.

Democrats in the House of Representatives are promoting a substantially different tax Bill to the one the President wants. The White House is planning to spend $500,000 (£250,000) on a national radio advertising campaign to promote Mr Reagan's tax plans and he is also planning a television speech on the subject.

☐ **New York**: A federal judge has upheld the controversial undercover methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Abscam political corruption case, and allowed the convictions of the seven defendants to stand (Adam Edwards writes).

Four congressmen, a New Jersey state senator, a city councillor and a lawyer were found guilty earlier this year on bribery and conspiracy charges. The decision clears the way for sentencing, on August 13, of the defendants, who face maximum jail terms of five to 15 years.

The seven alleged that undercover agents overreached their bounds by inventing a crime opportunity, committing perjury, selective prosecution, doctoring tapes and videotaping meetings.

Journalists expelled

Colombo, July 24.—Sri Lanka today expelled 25 West German journalists for not having entry visas when they arrived here yesterday on board a Red Cross mercy flight carrying 160 Sri Lankan youths who had failed to obtain asylum in West Germany.

In a stiffly worded statement, the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry said that the journalists had shown "a cavalier" attitude towards Sri Lankan laws by not obtaining any entry documents or the clearance needed by all foreign visiting newsmen.

The journalists were confined to a hotel before being sent home today. Two news conferences, arranged at the West German Embassy's request, were cancelled by the Government.—AFP.

East African leaders meet in Nairobi

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, July 24

President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda were given a red-carpet welcome with tribal dancers and a military guard of honour when they arrived at Nairobi airport for talks with President Moi of Kenya.

Both visiting presidents were accompanied by delegations of ministers and officials. No indication of the subjects for discussion was given before the talks began, at State House today but they were seen as a continuation of meetings held in Kampala in January. On that occasion, the other presidents affirmed their support for President Obote, who returned to power after elections last December.

President Moi is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity and he last met the Ugandan and Tanzanian leaders when they attended the OAU summit here earlier this month.

After a meeting today lasting several hours, a communiqué said the three had discussed bilateral, sub-regional and global issues, and agreed that similar meetings be held, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, to promote sub-regional dialogue—the next to be in Tanzania, on a date to be fixed.

They reiterated support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) in Namibia, expressed concern about the Israel-Lebanon conflict, and welcomed the cooling of the recent Nigeria-Cameroun border crisis.

But the communiqué did not refer to specifically East African problems, such as the closed border between Kenya and Tanzania, or the situation in Uganda after the recent withdrawal of Tanzanian troops.

Tanzania has said the Kenya border will remain closed until the complex question of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the former East African Community, which collapsed in 1977, is settled. It is not known whether the community assets were discussed today.

President Nyerere returned to Tanzania immediately the talks ended, but the Ugandan delegation remained in Nairobi overnight.

Leading article, page 13

Palestinians claim Israeli seaborne raid was repulsed

From Tefik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

In an overnight operation, Israeli commandos landed from the sea at the Lebanese coastal town of Jiyeh, 12 miles south of Beirut, and engaged a Palestinian guerrilla patrol on the main highway for about three hours.

Two vehicles were ambushed and their occupants either killed or wounded. The exact number of casualties was not immediately available.

An Israeli military spokesman confirmed the landing took place in the area, the site of a big power station, and said that Israeli soldiers attacked Palestinian guerrilla vehicles before returning to base safely.

The Palestinians said two gunships, a submarine, eight landing craft and helicopters were involved in the landing. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the guerrillas repulsed the attack with heavy artillery and rocket fire. "Only a few Israeli soldiers managed to reach the shore," it said.

Jiyeh is only four miles south of the town of Damour, a Palestinian stronghold which has been a target of repeated Israeli attacks from the air and the sea in recent weeks. The main highway between Beirut and Sidon has been the scene of a number of Israeli night ambushes against Palestinian vehicles and patrols.

In an apparent reprisal for the attack on Jiyeh, Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon opened a barrage of Katyusha rocket fire on Galilee, but no casualties were reported. Israel border gunners returned the fire by shelling Palestinian positions in Hasbaya, Nabatiya, Jarmak and Tyre. Israeli jets had earlier strafed Hasbaya, where vital bridges were reportedly destroyed.

The Arab League defence council which met in Tunis last night to consider the situation in Lebanon, ended its four-hour meeting with a joint statement giving warning of a collective Arab action against all countries that continue to help Israel.

The council, comprising foreign and defence ministers of the Arab League's 20 member states, did not specify the nature of such action, but reports said it includes the possibility of using oil as a weapon.

Apparently unimpressed, the Lebanese and Palestine Liberation Organization's delegations have announced that they will seek an urgent Arab summit to consider firmer and more specific measures.

Lebanon has been demanding a comprehensive Arab strategy for dealing with Israel's repeated attacks on its territory. Mr Joseph Skaf, the Defence Minister and delegate to the Tunis meeting, said such a strategy must define clearly the Arabs' duties and responsibilities, each country according to its capabilities and resources.

He added that every time Israel attacked targets in Lebanon, the casualties were 80 per cent Lebanese.

Since no Arab country is believed to be interested in a war with Israel, Lebanon hopes that a collective Arab strategy would impose constraints on the Palestinian guerrillas, with general Arab approval, to curb their military operations against Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria, which also support the idea of a collective Arab strategy against Israel, hope that such a plan would reinforce Palestinian and Syrian military and economic resistance against Israel.

President Assad of Syria last night urged the Arab countries to pool their resources "to foil the American Zionist designs against the Arab nation".

The Syrian government newspaper *Tichrin* accused Mr Philip Habib, the United States special envoy in the Middle East, of seeking to "arrange a small Camp David meeting to include the United States, Israel and Lebanon". It said Lebanon would never negotiate peace with Israel.

A four-state Arab League committee on Lebanon is due to meet in Beirut tomorrow to resume efforts to find a peaceful settlement for Lebanon's six-year domestic crisis. The committee consists of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon.

Lebanese officials hope that progress towards a settlement of this crisis would help reduce the border violence between Lebanon and Israel.

Five killed as Iranians go to vote

Three Islamic revolutionary guards and two civilians were killed in gun and bomb attacks in Tehran as Iranians voted yesterday for a president to replace Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Iranian State Radio, monitored by Reuters, in London, said two guards were shot by leftist gunmen while a third was killed by a bomb. The two civilians died in another bomb blast.

There were incidents at Iranian embassies in a number of foreign cities—including Vienna, Bonn, Munich and Ankara—as Iranian supporters and opponents of the fundamentalist regime clashed while casting their votes.

Mr Mohammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister, supported by the all-powerful clergy, looked assured of a landslide victory after the three other candidates announced their support for him.

The state radio said other areas of the country were calm during balloting and that Iranians had voted enthusiastically and in great numbers.

But Tehran residents reached by telephone said numbers were noticeably down on the Islamic republic's first presidential election in January 1980, which gave Mr Bani-Sadr the job with 75 per cent of votes cast.

Yesterday's elections were called after Mr Bani-Sadr was dismissed as President and commander-in-chief of the armed forces last month when Muslim fundamentalists moved to eliminate all overt opposition.

Mr Bani-Sadr went underground, apparently inside Iran, after his removal and has since called for resistance against the regime.

Results were not expected for the next day or two. The size of the turn-out was likely to be the focal point of interest, after constant calls by the fundamentalists for people to vote as a sign of support for the regime.

In Bonn, more than 200 people demonstrated outside the Iranian embassy, chanting "no more mass murder in Iran".

About 35 Iranians forced their way into the Iranian consulate in Munich and tried to send a protest telex to Tehran before police arrived.—Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Zambian miners back at work

Lusaka.—Zambia's two state-controlled mining companies today reported the virtual end of a strike which almost paralysed the industry and led to clashes between police and strike supporters. Skilled Zambian miners walked out last Friday to demand the same pay as foreign workers doing similar jobs.

There has been a gradual drift back to work and production today was said to be normal. Yesterday, heavily armed paramilitary police used tear gas in two incidents involving strikers and their children.

Happy in his nappy

Berlin.—Told that a known drugs pedlar was back in business, police searched his flat from top to bottom. They were about to leave empty-handed when one suspicious officer found 50 grams of heroin in the nappy of the man's two-month-old baby.

Tanzanian toll

Dar es Salaam.—A total of 179 Tanzanian soldiers died in Uganda from the end of the Ugandan war in June 1979 until their final withdrawal last month, and 441 Tanzanian troops died during the war itself, official figures disclose.

Asylum granted

Paris, July 24.—Soviet diplomat Alexievich Pleshakov and his family have been granted political asylum in France, a well-informed source said. His request was made three weeks ago when he was ordered to leave his Unesco post and return to Moscow.

£250 world tour

Hamburg.—Using a credit card, a British-born man spent £50,000 on a year's trip round the world with only £250 to his name. Police said he stayed at the best hotels and ate at top-class restaurants before his bank caught up with him.

Pope improves

Rome.—The Pope's health is improving steadily as his virus goes away, a spokesman for his medical team said here, but doctors have yet to decide when to perform an operation to reverse an intestinal bypass.

Briton among crew

Moscow. — A Briton was among the crew of four of an Argentine cargo aircraft which crashed inside the Soviet Union last Saturday, a British Embassy spokesman said. But he declined to identify the man.

Death sentence

Kuala Lumpur.—A 38-year-old seamstress has become the first woman to be sentenced to death under Malaysia's Internal Security Act. She was accused of possessing hand grenades.

Artificial heart

Houston.—A team of surgeons implanted an artificial heart in a 36-year-old man at St Luke's Episcopal Hospital here, the second time such an operation has been carried out on a human.

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Cordon of lorries to protect Springboks

From David Elias
Hamilton, July 24

A cordon of cattle lorries and articulated trailers was set up around the vulnerable Hamilton rugby ground because of fears the police will be unable to hold back demonstrators tomorrow during the second match of the Springboks tour of New Zealand.

The police have a force in Hamilton of only 550 men and at a candle-light rally in the Square last night there were more than 1,000 protesters. This has worried the police because in the isolated town of Gisborne 400 police were stretched to the limit by no more than 200 demonstrators who broke their lines and *pulled down a chain link fence* topped by barbed wire.

The Rev. John Denny, chairman of the Hamilton anti-apartheid group, Citizens against the Sringboks Tour, said that he believed the demonstrators would again break the police lines.

He refused to discuss the tactics of the protesters but said he believed they would stop the game, and simultaneous protests in other centres would render the rest of New Zealand unpoliceable.

The police regard tomorrow's match as a test of their ability to keep control during the remaining 14 matches of the tour. Superintendent Bruce Thompson, the Hamilton district co-ordinator, says the police presence at the ground will be adequate for a normal Saturday game to make people pay to go in.

It is a big ground, with a fence on three sides of the type the demonstrators have already torn down with ease twice previously, at the Gisborne match and at Auckland Airport when the Springboks arrived. The fence is rusty and particularly vulnerable because it adjoins a road.

The demonstrators believe that they can muster more than 5,000 people which will outnumber the police 10 to one. They will try to spread the police out thinly and break through.

Superintendent Thompson said: "We have the experience from Wednesday's game. The hard core of demonstrators may not be any more than Gisborne".

Mr Michael Law, the assistant national co-ordinator of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said: "On Wednesday, this country was unpoliceable. The same will happen tomorrow and again next Wednesday."

Mr Robert Walton, the police commissioner, has warned protesters that the police may not *be capable of protecting* people who force their way into rugby park.

Mr Michael O'Connor, the chairman of the Waikato Rugby Union, defended the decision last night to bring in the trailers to protect the ground: "This ground belongs to the rugby people and they are not going to have *it disrupted* by vandals. That's all the opponents are", he said.

Mr Abe Williams, the Coloured assistant manager of the Springboks team and secretary of the South African Rugby Federation, has made two attacks on his country's apartheid policy since arriving in New Zealand.

First he said: "It is wrong to keep people apart by law in South Africa". Then he condemned his Government further in another speech by adding: "In South Africa everyone is trying to shoot down culture and that type of tradition".

Victims of 'crash' had been shot

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 24

Bullet wounds were found in the bodies of three men who died on May 10 in south-eastern Spain while in the custody of Civil Guard policemen who were allegedly investigating terrorist activities, according to newspaper reports published *here today*.

The bodies of two of the men were exhumed yesterday near the northern city of Santander on the order of a judge, acting on the request of a lawyer representing relatives of the victims.

The wounds were part of the evidence the lawyer was seeking. Bullets were also found in the bodies, as well as in the body of the other man, exhumed several days ago.

The case has attracted considerable attention in Spain since it is the first one on record in which members of the Civil Guard — three altogether — have been indicted by a civil court for an offence presumably committed while on duty. They are charged with homicide.

It was first claimed that the three victims died when a car in which they were riding, driven by a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard, went off the road and crashed and burned near Almeria.

The original police version said the Civil Guard driver escaped but the prisoners were killed by accident. They were allegedly being taken to Madrid at the time, escorted by civil guards in two other vehicles, one behind and one in front of their car. The Civil Guard claimed that they were terrorist suspects.

Correction

A report on Thursday on bomb explosions in Switzerland should have attributed possible responsibility to an Armenian, not an American, terrorist group.

Reagan reassures Schmidt over nuclear missiles

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 24

President Reagan has moved to dispel widespread German scepticism by assuring Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, in black and white of his firm commitment to negotiate a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In a letter dated July 17 President Reagan told the Chancellor he wished "to assure you in the clearest manner that I am absolutely committed to carry out this decision" (to negotiate). He said he expected the United States to be in a position to start negotiations between mid-November and mid-December this year.

Extracts of the letter, received by the Chancellor a day before the Ottawa summit, were published in several West German newspapers today.

The letter was understood to have been accompanied by assurances from high quarters in Washington that President Reagan had authorized Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and him alone, to formulate and speak on American foreign policy. Any remarks from other Washington quarters, particularly about the sensitive issues of missiles and security, were just "noise", the West Germans were told.

The somewhat belated moves are of great importance to Herr Schmidt's Government because the growing anti-missile movement has been fuelled by contradictory remarks by high ranking United States politicians, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

They appear to be the result of efforts by West German leaders and, it is reported, by Mr Arthur Burns, the new American ambassador in Bonn, to point out that the Americans were being seen as the "baddies" and the Soviets as the "goodies" by many West Germans. Washington appeared reluctant to negotiate and irresponsibly bent on a dangerous arms race while the Soviet Union was clearly prepared to talk.

Now, the conservative *Die Welt* commented today: "Anyone who doubts United States willingness to negotiate is on Moscow's side".

Officials of the Social Democratic Party, the main coalition partner, believe that if negotiations start on time the West German anti-missile movement will have lost much of its impetus by the end of the year and the chances of the SPD withdrawing its support at the next party congress in April will be virtually nil.

□ West Germany has clearly attached particular importance to Mr Reagan's written assurances (Reuter reports from Bonn).

The letter, said Washington wished to carry out both parts of a 1979 Nato decision to deploy 572 *Pershing* 2 and cruise medium-range missiles in Western Europe in late 1983, while at the same time offering arms talks with Moscow.

Mr Haig, the Secretary of State, has said that the Soviet Union's 3,000-mile range SS20 nuclear missiles pose a new threat to Europe and give added impetus to negotiations.

United States officials estimate that at least 250 SS20s have been deployed and more are being stationed at the rate of one a week. Nearly two-thirds of the missiles are aimed at Western Europe.

Herr Strauss: not the force he once was

Russia buys US grain

Washington, July 24. — The Soviet Union has resumed buying American grain for the first time since the lifting of the United States grain embargo, Mr John Block, the Agriculture Secretary, said today.

He announced the purchase of 450,000 bushels of corn hours after saying United States and Soviet negotiators were expected to begin exploratory talks on a new grain agreement in August.

Mr Block had pressed President Reagan to honour his campaign pledge to lift the embargo. "This (the sale) gives me reason to be very optimistic that the door has been opened on additional grain sales". — UPI.



Baby trade ring uncovered

Bogatá, July 24.—Colombian secret police have uncovered a criminal ring which sold 500 children to couples in the United States and Europe for up to £7,500 each.

Some children were sold with their parents' consent but others simply disappeared. The ring operated from 1976 until earlier this year but police have been able to identify only 40 of the children involved, some of whom are pictured above.

Señor Vasquez Morales, a lawyer who worked for the Institute of Family Welfare, has been arrested in connexion with the case.—AP.

Judge raises boycott of Athens newspaper

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 24

An Athens judge issued an injunction today ordering Greek newsagents to end their boycott of the low-priced daily newspaper *Avriani* until the case is heard next month.

The Greek newsvendors union and the country's two distribution agencies stopped handling *Avriani* this week on grounds that their revenue from its sale was insufficient.

Avriani, an eight-page evening paper that specializes in alleged scandals, sells for the equivalent of 5p. After winning a legal battle against a government-fixed floor price of 15p for Athens daily papers, it claims to have the fourth largest circulation in Greece.

The other 13 larger Athens newspapers, continue, with one exception, to sell for 15p. By law the distributor is entitled *to one-third* of the selling price of any newspaper or magazine, whatever the price.

At a press conference today the *Avriani* management complained of harassment and accused the newsagents of acting on the behest of their competitors and the Government "in an attempt to muzzle our newspaper".

The paper's legal adviser compared the newsvendors' demand to that of a restaurant waiter claiming the equivalent of the service charge for lobster for serving bean soup. "They are trying to close our paper down."

The *Avriani* publishers, the Kouris brothers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for defamation. One is serving a two-year sentence. The other, who is abroad, was given a longer sentence on similar charges.

Pressure on CIA chief to quit job

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, July 24

Pressure built up today for the resignation of Mr William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr Barry Goldwater, the veteran Republican senator, says he should be sacked if he will not resign.

Mr Bill Roth, a Republican senator, held a press conference to discuss his own call for Mr Casey to go, and Mr Daniel Moynihan, an influential New York senator, was planning another.

Mr Moynihan has already complained that the White House and Justice Department were refusing to help investigations into Mr Casey's business dealings.

President Reagan, however, reaffirmed that he was not changing his mind over continuing his support for Mr Casey when he spoke to reporters on leaving the White House to see senators today.

Mr Casey's position has been looking increasingly insecure since the resignation of Mr Max Hugel, the man he appointed head of the service's covert spy operations, last week.

Mr Hugel was accused by two Wall Street brokers of improper business dealings in a long investigative article in *The Washington Post*. One of his accusers has since disappeared and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been called into investigate a missing $2.5m from his firm.

Now Mr Goldwater, once one of the most right-wing candidates to win the Republican nomination for President, says that either Mr Casey should resign or be asked to go.

Mr Casey's own business dealings are being investigated by the Senate Intelligence Committee, of which Mr Goldwater is chairman.

The appointment of Mr Hugel as head of covert operations caused instant controversy because of his lack of experience for the job.

Of Mr Casey's decision to make the appointment, Mr Goldwater said: "That he appointed an inexperienced man to be, in effect, the nation's top spy was bad enough". He thought that the Hugel appointment was sufficient reason "for either Mr Casey to retire or for the President to ask him to retire".

CHINESE CONSECRATE BISHOPS

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, July 24

The Chinese Catholic Church, which is in conflict with the Vatican, today consecrated five bishops. Great play is expected to be made of the event by the Chinese media.

Bishops for the dioceses of Shenyang, Naking, Suzhou, Tianshui and Dali were consecrated in a ceremony at the Catholic Cathedral in Peking. Television cameras recorded the event.

Under pressure from the Communist Party, the Chinese Catholic Church has for the past three decades rejected appointments by the Vatican, and denounced the Pope for his recognition of the church in Taiwan.

Bishop Dominic Tang, who spent 22 years in jail until his release last year, aroused official ire in Peking by accepting a papal appointment as Archbishop of Canton during a recent visit to Rome. The Chinese church rejected this appointment and stripped him of his status as a bishop.

□ Peking: The appointments today, the first for 18 months, are regarded as a *further blow* to Roman Catholic hopes of a reconciliation and a clear signal to the Pope that the Chinese church intends to maintain and consolidate its independence.

The consecration was the first involving more than one bishop since before the Cultural Revolution, during which all religious activities were suppressed.

Twenty-seven bishops took part in the ceremony, conducted in Latin and Chinese and backed by a choir and organ. A congregation of several hundred, mostly middle-aged women, packed the aisles of the cathedral, which was founded by Jesuits in the seventeenth century.

The appointments of the bishops were approved at a meeting in Peking of the Chinese Bishops College, the church's ruling body, shortly after the Bishop Tang incident. —Reuter.



Herr Strauss and a stubborn Culture Minister

Monarch of Bavaria dented in press clash

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, July 24

Herr Franz Josef Strauss's image as a kind of absolute monarch in his native Bavaria has been badly dented by an unseemly clash with his highly respected Culture Minister.

After failing in his attempt to become Chancellor in last autumn's elections, Herr Strauss, who is 66, had withdrawn to Munich to devote himself to his job as Bavarian Prime Minister.

The undisputed leader of the highly conservative Bavarian Christian Social Union, with an *envied majority of over 60 per cent*, the rumbustious Herr Strauss was assured of a prestige at home that he lacked elsewhere. But now, it seems, his authority, even in Bavaria, is not what it used to be.

Herr Strauss had long been fuming over the *Münchener Merkur*, a local daily which had long unquestioningly supported his party but recently had permitted itself a little criticism.

The last straw came when the *Merkur* reported that the party congress earlier this month was "not overly inspired" by Herr Strauss's speeches. Herr Paul Pucher, the editor, commented: "The post-Strauss era has begun."

That was nothing less than lese-majesty. Herr Strauss's own party organ, the *Bayernkurier*, answered with a violent broadside accusing the *Merkur* of shabby attempts to sow political and personal discord in the party, personal maliciousness, and weird inventions for the purpose of damaging the party *and its chairman*. It pointed ominously to the *Merkur's* business future and said darkly that an alternative — presumably meaning a more docile newspaper—must be found.

At this point Herr Hans Maier, the Bavarian Culture Minister, stepped in. He is a political scientist and independent-minded conservative intellectual who has clashed with Herr Strauss several times before.

Herr Maier, who is a guest columnist on the *Merkur*, wrote that it would be intolerable and hardly compatible with the liberal traditions of the Christian Social Union even to think of trying to control press opinion or to force it to conform. "A party which did this would no longer see me in its ranks." He added significantly: "Many others think as I do."

Furious, Herr Strauss demanded at a Cabinet meeting that Herr Maier apologize. Herr Maier refused. Herr Strauss is reported to have insisted that *he say he was sorry* or leave his job and threatened to put it to a vote of confidence in the parliamentary party and to resign himself, if he did not get his way.

For 24 hours suspense gripped Munich until, during a 90-minute meeting on Thursday evening, the two reached a compromise. Herr Maier said he had not intended any criticism or disloyalty towards Herr Strauss or the party and kept his job.

The crisis was over, but the quarrel smoulders on. The *Merkur* has started proceedings against Herr Strauss, as publisher of the *Bayernkurier*, for damages.

The Social Democrat and Free Democrat parties are joyfully attacking Herr Strauss's alleged claims to be omnipotent. Herr Strauss's staff are trying to make out that Herr Maier's statement was really an apology, which he denies, while Herr Pucher, undaunted, is pressing on with his attacks. "Strauss's *style of leadership* is no longer in keeping with the times", he wrote today.

As the dust cleared, it was noticed that no one except Herr Eduard Stoiber, the faithful party secretary, and the staff of the *Bayernkurier* had supported Herr Strauss. Loud applause from his party colleagues in Parliament, on the other hand, indicated widespread support for Herr Maier.

It seemed clear that whether he liked it or not, Herr Strauss's star was beginning to fade.

Madrid security talks halt for three months

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 24

Representatives of the 35 Helsinki pact countries decided here today to declare a three-month recess of the review conference on security and co-operation in Europe. The break will begin next Tuesday.

The resolution, submitted by the delegation from Finland, at a plenary session after general acceptance was assured in conversations outside the assembly rooms, called for resumption of the conference on October 27 in Madrid, with the aim of bringing it to a close in mid-December.

The decision to call a recess came as no surprise, after a Western proposal and a Soviet counter-proposal were submitted last Monday. Each was considered unacceptable by the other side. Both were about proposals to hold a conference on security or disarmament.

Since last November diplomats have been trying to draft a document on which the representatives of all the countries which endorsed the 1975 Helsinki pact agree. All that has been accomplished in the past eight months is tentative agreement on the text of parts of the document, dealing with such matters as terrorism, family reunification, cultural exchange and trade relations.

There are still significant differences on respect for human rights and the scope of an international meeting on disarmament, as the Eastern block proposes, or military security, as the West proposes.

Mr John Wilberfore, head of the British delegation, asked if he thought the prolonged talks in Madrid were a success or a failure, said: "The security conference is not over yet."

The remarks of another Western diplomat suggested at least a sense of frustration. Dr F van Dongen, head of the Dutch Delegation, reminded fellow participants at today's session that a three-month break was not envisaged in the language of the Helsinki Final Act, and therefore the gathering in the autumn should be looked upon as an exceptional effort to reach agreement.

The prolongation of the conference raised the prospect of a clash with the World Cup football event, which is to take place in Spain next June and July. The state-owned Congress Palace, where the conference is taking place, is to be the headquarters and press centre of the World Cup organization. Remodelling and the installation of electronic equipment are due to begin in the building by autumn at the latest.

Mr Wilberforce, asked if the Helsinki pact negotiators discussed the possible clash during today's session, said they had not. "If it goes on into next year, I imagine the Spanish Government would feel itself under some obligation to find other suitable premises for the conference in Madrid".

Nigeria and Cameroon make it up

From Our Correspondent,
Lagos, July 24

Normal friendly relations between Nigeria and its neighbour Cameroon seem likely to be restored with the confirmation today that Mr Ahmadu Ahidjo, the Cameroonian President, has accepted an invitation from President Shehu Shagari to visit Nigeria.

The offer comes after President Ahidjo had written to President Shagari offering to pay reparations for the killing of five Nigerian soldiers in a border clash last May.

The incident had soured the normally close relations between the two West African neighbours for over two months, with belligerent press claims of further infringements being made on both sides and much talk of preparations for war.

There is no indication yet when President Ahidjo will visit Lagos. Nigeria has not yet made public its official reaction to the offer of reparations.

Meanwhile, in Nigeria, opposition to President Shagari's ruling National Party seems to be crumbling with an announcement by six leading members of the Nigerian People's Party that they would oppose their party's leaving the coalition with the National Party.

There now appears little danger of President Shagari's policies not receiving a formal majority in the Federal Parliament.

Yasmin to care for Rita Hayworth

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, July 24

Miss Rita Hayworth, the actress, who is suffering from Alzheimer's disease, an early form of senility, was placed in the care of her daughter, Yasmin Khan, by a Los Angeles judge. Miss Hayworth is 62.

Lawyers representing the former film star and her daughter by her marriage to the late Aly Khan, told Judge Ronald Swearinger today that Miss Hayworth no longer had the ability to decide matters involving her own life and would be better off living in New York with her daughter. Yasmin Khan said in an affidavit: "Because of my mother's present situation I feel it is even more important for us to be closer together so that I may visit her often and be able to assist her in any way at all times".

She was ordered to post a bond of $250,000 (about £130,000), a routine procedure, to protect her mother's personal property.

According to medical reports Miss Hayworth's ailment is a brain disorder that "follows a relentless and irreversible course, but may take from a few months to five years (for the person) to reach a final stage of complete helplessness".

In the past 10 years she seldom worked in films or television and was recently plagued with a number of difficulties, including chronic alcoholism.

Coalition critics rock Portuguese Prime Minister

Lisbon, July 24.—Portugal's political crisis deepened today as Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister, came under open attack from his Christian Democratic (CDS) coalition partners.

Senhor Basilio Horta, CDS Minister of State, and the number two figure in Portugal's centre-right Government, criticized the Prime Minister in a radio interview for being politically weak. He said Senhor Pinto Balsemao was losing the political confidence entrusted in him by his own Social Democratic party (PSD).

"The PSD should decide once and for all whether Pinto Balsemao should continue as their leader. If they decide that he should, we will support him. If not, they should find a substitute", he said.

Senhor Horta's remarks followed a stormy meeting of the PSD parliamentary group yesterday, where, according to party sources, the Prime Minister came in for severe criticism.

Senhor Carlos Macedo, the Social Affairs Minister, who nearly resigned earlier this week, told the meeting that the Prime Minister would reshuffle his seven-month-old Cabinet by the end of August, the sources said.

PSD sources said Senhor Macedo withdrew his threat of resignation in exchange for the promise of an early reshuffle.

This would create an inner cabinet to provide the ruling Democratic Alliance with strong collective leadership, they added.

The coalition of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Monarchists has been adrift since the death of Senhor Francisco Sá Carneiro, the former Prime Minister, in an air crash last December.

PSD sources said it was likely that Senhor Diogo Freitas Do Amaral, CDS leader and former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, would be given a senior government post in the summer reshuffle.

Senhor Pinto Balsemao's administration, the thirteenth since Portugal's 1974 revolution, has been hampered by a worsening economic situation, as well as growing splits in the ruling coalition.—Reuter.

□ The sixth urban terrorist attack against private individuals took place yesterday in Cascais, a leading holiday resort near the capital (John Torres writes from Lisbon). Two young men fired several bursts from a machinegun at Senhor Picarra de Oliveira, the manager of Standard Electric.

Both he and his driver were wounded, but they are out of danger. Standard Electric has been involved in labour disputes over the dismissal of several workers.

Hongkong repeats race charge on citizenship Bill

From Our Correspondent, Hongkong, July 24

The House of Lords amendment to the British Nationality Bill, to give full British citizenship to the people of Gibraltar, has renewed agitation in Hongkong, whose community leaders are again accusing Britain of racialism.

The Hongkong Government has clearly been surprised by the move and is awaiting full details of the vote. The Bill would classify Hongkong residents as British dependent territory citizens.

"The Government will decide on how to represent the interests of Hongkong to the United Kingdom and to urge stronger declaration of the proposed new passports of Hongkong British status," a spokesman said.

Repeating the initial widespread reaction in Hongkong that the Bill would make them second-class citizens, Sir Yuet-Keung Kan, a member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Hongkong Development Council, attributed the Lords vote to the fact "that, unlike the people of Gibraltar, the people of Hongkong are non-white.

"If the amendment is passed, it will be another nail in Hongkong's coffin."

Dr Danny Huang and Mrs Elsie Elliott, also councillors, agreed that the issue was "a case of white against non-white".

"Whether or not the amendment is accepted by the House of Commons, it gives the people of Hongkong the impression that they are not wanted by Britain", Dr Huang said.

California art museum may be transferred

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, July 24

Mr Norton Simon, a wealthy industrialist, may transfer his entire museum from Pasadena to San Francisco, the Mayor of San Francisco confirmed this week.

Mrs Dianne Feinstein, the mayor, said she was excited by the possibility of "this great art collection coming to our city", and said she had discussed it with Mr Simon, who for the past year has been involved in a legal battle with three former museum trustees, challenging the right of his management to select the art it wishes to exhibit.

Most critics agree that if Mr Simon moves his collection to northern California it would be a cultural disaster for Los Angeles. The works, conservatively valued at $250m (£125m), include masterpieces of European renaissance artists ranging from the fifteenth century Dutch master Dierick Bouts, to Rembrandt.

The collection includes prime French Impressionist works, such as a rare group of bronze sculptures by Edgar Dégas. Also housed at the museum are South-east Asian bronze sculptures and modern art.

Over the past few months, there have been rumours in art circles that the Simon Museum might be acquired by J. Paul Getty Museum. Those rumours have been denied by officials at the Getty Museum, in Malibu, which will become one of the richest in the world when proceeds of the estate of J. Paul Getty are released through probate later this year.

Mrs Feinstein said she was also aware of art world rumours that Mr Simon may be using the negotiations with San Francisco officials in order to decrease the pressure put on him by his opponents in a legal dispute.

Three former trustees of the museum have gone to court to try and force Mr Simon to show all modern and contemporary art in his Pasadena museum.

Mrs Feinstein said she first discussed the possible transfer of the museum's treasures to San Francisco when she gave a dinner there two months ago for Mr Simon and his wife, the former actress Jennifer Jones, who is chairman of the museum's 17-member board of trustees.

MP SENTENCED

Seoul.—A court has given three politicians, including an opposition MP, a suspended sentence of six months, imprisonment each on bribery charges.

PARLIAMENT July 24 1981

Trade protectionism will not help Third World

OVERSEAS

Protectionism in trade, advocated by many Labour MPs, was not in the interests of the United Kingdom or of the Third World countries who needed help. It was a cruel folly which would be damaging to the British economy and efficiency and damaging to the prospects of many developing countries, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said in opening the Commons debate on the Brandt report "North-South: a programme for survival".

He said that poverty encouraged political instability. Perhaps this was why the Russians only gave 0.1 per cent of their gnp in aid.

The Government disagreed with the Brandt report on three areas: the outlook was not bleak for all developing countries, many had made good progress; it would not be helpful to overturn the world economic system; and while Governments made a vital contribution, it could be increased by the private sector, such as farmers, bankers, and businessmen.

The disagreement was not over goals, but on methods. The Government preferred to reduce the obstacles to private activity. Progressive expansion of trade was vital to the economy of developing countries. Britain must continue to help these nations expand and maintain access to its markets for them.

In 1980 62 per cent of this country's bilateral aid went to the poorest countries and in the present year the figure was about two-thirds.

Within the existing aid programme new activities were being developed and it was planned to launch a new programme for drinking water and sanitation and water-born diseases. It was also proposed to make better use of developing resources to extend agriculture and to contribute more to the international population programme.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Leeds, East, Lab), said it was obvious there was no fundamental change in the Government's approach to these problems and no sense of urgency.

The nations at the summit last week had totally failed to come to grips with their own problems and those of the developing world. Mrs Thatcher had been reported as interjecting from time to time "I agree with President Reagan".

What a role for the British Prime Minister: to be a parrot on the shoulder of Long John Silver—or was it a budgerigar?

While some countries in Europe were making increases in overseas aid, like The Netherlands the United States was cutting it and already last year had spent more on potted plants and flowers than on aid.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. She had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Charity begins at home" and "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual moan of the critic and the cynic. Yet the development of the Third World might be the key to the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic partnership with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be the setting up of an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the £62m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students had done damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

Mr Edward Heath, former Prime Minister (Bexley, Sidcup, C), a member of the Brandt commission, said there could be many criticisms of the Brandt report but it was remarkable that as far as he knew it was the first report which had brought about a heads of government meeting from 23 countries. That was a ray of hope in a dark world.

Treasury and other ministers should have been present at the debate. They had suffered from the Treasury attitude which had led to the black-balling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from chairmanship of the Committee of 22.

One of the basic objectives of the whole exercise was to re-create world economic activity. Nobody had produced any other way of doing that. He did not believe that the American administration would re-create American activity with its present policies, so that the world would not be able to look to the United States as its dynamo.

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North-West Norfolk, SDP) said that the Prime Minister should approach the Mexico summit less like a virgin facing a fate worse than death and rather more like an enlightened bride who knew that her future depended on understanding and partnership.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said there should be an investment in technology to explore and exploit the hydrocarbons to be found in the Third World.

Mr Frank McElhone, an Opposition spokesman (Glasgow, Queens Park, Lab), said the Commonwealth Development Corporation was in a critical financial position and had scathing things to say about the Treasury. That important body was seriously at risk.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mid Oxon, C), said government policy on students and training had been changed—and he would support the change—away from a subsidy which went to everybody to selective awards. Within straitened resources the Government would try to make up to some extent for the effects of the change in policy on numbers.

The future of the School of Tropical Medicine and other postgraduate medical schools was being carefully considered. "Charity begins at home" was a phrase they should try to banish from civilized discussion.

The debate was concluded.

World must be able to hear BBC

BROADCASTING

After exploring every possibility in talks with the BBC the Government had concluded that audibility of its overseas broadcasts was the top priority, and had decided to make new money available in substantial amounts to the BBC's external services, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said during the all-night sitting on the Consolidated Fund Bill.

He was replying to the debate initiated by Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C), chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, which recently published a report on cuts in the BBC external services and its transcription services.

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, C) said that the whole mood of the Foreign Office was wrong. Did the Government intend to defy the House, so that this debate was futile, or was it prepared to listen and take back its cuts?

They needed ambitious plans to extend the world service, and they should be thinking of how it was to be extended into television with a satellite service. They should be thinking of a world university of the air.

Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab), for the Opposition, said the cuts were apparently the quite haphazard result of an arbitrary decision to choose one service in each continent and close it.

Had the exercise (he said) been carried out blindfold and with a pin it would probably have had less damaging consequences.

The Government's argument that cutting seven services would improve audibility of the other 33 was disingenuous.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C) said that he did not believe that anyone in the Foreign Office wished to make cuts. They were made under pressure of economic and financial circumstances.

He had been telephoned by a member of the BBC secretariat who had stressed the importance of the vernacular broadcasts to Europe, but that was surely for the Foreign Office to say, not the BBC.

This nice man from the BBC had finally said to him that the BBC would love to talk to the Foreign Office about all this, provided that it was a genuine dialogue. That was cheek.

Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said nobody had questioned the excellence of the BBC's external services. There was no question of any reduction or change in the world service in English.

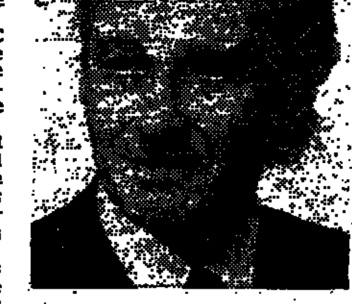
All that could happen to it was that it would be enhanced because through greater transmitter power it would be heard more clearly throughout the whole of the world.

It was the Government's duty to choose which services it wanted to increase and which to decrease: a decision which must be taken on foreign policy grounds. The views of the BBC's staff were not an appropriate consideration in this matter, nor was the importance of the market a big consideration.

Japan, at present the fastest growing commercial nation in the world, did one-third of Britain's overseas broadcasting hours. It did not consider that its commercial interests would be served by a massive increase in external broadcasting.

He did not accept that what the Russians did was a strong criteria. What mattered was that the BBC was not a quantity but a quality service.

It was significant that there were many countries in western Europe to which the BBC did not broadcast, such as The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and that nobody could say that Britain's interests or democracy or truth suffered because of that omission.



Ridley: A quality not quantity service.

On the transcription services, the BBC could obtain funds from other sources to some extent and the Government hoped they would succeed in being able to keep the bulk of the service going by charging their customers or getting money from elsewhere. The Government would like the service to be self-financing.

There had to be flexibility in the matter of where it was necessary to broadcast and where it was not. It was not impossible to start a new service, either.

GLC leader attacked as out of touch

GLC RATES

The new supplementary rate and plans for next year's rate of the power-crazy, dogma-ridden Marxist Greater London Council was an affront to common sense and an intolerable burden on the ratepayers, both commercial and domestic, said Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, in replying to an adjournment debate on the rating system.

He said the Government recognized that local authorities must be prevented from crippling commerce and industry by imposing very large burdens as exemplified by the GLC.

The Government were considering the possibility of bringing in legislation next session to bring home to local authorities and their electorates the consequences of high spending policies.

Mr Finsberg said the policies of County Hall had been described as "Walt Disney". Mr Livingstone was no Snow White but more Dopey the dwarf of County Hall.

He went on: Mr Livingstone is totally out of touch with reality. The tragedy is his lack of touch with reality is going to cause even more job losses in London, unless his colleagues knife him in the back as he knifed his predecessor, Mr Andrew McIntosh, in the back. Those who live by the knife find their colleagues frequently exact the same penalties on them.

His removal in a democratic way by his colleagues would help ratepayers of Greater London and help sanity in local Government.

Sir Julian Ridsdale (Harwich, C) said a minister of Cabinet rank should be appointed immediately to deal with the reform of local government finance. He should be instructed to bring forward positive proposals by the time of the next Budget.

National services like education, the police and fire brigades should be made a national responsibility and paid for by the Exchequer.

Mr Finsberg (Camden, Hampstead, C) said the Government meant to see that a consultation document on the alternative to domestic rates was published as early as possible in the autumn.

The consultation process in the autumn would be concerned with alternatives to domestic rates. The Government would be bearing very much in mind the interests of business ratepayers in the review.

Thursday's sitting ended at 8.42 am, the all-night sitting being devoted to various topics named by backbenchers on the Consolidated Fund Bill, which passed through all its stages.

The House of Lords sat to pass the Finance Bill through all its stages.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following Hull University class list has been issued:

JOINT DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

HONOURS HISTORY AND POLITICS

NQ required to pass Ancillary Computer Studies before qualified for the degree.

HONOURS CHEMISTRY AND MATHEMATICS

HONOURS MATHEMATICAL STUDIES

Class 1: None.

Class 2, division I: K S Dosanjh, A P Douglass, D Grundy, M A Lancaster, Gillian Lenton.

Davey, Sharon L Rose.

Class 3: None. Pass: None.

HONOURS AMERICAN STUDIES AND FRENCH

Class 1: None.

Class 3 Fiona A Graham.

Pass: None.

* With distinction in oral French.

HONOURS DRAMA AND ITALIAN

Class 1: None.

Class 2, division II: None.

Class 3: None. Pass: None.

HONOURS ENGLISH AND SWEDISH

Class 1: None.

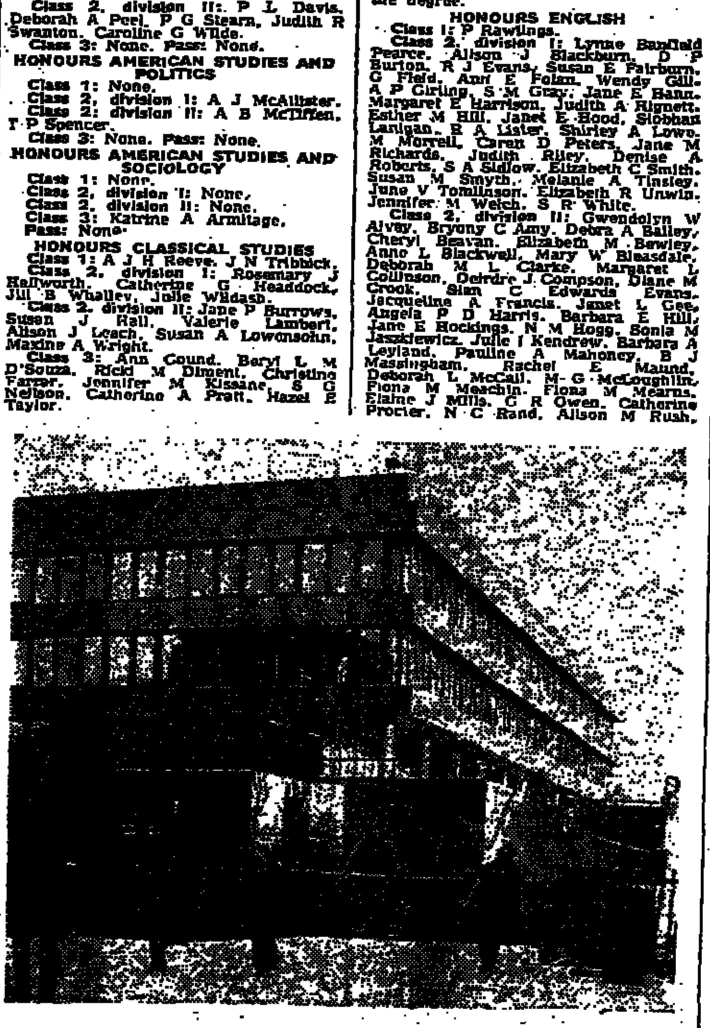
Class 2: division I: J P Henderson,

Class 2, division II: Noadeen K Adeseun, C J Balm, R J Bardell, P R Bird, S T Bland, C S Boothby, K J Brunt, A P Bull, A D Burgin, A Carver, K O Chin, T D Coomb, P C L

N H Tomlinson, Serena G Yeo.

Class 2, division II: K Hemmings, M F Lockwood.

Class 3: None. Pass: None.



HULL

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Saturday Review

Clothilde

An extract from **Dying, In Other Words** a novel by Maggie Gee

Dying, In Other Words, begins with the discovery, on her 25th birthday, of the naked body of a lovely redhead. It is Moira Penny, who had lived next to 90-year-old Clothilde Duras on the attic floor of a house of seedy bedsitters. Moira was a writer, the focus of Clothilde's bitter envy. Clothilde rejoices, but cannot forget the evil she is sure her young neighbour was plotting against her. Worse, she still sometimes seems to hear typing — what if Moira is not truly dead?

In the top attic storey tucked under the blue slate roof, there was movement. Someone survived. It might be the black birds merely, dragging and fluttering over the slates? No, it was here inside.

There were two cream doors on the landing, both of them locked. But safe behind one of them, something lived and was moving, furtively, timidly, brushing against the thin walls. It was something very tiny and old, it was a very old woman, or looked as though it used to be a woman, now a doll, stick-thin, dehydrated and varnished: it rustled on the wallpaper, brushing two papery fingers against it; it wanted to come out and go down. It was Clothilde, whose gold-top pint was still sitting on the doorstep in the cold thin sunshine, alone.

Clothilde had been waiting for nearly two hours to go down, waiting till nobody moved or breathed or whispered against her, in the tall building beneath her, her black painted eyebrows clamped tightly with concentration, her fine veined nostrils aquiver, head cocked, very patient, for artists, as she had explained to inquisitive people so often, need never be bored; or lonely, although she was always alone; she had plenty to do, for two hours had been rubbing in green herbal cream to the brown freckled crags of her hands as she stood a short step from the edge of her world, on the edge of her worn orange carpet, waiting for silence and safety.

And sometimes she waited all day to go down, in the long hot summer, not minding the wait for herself but the milk never waited, went solid and sour in the sun; and it fell back down to the ground from the balcony, brave hands tipping it, innocently tipping it, a fierce white fountain streamed out through the blue summer evening, the black birds flying, the white feathers fell to the ground and the empty bottles shone bright to the sky in the morning, joining the jewel-bright battlement, shielding the queen.

Clothilde lived her life in a state of siege, feeling safer because she was tiny and light (they were used to looking for giants), because she was locked away here at the top of the house, very near to the safe cold sky. She was only frightened of people, of gross, inartistic people, and there were so many (though happily now they were starting to die away.) She timed her swift scurries downstairs to avoid them, fearing their big heavy bodies and curious eyes and their rude loud voices attacking her, saying Hello and How are you.

Frank Drake on the floor below, *par example*, who had once been so friendly. Until she had seen he was laughing, the coarse pink fellow, and later of course she had caught him rooting in bins (and today he had got up late making horrible sounds in the bathroom, delayed her on purpose, the filth and fat Frank Drake).

And Moira, a loud giantess with her boyfriends, so crude and so fleshy, so big and so horribly close. And pretending that she was an artist, of all things. Dimpling her fat pale cheeks and smiling dishonestly when they first met on the landing and Clothilde had distantly regally (foolishly!) let herself be introduced, had said 'Je suis artiste.'

'Oh how *interesting*!' Moira had giggled, showing her big horse teeth. 'How very *nice* to have found that out, You see I am, sort of, a writer, myself: but I do like to think I'm a little bit artistic, as well' — and she thought Clothilde wouldn't see through it, the way she was lying and boasting and all the while pulling her messy hair over her face and making believe she was modest. Clothilde wasn't fooled (she was wise, she had lived), not even at first, not for more than a moment.

And nor would she let herself fear them, though sometimes it sounded as if they were almost in her room, it was so hard to tell in the darkness. And she would sit up in bed very straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, and switch on her wireless with loud French military music, to show she had spirit, to frighten them off. Big oafs, she was so much superior to them, and prettier, she thought, inspecting herself in her tin-framed mirror, her tiny yellow face lit up by the life of the spirit.

But that was the trouble, they envied her — Moira envied her especially Moira — for being so swift and so light and so slim. And she pulled down her navy blue beret neatly so only a little grey down was showing, you must keep pretty and neat so she always wore it: and cut her grey hair every week very short and fluffy, and washed it with herbs, so it looked like the soft grey down on the ducks she fed in the park (it wasn't surprising they followed, and watched her with terrible envy): and the blue beret floated on top like a boat, like a small child's boat.

And the face underneath it was also curiously pretty and childish, seen from a distance, out in the street, the tiny child's figure in its long blue coat and the face even smaller, a palette of colours, always the same, in brilliant miniature. Thin clever lips, very red, and a bird-beaked fastidious nose, and the eyes in the child-sized yellow-skinned skull rather large and short-sighted, lofty, artistic, dramatically ringed in dark blue and then black. And the rings went crooked where the wrinkles descended in close-up, in close-up the eyes dreamed out under rainbows of painted yellow parchment, dreamed out above dwarf wrinkled apples of bright red crêpe, and in close-up the child smiled or spoke and the lips were pulled back to bare teeth of a brave ancient woman, her own teeth, all of them, baring a black and tobacco graveyard of ancient bone: and this graveyard was barred to the child she had been and was still in her dreams, in a blue sailor-suit, in the paradise parks of green Paris, in love with the future which hung in the haze at the end of the long formal walks and which leaped from the sail-covered water, which shone from the deck of each launched toy boat, the divine blue artistic miasma.

Clothilde was that lost child still in her dreams and her tin-framed mirror, and she looked for the child in the mirror each time she went out, with a last soft feather of powder. She slid back the catch and she waited and listened again. Then swiftly and quietly and twittering courage to herself like a bird, she went down the stairs to her milk at a stiff, quiet, quick near-run.

She was caught. There was Frank in the hallway, right by the door which stood open, his pink greasy face very big and very bright in the daylight. And just as she stopped with her hand to her thin bird's chest at the turn of the spiral staircase, Frank looked up. Too late to go back, so with chin very high and eyes misty she sailed on down, and he tried in his womanish honking voice which she long ago discovered to be mockery "*Bongjaw, Madame*" — and she long ago told him, quite kindly, when they were still friends, that she was *toujours* a girl, and should therefore be called Mam'selle.

So she stared with great ice-and-mist eyes just over his head as she floated on down, great ice-clouds in fierce black rings floating down to freeze him, and then when the fat pink face had come close enough to astonish her (still) with his coarseness and *him*, she thought, with her frail icy beauty, said slowly and thinly and coldly in accented English "Good Mor Neeng", to the wall, to the door, to the sky, to her proud lonely milk bottle, white and exclusive and cold: thus leaving him fat and flustered and foul in the hall-way, his dirty old yellowish mackintosh flapping around him, she told herself, bending very briskly on the doorstep and breathing the clean air in.

She stood on the doorstep for a second or two to make sure he was safely gone, puffing pinkly and sadly, she thought, back up to his room. But she had no pity: the artist couldn't afford any pity, for fools like him. She was lovely, but she could be cruel. She screwed up her eyes at the thin grey sun.

Before they had quarrelled Frank used to ask her in: even then she was careful of going so far, although he was most polite on the stairs and had practised his French with that curious honking accent, always forgetting the persons, always forgetting the Mademoiselle. Not realising what it all meant until later, she thought, and she slitted her eyes still more sharply up at the wide grey reflecting sky which seemed *suddenly* vast and sea-like and lonely, and scuttled inside like a small grey stranded crab. As she trotted upstairs her eyes slid over the stair-treads, many of them worn and dangerous, probably part of their plan.

She had started noting it all in her notebook, or most of it, when she remembered, on good days, that is, when her teeth didn't hurt too much in the night, for the bone she had known since a child cried out to her, sometimes, but she didn't stop to listen, she knew she must sleep and survive. And sometimes she sat up quite straight and wrote in her notebook, for literature, surely, was even more martial than music, sat tiny and utterly lonely now Frank was gone and her writing was *not* quite straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, dyeing her brave yellow skull in the shadows yellower still. She was noting the facts about Moira.

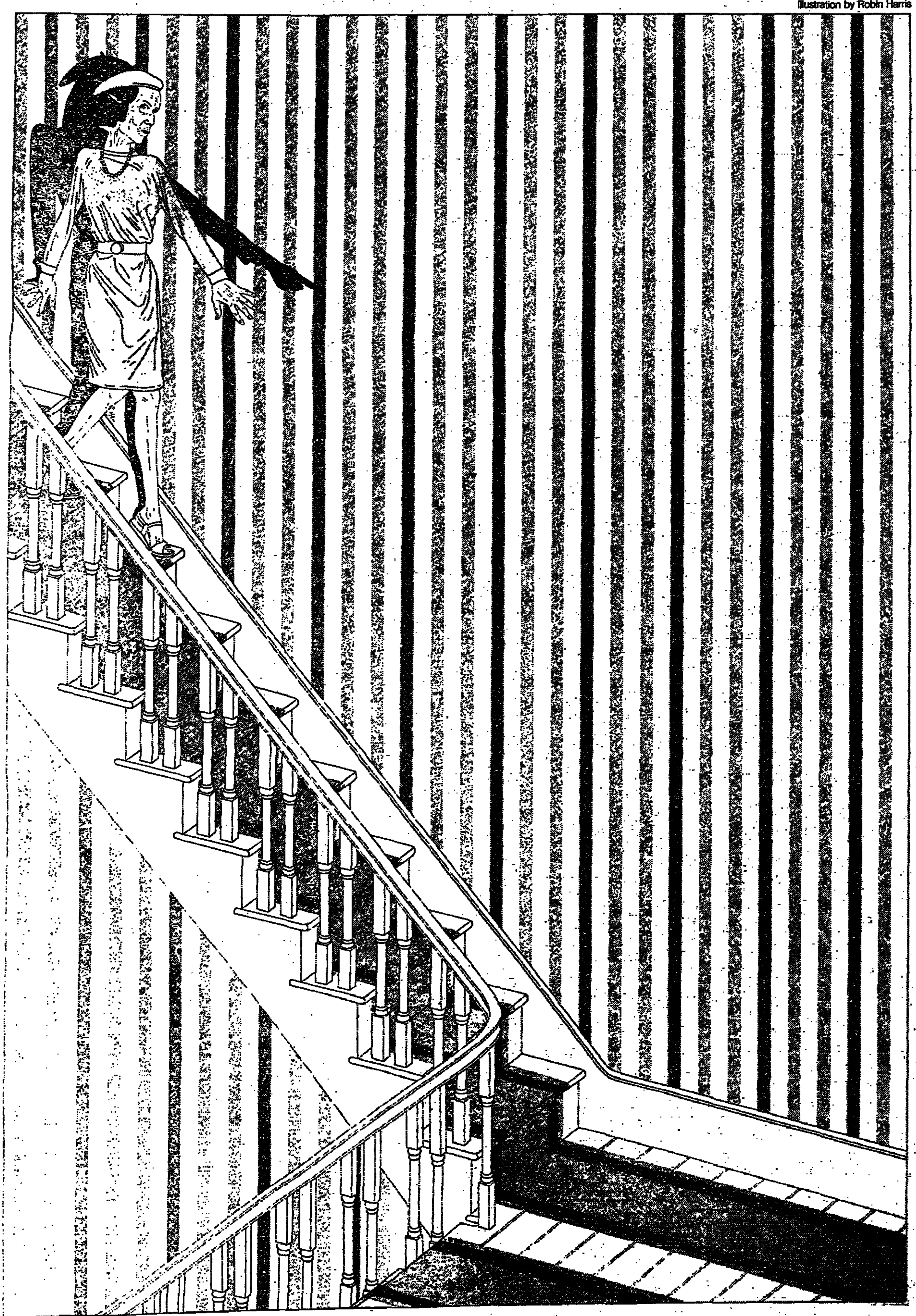
They certainly didn't read well, as items: Clothilde's best books, her two favourites: the titles would not be revealed: they had disappeared one afternoon in the summer, and Moira was later seen laughing, half-naked, triumphant, out on the roof in the sun. Item, some butter she'd left on the window ledge, Normandy butter, the best: a necklace: a beret, her old one, but good: a handbag which had been her mother's, the leather was old but it still had a pretty silk lining, shot silk, turquoise green: and soon after, she had noticed that Moira was carelessly painting her eyes to match it.

The flowers, of course, any woman was brought by her suitors: Clothilde's never came. Moira's strong swift fingers had snatched them. There may have been letters, also, tied to the stems of the roses or orchids or lilies and *C., with my love, from Frank*. Item, the garlic. The garlic she needed *at once* for her three-day garlic cure, which she did once a year (and the girl had been clever, had plotted and noted the date), when she ate garlic hourly, had nothing but garlic and herbal tea, it made the blood young and clear. Moira wanted her blood to go rotten, for Moira liked the blood, and she liked rank meat. She cooked horrible rich-smelling meats on the ring in her next-door bedroom. Item, the tray, the enamelled tray with the gay little boat sailing proudly in blue and silver: sailed away. And the tea, the limeflower *tisane which was good for* her chest and smelled citrous and fresh, singing to her when she drank it of blue summer skies over yellow-green lime trees, singing of youth and of home, now mysteriously gone: and she stood on the landing and sniffed it, her lovely green perfume, now blatantly, bitterly, drifting across from the door of Moira's room.

Then after the subtractions, which were hard, there were the additions. Item, two copulating mayflies insolently placed on Clothilde's pillow. A saucepan of uneaten food which Clothilde well knew (they would find she could not any longer be fooled) she had cooked several months ago: they had hidden it under her bed, and the thing had gone horribly mouldy. A small piece of glass poked carefully under her door, so it was difficult one morning to open. They hoped she would feel cut off, and hemmed in. But Clothilde had her *notes: she had lived long* enough to be patient. Clothilde would survive. In the end, she would win, she the artist. The artist would always go on when the animal hadn't the stamina, brutally, painfully, lacking her patience and dignity, died.

Thus Moira, Clothilde poured a tall glass of rich creamy milk for herself with her blue beret bobbing, and her black teeth peacefully smiled. When they'd met on the stairs in the past few days she had hardly seen her, not bothered to blink or avert her proud head: Clothilde had decided, and *she* was the writer, *that Moira was dead. (Yet she* heard the typewriter boastfully typing, long after she was in bed.)

Dying, In Other Words is published by Harvester Press at £7.95.


Illustration by Robin Harris

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Best loot guide ?

On the night of Friday, July 10, ITN and BBC news teams were elbow to elbow in Brixton. Unaware or uncaring at being filmed, a looter put his boot into a window of a shop and helped himself to new shoes through the broken glass.

Back in the cutting rooms, he provided a dilemma for both organizations. They had a whole series of such incidents. Should they string them all together and risk presenting a primer of how to loot, with the added sanction that none of those on film was shown being arrested? Or should they suppress them and impose a censorship that might have the effect of under-informing the public as to what was happening?

Both bulletins chose the same compromise: use the best picture and shelve the rest. Looking back, Dick Francis, the BBC's Director of News and Current Affairs, feels satisfied that was the right decision. But that image, repeated as it has been in subsequent showings, disturbs me almost as much for the institution of television as it does as a timid member of a property-owning democracy.

With this week's respite we can look back and ask some questions. Did the man with the boot receive any sanction for its use from the television violence on every night of his whole life? The blood in *The Sweeny* and *Vegas* may be make-up for the actors, but the better the programme the more real it is to the viewers.

Was he indifferent to the cameras filming him, or actually living out a part a scriptwriter inside his mind had suggested to him? Almost everybody wants to be on the telly: this was his opportunity.

Has he been conditioned to a state of envy by the commercials that endlessly repeat their tantalizing images of a life-style he can hope to touch only by smashing his way in? It is a fact that the state of Indonesia has ended *commercial* television solely because the *sight* of goods they could not afford was unsettling the inhabitants of their outer islands.

Does television reinforce a picture of his world as divided between well-educated, well-dressed, middle-class, Caucasian establishment and the rest? Decades after Reith's insistence that the wireless announcers wore evening dress, his paternalism survives. If representatives of "them" are allowed in occasionally through *Open Door* or *Something Else*, they are kept firmly below stairs in off-peak BBC 2 or playing the fool in panel games.

Have he and his friends learnt how to make their Molotov cocktails, their commandeering of milk floats, their wearing of balaclava helmets from the box? Unless the IRA has infiltrated every city where there has been a riot and taught them their methods, the lessons must have come from watching the News.

Why were we viewers not better prepared for the way he has crashed into our consciousness? True, most of the current affairs series have devoted one or two programmes to unemployment, bad relationship with the police and urban decay. But they have made no sustained study of the subjects. There have been no documentary series about the trouble-spots since Granada's *City at Risk*, about Liverpool, more than two years ago — and that was not networked.

Even after the mobs' emergence, did television respond as fully as it should have done? *Nationwide*, *Newsnight* and the rest coped intelligently, but while Radio 4 cleared a whole night for an enlightening discussion, neither of the BBC TV Controllers accepted an offer — repeated on several days — from the Current Affairs for a schedule-changing *A Question of Riots*, after the pattern of *A Question of Ireland* and other important topics. As for ITV, none of the companies even suggested a special to the network and David Nicholas, editor of ITN, now says he is rather ashamed not to have proposed it himself.

Has the experience taught the men who run television anything at all? I detect a grudging acceptance that things can never be quite the same again. I expect:

☐ A visible increase in the number of black news-people and programme presenters: a subtle application of what is called "positive discrimination" in America is probable, despite protestations that recruitment is unbiased and that suitable blacks just do not apply for jobs.

☐ Greater flexibility to allow more unscheduled programmes and so make a speedier response to events.

☐ A wave of new documentaries on urban decay and discrimination, and up-dating of past programmes on the subjects.

☐ *Resistance to agitation* for "outside the courtroom" type of reporting when news film might be inflammatory: some TV people are urging a self-imposed ordinance on violent newsreel and for reporters to describe, but not show. The majority, however, insist that television has a duty to show what it can.

☐ Preoccupation with "balance" to be less acute than hitherto: when producers come across potentially tricky subjects they are less likely to meet discouragement from above and warnings not to rock the boat or upset the authorities if a programme might sound an alert.

If television is indeed the potent medium those who work in it claim it to be, they cannot escape their responsibilities. Maybe that looter had never seen violence on the screen, never watched newsreel from *Northern Ireland* and earlier riot cities, never even watched the box. I doubt it.



Chess/Harry Golombek

Smiles in Merano

It is good news to learn that there is a distinct possibility that Korchnoi's family will be allowed to join him abroad and that in consequence the postponement of the world championship match at Merano for a month may be rescinded, providing the organizers are able to reshape the contracts that have been made in the interim.

It seems that before the Soviet authorities could act in the matter of the emigration of Korchnoi's family they had, by law, to receive an application from someone who was very near of kin. This has now been done, so that, according to the FIDE President, Fredrik Olafsson, there are good hopes that the players will be able to meet each other on equal terms and without family worries.

Looking back on an article I wrote earlier this month on the question — and in the light of this amelioration of atmosphere among the two opposing sides — I feel that I was altogether too severe in my likening of Anatoly Karpov to Ivan Grozny. Nor do I really feel that he has ever had any influence, one way or the other, on whoever controls such matters in the Kremlin.

Nevertheless, the question of the liberation of Korchnoi's family was, and still is, a subject that should rightly agitate and concern everyone in the world of chess. An example of the considerable feeling that does exist emerges from a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the executive board of the Nordic Chess Federation:

"The member federations of the Nordic Chess Federation (Faroe Islands, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) refer to the motto of FIDE "Gens Una Sumus" (We are all one family).

In view of the fact that the world chess championship match is soon to take place and its regulations specify that the position of the contestants shall in all aspects be based on equality, these federations declare that they do not consider such an equality to exist as long as the sponsors of one of the contestants hinder the free travel of the family of the other contestant.

Therefore, the Directing Boards of the concerned chess federations urgently call on FIDE and the Soviet Chess Federation to do all in their power to make sure that the challenger obtains permission to have his family join him at a place of their choice and thus make it possible for the champion to meet the challenger under fair and equal conditions.

The British Chess Federation concurs with all this. In a few days' time I am due to go to Atlanta in Georgia, USA, at the annual general assembly of the World Chess Federation there. I am under strict instructions to support the attempts that Olafsson has made to help in the emancipation of Korchnoi's family and to ensure that the world championship match does take place.

Meanwhile the world champion will be encouraged in his preparations for the match by the challenger having suffered one of his rare tournament failures recently at Las Palmas, where Korchnoi came as low as equal third in a six-player double round event. He lost no fewer than three games, to Timman, Larsen and Seirawan. He did, however, win a characteristically dynamic game against the Spanish grandmaster, Bellon.

White: Victor Korchnoi, Black: Juan Bellon Q.G.D. Half-Slav Defence

1	P-Q4	P-QB3	7	P-K5	P-KR3
2	P-QB4	P-Q4	8	B-R4	P-N4
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	9	KNxP	PxN
4	N-B3	P-K3	10	BxNP	QN-Q2
5	B-N5	PxP	11	P-KN3	R-KN1
6	P-K4	P-N4			

All book up to here; but the Rook move does not seem so counter-attacking as Q-R4.

12	BxN	NxB	14	B-N2	Q-N3
13	PxN	B-QN2			

In reply to 14 . ., QxBP White plays 15.NxP.

15	0-0	0-0-0	18	Q-R7	Q-B2
16	Q-R5	R-N3	19	P-KR4	P-B4
17	N-K4	RxQP	20	KR-K1	R-Q1

A preventative measure against White's threat of QR-Q1 followed by Q-R8.

21	QR-Q1	B-Q4	23	KxB	Q-N2 ch
22	N-Q3	BxB	24	K-R3	R-K1

Preparing a blunder; but his position is in any case unsound since he has much to protect on the Kingside.

25	N-R4	N-N1	26	Q-R5	P-K4

A mistake; better was 26 . ., Q-B2. Now, after White's reply, Black is helpless against the threat of R-Q7.

27 Q-B5 resigns.

(continued on page 11)

RECORDS OF THE MONTH

William Mann

Great names before Bach

Byrd: Ten Motets. **Byrd Choir/Turner. Philips 9502 030**
Schutz: Musikalische Exequien. Schreier/Rotzsch/Dresden Kreuzchor/Mauersberger. Phil 9502 025
Bonporti: Concerti from Op 11. *I Musici/Michelucci.* **Phil 9502 004**
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. BPO and soloists/Karajan. DG 2531 332/3 (2 records)
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Marriner. Phil 9502 014/5 (two records)
Bach, Telemann: Chamber Music. B.S. and W. Kuijken/Kohnen. Accent ACC 8019

"Vixerunt fortes ante Agamemnon," wrote Horace. There were great composers, too, before Johann Sebastian Bach, *even though it may still be with* his music that people come to the pre-classical era.

Philips's "living Baroque" series supplies some examples this month, beginning with William Byrd, not really a Baroque *composer. The choir* named after him offer a *discerning selection of his Latin* motets, all but one of them from the *Gradualia,* Catholic music bravely written in Protestant England — the non-Gradual motet, *Tribulationes Civitatum,* is an overt prayer to the *Lord to rescue his Catholic* flock from persecution. It, and several others on this record, are new to the current gramophone catalogue, among them two noble hymns to the Virgin, *Beata es,* and *Salve, sancta parens,* as well as a fine performance of *Visita, quaesumus Domine.* The justly popular *Iustorum animae* may sound over-inflated at climaxes (two of them, one more than desirable), and *Non vos relinquam* less-clearly defined in character — in both cases because a smaller choir would be preferable, and appropriate to music designed for intimate domestic performances in recusant Catholic households.

Before Bach, exactly 100 years, came Heinrich Schütz, the first of the great German composers *who were to dominate* European music for so long. His *Musical Obsequies,* a Lutheran funeral service for a monarch who insisted of hearing the whole three part piece before he died, is quite old-fashioned, closer to Burgundian counterpoint than to Venetian *drama that was in Schütz's time* the new excitement. The motets for double chorus make noble listening, less powerful than his most famous polychoral motets, though Peter Schreier's tenor solos, and the choirboys, *especially the altist, are brilliantly* in command of their parts.

Also on that Philips label is an attractive selection of string concertos from the opus 11 collection by Francesco Bonporti who was a little older than J. S. Bach (Bonporti's dates are 1672-1749), but composed in a *more modern style,* resembling Handel or Vivaldi. Concerto 4 in B flat, with its sturdy rhythms and melodious invention, strongly recalls the manner of William Boyce, some years after Bonporti's death. Concerto 6 in *F features solo cello* as well as solo violin, but somewhat tentatively until *its last* movement. I Musici's performances are plain but vigorous and attractive; the recording does not sound as much as 11 years old.

So to my musical Agamemnon, and his six Brandenburg Concertos. They have always been part of Herbert von Karajan's concert repertory — he tends to conduct them from the harpsichord — and has recorded all six before. His latest set, with soloists from his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, is a very much as expected, earnest and heavy (No 4 is an exception) with few concessions to modern ideas about Baroque performing styles.

Of their kind, the performances are supremely well played, and recorded cleanly, *with gleaming smoothness of* sound. In Britain we now seldom hear Baroque music played this way, and older listeners, if they resent the Leppard/Marriner/Hogwood approach, may find Karajan just the interpreter for them.

Others may look at Philips's reissue of the Academy of St Martin's version, under Neville Marriner. It represents the late Thurston Dart's final ideas about Bach's first elaboration *of the Brandenburgs, a horn* instead of trumpet in No 2, shrill sopranino recorders in No 4, and so on — fascinating, and done with real virtuosity, but *not a collector's first set for* these essential works. For that, readers had better wait until Marriner's new set is published by Philips later this year.

Let me end with a positive recommendation also involving J. S. Bach, and his *son* Emanuel. The admirable Kuijken family from Holland, who really do play eighteenth-century instruments, and play them so well that they do not sound antiquated, but merely musical, have brought together four transcriptions.

Two are by Telemann, whose tercentenary year it is; the *piece de resistance* is J. S. Bach. Trio Sonata No 1 in E flat, which organists, and pedal-harpsichord players, have to work hard to get right, but which sounds surprisingly convincing on flute, violin and continuo (the combination of the Trio Sonata in *The Musical Offering*), transposed up into G major, perhaps a tone higher than Bach would allow.

Transcriptions were a necessary fact of Bach's life, and since these are intelligently done and most likably played, pleasantly *recorded, the disc is more than* welcome.

Hilary Finch

Choirs of contrasting glories

Berlioz: Requiem. Choeur et Orchestre de Paris/Barenboim/Domingo. DG 2707 119 (2 discs).
Berlioz: Requiem. London Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra/ Previn/ Tear. EMI *SLS 5209* **(2 discs).**
Holst: The Planets. Berlin Philharmonic/RIAS kammerchor/von Karajan. DG 2532019.
Holst: The Planets. Philharmonia/Ambrosian Singers/ Rattle. EMI ASD 4047.

Only slightly less bizarre than experiencing in the privacy of a small flat in 1981 the vast aural spaces of Berlioz's *Grande Messe des Morts,* originally composed for a state funeral in Les Invalides in 1837, is the *necessity to compress* in time and space an evaluation of two long-prepared and deeply enriching intepretations of the work.

Barenboim's "Requiem and Kyrie" is distant, dry, its *appogiaturas anxious sighs,* its "Christe eleison" a slow moan: Previn's choir sings with more ease, less sense of fear, of emotional and vocal strain, *his* orchestra seducing with a more self-conscious beauty. Barenboim's "Rex tremendae," in its tense control of line and rthym, fuses compellingly the quivering fear, tender devotion and the sheer physical impact of Previn's brass, the spontaneous excitement of his chorus exhort us to a vision where God is in his heaven and a good deal is right with the world. Soaring from the chaste close tremolandos of the Orchestre de Paris's strings, Placido Domingo's "Sanctus" sounds over-passionate: Robert Tear, in less glorious, sometimes strained voice, has a more affective dignity over almost cloyingly sweet choral and orchestral textures.

While EMI's digital recording releases every detail with searing immediacy, revealing, *too,* some flaccid English consonants), DG's dry, laid-back recording gives a peculiarly moving sense of austerity and distance. Where Barenboim searches out the mysteries and contradictions in the human *and divine psyche,* Previn exalts in the glories of the drama of man's relationship to God.

Imogen Holst thought Karajan's original recording with the Vienna Philharmonic of *The Planets* the finest there was. The effect of digital recording on both his new performance with the Berlin Philharmonic and Simon Rattle's with the Philharmonia, is stunningly revelatory, from the opening *col legno* tappings of "Mars" to the latest "offstage" voices of "Neptune", infinitely longer and more effective in their *disappearing in Rattle's than in* Karajan's version.

But DG's recording has more than the edge *over* EMI's. As with the old trick of covering up one part of a painting, details that are taken for granted or barely inaudible in the one are sharply focussed in the other: for example the solo *trumpet in "Jupiter's" big tune,* the double basses at the start of "Saturn", the harps in "Neptune".

Interpretatively, too, Karajan's reading and the Berlin Philharmonic's playing has an urgency and vibrant elation unmatched by Rattle. His "Mars" has a sharply pointed barbaric *splendour,* but Karajan's, with its weightier bass line, *gives* a sense of massively restrained and accumulated surging strength. His "Jupiter" is an irrepressible fountain of swirling brass and woodwind *energy* and mischief; Rattle's remains jaunty, the grand majesty of the tune pedestrian in contrast. But Rattle's "Venus" is unforgettable in its fresh, quintessentially English-pastoral melancholy, its violin and cello solos sweet with a character that the Berlin players, for all their super-polished celestial ensemble, just miss.

Max Harrison

Still the magic-maker

Vladimir Horowitz: piano works by Schumann, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninov. RCA RL13775
Artur Rubinstein: piano works by Schumann, Ravel, Debussy, Albeniz. RCA RL13850
Emil Gilels: Beethoven Sonatas Pathétique Op.13, Op.27 No.1, Op.27 No.2 Moonlight. DG 2532 008
Maurizio Pollini: Brahms Piano Concertos Nos. 1 and 2. Vienna Philharmonic conducted by respectively Karl Böhm and Claudio Abbado. DG 2707 127 (2 LPs)

Though his public appearances have been few, Horowitz still looms large among new piano issues, as does Rubinstein, who is now wholly absent from the concert platform. It is remarkable that the former still takes fresh pieces such as Schumann's Nachtstücke and Op.111 Fantasiestücke into his repertoire. These are all recordings *from his 1978-79 season and* have the spontaneity and excitement of live performances, sometimes overmuch of the latter. There is magical fingerwork in Mendelssohn's Scherzo a capriccioso, but Horowitz's edition of the Rachmaninov Sonata No. 2, previously recorded for CBS, is at some points melodramatic in its heavy emphases.

On another LP of concert recordings (from 1961 and 1970), Rubinstein is the opposite in Schumann's Symphonic Studies, sounding too dreamy for this vigorous and *closely* argued *score.* Yet the same composer's Arabesque is full of delicate, withdrawn poetry, as is the Forlane from Ravel's Tombeau de Couperin of piquancy and grace. Memorable, too, are Albeniz's Navarra and Debussy's take-off salon valse, La plus que lente. This last Rubinstein plays with an aptly ironic air of self-indulgence, and it is curious that such highly civilized interpretations have not been issued *before* now.



Vladimir Horowitz: Sponteneity and excitement in his live perfomances.

Gilels couples the popular Pathtique and Moonlight Sonatas of Beethoven with the latter work's rather more interesting E flat major companion piece Op 27 No 1. The concentrated power of the first movement of the Paththique and finale of the Moonlight is conveyed in masterly fashion, of course, as is the lilting grace of the former piece's concluding Allegro. Gilels always draws a lovely, and individual, tone from the piano, also, and this is excellently caught by DG's recording. But one suspects that the elusive, even wayward, Sonata Op 27 No 1 engages him more, to judge from the intimate, searching expression he brings to it. I feel the same.

Pollini's recordings of the Brahms concertos have been available separately and now reappear boxed. Böhm conducts No 1, Abbado No 2, and much could be said about the conductors' different approaches. Pollini's however, though his playing is always superbly controlled, seems to me more questionable. Both works' slow movements are very beautiful, yet, especially in Concerto No 2, *the pianist* is too relaxed to communicate with the heart of the music, and we are instead *presented* with a striking, but un-Brahmsian, refinement. It is a disturbing experience when playing as distinguished as this produces such unsatisfying results.

Paul Griffiths

Love and conflict

Schoenberg: Erwartung, Six Songs opus 8. Silja, Vienna PO / Dohnanyi. Decca SXDL 7509
Bartok: String quartets Nos 3 and 4. *Lindsay* **Quartet. ASV DCA 509 ☐ ZC DCA 509**
Bartok:String quartets Nos 5 *and 6. Lindsay Quartet.* **ASV DCA 504**
Schubert: String quartets D. 87 and D. 112. Amadeus Quartet. DG 2531 336 ☐ 3301336

Just occasionally one comes *across recordings that change* one's notions of what music can be: of such is the new Schoenberg disc conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi. I had always imagined the opus 8 songs with orchestra to be *further essays in the vaguely* Straussian manner Schoenberg had assumed for his symphonic poem *Pelleas und Melisande,* and was very soon to drop. But Dohnanyi shows the last three of them, all Petrarch settings written in 1904, to be quite unlike any other music of this or any period.

What they express is rapturous love crossed *with* bitterness, anxiety and fear: the love of a man who knows he is not worth loving. From this conflict flows the counterpointing of highly colourful orchestral groups; not to mention the *harmony so strained from* tonality that the final concords seem either forced or arbitrary. And all this is beautifully revealed in a very lucid digital recording of the Vienna Philharmonic.

The only worry is that Anja Silja, greatly though I admire her as a vocal actress, cannot fly the great phrases of these songs. Her work is, rather, *Erwartung,* and very tellingly she performs, it here, going *right to the edge in her* portrayal of terror, insecurity and jealousy, but just stopping short of making the thing absurd. Here too the orchestral playing is beautiful and meaningful beyond belief.

The Lindsay Quartet, I am afraid, are not quite in the same market. Also digital, their recordings of Bartok's last four quartets are forward and forceful, exposing a very physical determination to get to grips with the music. But they come nowhere near the virtuosity exhibited recently in these works by the Tokyo Quartet; there is far too much *haste* and misjudgment. Perhaps one might take this as only proper in the deeply troubled third and fourth quartets, but later in the series the frayings are not so readily excused.

There are no such problems, of course, in the Amadeus's record of blissfully accomplished quartets by the teenage Schubert. They play the one in E flat which is usually regarded as the best of the six *he wrote in 1813, and also the B* flat work

Concerts/
Max Harrison

The Music Party

Wigmore Hall

Although the programme did not specifically mention the fact, it is now 10 years since *The Music Party,* directed by Allan Hacker, began exploring the classical and early romantic repertoires with the instruments of the period.

Yesterday, in one of the Wigmore Hall Summer Nights they played just two works, and in Beethoven's Quintet Op. 16 the use of a fortepiano obviously made a great difference to the overall balance and hence to the music's impact.

Reassuringly, the effect was one of stronger intergration, and, even allowing for the quite distinct character of each of the wind instruments the music sounded more equally voiced than usual.

Naturally the fortepiano's weak upper register is sometimes an important *factor,* and the differences between the period wind instruments and their modern descendants also produce considerable changes of emphasis. Perhaps the effect was happiest in Beethoven's deftly phrased closing movement, although in the central andante, where the players solo *in turn,* there were some beautifully shaped lines.

Of course, basset horns came to *The Music Party* for the Serenade K. 361, and one might have expected these velvety-toned instruments to appeal to Mozart. The Wigmore stage looked rather crowded by the 13 players all together involved *here,* yet the ensemble was superfine almost throughout. Besides that pair of basset horns there are two each of oboes, clarinets, bassoons, four French horns and a string bass.

Mozart inexhaustibly rings the *possible changes,* and *it* would be easy to write about this score exclusively in terms of colour. Thus described it might seem quite unclassical, the more so in view of the warmth of tone *The Music Party drew from it. But that would be* to ignore the clarity which Mozart's infallible ear achieves and which is the unanimity of this large-sounding ensemble's performance added point.

Theatre/Irving Wardle

Reversing an ethic

Can't Pay, Won't Pay

Criterion

Well-timed as usual, Dario Fo's play arrives on the day of the anti-authoritarian GLC's diktat to London rate-payers, and proceeds likewise to turn the conventional property ethic inside out.

With its backdrop of mass redundancies, police swoops, lunatic stockpiles of food, and mounting working-class unrest, who cares if this ruthless farce goes back to Milan's 1974 civil disobedience campaign? Italy may have got there first, but this show is about us now. And the appearance of Robert Walker's uproariously well-directed production in the heart of enemy territory, for spectators who would be very cross if they found their cars had been nicked after the show, is a rare tribute to the reconciling powers of laughter.

Antonia returns to her flat laden with groceries *which she* and a mob of other wives have liberated from the supermarket after a 50 per cent price increase. She pours the story into the ear of the timorous Margherita, and they get busy *hiding the spoils form their* husbands and from the police who shortly arrive on the scene.

Neither *here nor later* on is there any danger of mistaking Fo for a moderate. Social Democrat is the ugliest insult in his vocabulary. The police are bullying robots or sold-out ex-Maoists. The factory-line husbands, after a first show of virtuous disapproval, join in snaffling *sacks* of comestibles *once they discover about the* "Beaujolais lake and the Tower of Pizza" that make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The final message is that the CP had better wake up and organize before the people do the job for them.



Donald Cooper

Maggie Steed, left, Christopher Ryan, and Alfred Molina

These contentious arguments are presented in the form of a *delicious* farce, so well animated that last night prolonged stretches of dialogue were inaudible for the gales of laughter. Fo is a *commedia* specialist, and he possesses to a superb degree the capacity to thrust his characters into apparently hopeless situations in certain confidence that they will be able to talk their way out of them.

The wives' first move is to stuff the stolen food under *their coats and claim rights of* pregnancy: a flimsy strategy which they manage to defend - calling for an ambulance when a jar of olives breaks under Margherita's coat, and invoking the patron saint of pregnancy to *blind the police inspector* (where upon the unpaid electricity company cuts off their lights) - until the end of the play.

As in *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* the comedy is propelled by one master anarch, in this case the unsinkable Antonia, played with pugnacious *relish* by Maggiee *Steed, who* shows attack to be the best form of defence both in squelching her husband's suspicions and inflating the police inspector into a phantom pregnancy with an oxygen *cylinder.*

Theatre/Ned Chaillet

Cadences beat Essex

Childe Byron

Young Vic

Without David Essex, London might have had to wait a little longer to see Romulus Linney's *Childe Byron. A good idea, that:* doing without Mr Essex. He apparently saw the play in the United States and selected it for himself. Anxious to move out of the strict musical mould, he was eager to take on the part of *Lord Byron which is intact with* all the sexual legends: of incest with his sister, homosexuality, the rape of his hugely pregnant wife and the rest. It could be a splendid role for an actor.

Mr Essex is an actor, but not *that sort of actor.* The play is richly rhythmic, interwoven with verse, quotation, highly charged dialogues and choruses of shifting public opinion. It demands classical cadences and the knowledgeable breaking of such cadences and Mr Essex delivers them with the beat of diligent memorization. Without music behind him, he slips into *stilted vocalizations* that are tuneless recitations of narrative.

Perhaps justification can be found for speaking like a fabrication, for the play would have him appear as a laudanum *hallucination* to *his dying* daughter. Brought up to despise her father, she followed her *mother's path into mathematics,* bore *children* and grew reconciled with her father's memory only in her last month of her life, dying of cancer at the age of 36.

Mr Linney's intricate text brings the daughter into direct confrontation with Byron, spinning out the public accusations with reenactments of crucial *scenes and linking fragments of* relevant verse. There *is* eloquence in the procedure, and grace in Byron's defences, if not in Mr Essex's renderings, but sparks of real interest come from Sara Kestelman.

Other actors play the young Byron, his mother, his lovers and his sister, but Miss Kestelman *portrays both daughter and wife. In the role of the wife she* enters into linguistic duels with Mr Essex, restraining his steady, balletic limping movement for a few *minutes* and giving him his few good moments. They volley words with wit and Mr Essex relaxes into something more engaging; the man beneath the postures.

It could be that by the end of its limited run, Mr Essex will have progressed into other parts of his character. It would be good if he had, as there is much in the play, and in Frank *Dunlop's production, to admire.* But Byron's words matter.

Radio / David Wade

Feudal — speak

In *Rule Britannia,* the book which preceded his current ATV series, James Bellini devoted much time to forecasting the continuing and irreversible decline of British industry and its replacement by a new feudalism based on ownership of land and the control of information. More and more people will be employed, he said, those that are employed at all, in some branch or other of the information business. In print certainly Dr Bellini put every obstacle in the way of obtaining his readers' cooperation by the hectoring, now-hear-this tone in which he wrote, like a splenetic Prophet *Jeremiah.* But *some of the* message stuck in spite of that and I was reminded of it while listening to Michael Robinson's *Graduating for the Dole?* (Radio 4, July 21; producer, Harry Schneider), an examination of *diminishing* employment prospects for this year's graduates. According to Mr Robinson, a large proportion of those who do find jobs will end up, irrespective of their subject, in work that has to do with *information processing.*

For example, accountancy on its own now provides some 10 per cent of graduate opportunities, while scientists and engineers — other than the very best — may find it almost as *difficult* as the *plentiful* arts graduates to get any job at all, let alone ones for which their courses have prepared them. We heard *from* a metallurgist with a first class degree unable to find work — and this in a *country reputed to need all the* technical skills it can get. Mind you, the metallurgist in question was a girl, but that can't have had anything to do with her difficulties in post-Sex-Discrimination-Act Britain, now *can it? Maybe she too will end* up in accountancy.

All in all this programme painted a sorry picture of the use we make of our resources of skill and intelligence. The mainly technical universities, such as Aston, are subjected to the same cuts as everybody else, without regard to their *output:* at the *same* time, nobody can find enough electronic engineers.

Our educational system has for years prided itself on turning out good generalists but, as we heard, the meaning of that term has changed. What the working world means by it is that a person should be both literate *and numerate and* good at human cooperation. What education actually produces, apparently, is people who are *either* literate *or* numerate amd rather good at working independently. Both these quite different *creatures,* of *course, are* referred to by the same name. Result: incomprehension on both sides.

Since Capital Radio introduced their *Tape Rolling* access slot in May, two of those DIY programmes *have* come my way. The first, *Which Nuclear Dustbin?* was an interview by one Neil Harris with Dr Walter Marshall, Chairman of The Atomic Energy Authority. It was ill-prepared and ill-executed — an *illustration* of why and how not to go in for access broadcasting. More recently (July 15) came David Croker with a colourful tape, more or less of his own making, in which the several dozen voices (Everett, Jimmy Hill, *Whicker,* Prince Charles, the cast of *Dad's Army . . .*) were also all Croker. A good performance by any reckoning, *electronically* and artistically. For a beginner it was most impressive and *another illustration — this time* of why and how access broadcasting can and should be done.

Frederick Bradnum's adaptation of the third trio of novels in *A Dance to the Music of Time* ended last Sunday, having in my ears consistently re-created the cool detached atmosphere of the books, The tone of voice of London society of the war years, expertly conveyed by Graham Gauld's cast, was a particularly strong element in *the entire re-creation.*

Less happily, the need to get each novel into under two hours has made for an irritating sense of compression; so that in the early episodes for example. Sergeant Pendry's suicide and *Captain Gwatkin*'s fall from grace came and went in a somewhat perfunctory manner.

C. P. Taylor writes always with a grittiness and vigour which allow him to handle difficult emotional subjects *without falling* into *sentimentality* or pious cliché. He needed all his gifts to bring off *Operation Elvis* (Radio 4, July 17) which told how Malcolm Robson, nurturing a fantasy of identification with Presley, found himself *against all expectation,* befriending a hopeless spastic, Michael.

Malcolm treats him without any of the kid-gloved cautious patronage most of us bring to such relationships, gauging what interests him and recruiting an old joiner friend to devise a means of lowering him safely into a boat, so that he can take him for a row.

He is able to pierce the screen of Michael's disability, to get at his intelligence and to share with him his overwhelming enjoyment in ordinary experiences. *In the process* he discovers that his own Elvis-haunted fantasy has faded away.

The pitfalls of such a story are many and deep, but this writing and production (by *Stewart Conn) made it seem as* if they did not exist. The acting helped: Tim Healy as Malcolm was splendidly vulnerable and direct, while *Brian Hogg,* limited to inarticulate cries, invested Michael with a most distinct personality.

Nicholas Wapshott

Buried by statistics

Commercial television has a vested interest *in coming to* terms with the consequences of unemployment, depending as it does upon *selling* the benefits of an affluent audience to their advertisers. And it might have been *expected,* from the tradition of *Weekend World,* with its emphasis on explaining the complex topic simply, that London Weekend would be the best company to attempt to explain the reasons behind the lengthening dole queues.

The Shattered Dream is a four part series on the end of full *employment,* shown in London last night and at lunchtime tomorrow elsewhere, *and* it is a disappointment. There is no doubting its worthiness. Unemployment is a serious business and this series has a suitably sombre tone. But the lessons of the Birt/Jay memorandum on the bias against understanding have been forgotten in an eagerness to do justice to the size of the problem they were meant to explain.

The logic of The Shattered Dream — to explain the rise in unemployment, *what it means* to those without jobs and where future employment may be *found — is soon* buried under a barrage of statistics, facts, opinions, interviews, graphs and all the conventional devices. The result — in the first part, at least — is confusion.

Perhaps the scope of the enquiry was too large. It might have been better — although less glamorous and less immediately seductive to the executive producer, Nick Elliott, and the producer, Rod Allen — to have resisted the definitive series and concentrated *instead on single* topics, as the *Newsnight* report on abuses in youth employment *schemes did* so well earlier this week.

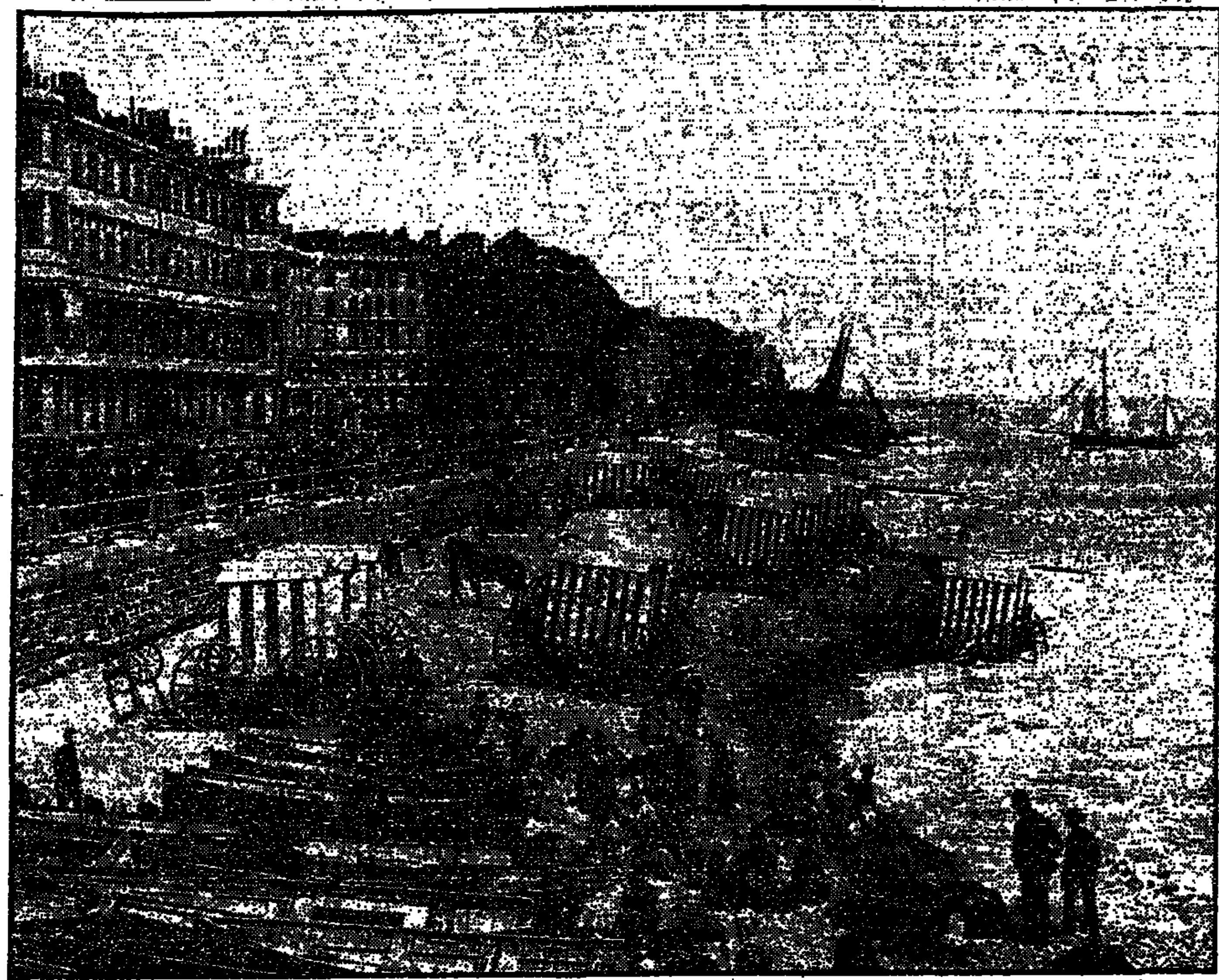
It might have been better to abandon internal objectivity within single programmes in favour of a succession of subjective views. As it is, monetarist and Keynesian are alternated, as if to cancel each other out. The impartiality of the spoken narrative is undermined by expressing contradictory contentious *economic* views as fact, prefaced by "it is the Government view" or "critics point out".

And the degree of sincerity of the network in trying to respond responsibly to unemployment is put in doubt by the way such a series is tucked away in the schedules. A factual, accessible, popular approach to the subject, prominently placed where those most in danger of unemployment might watch in large numbers, would have been more appropriate than this muddled, erudite series put on when most working or ex-working people are *either sitting down to* Sunday lunch or are enjoying themselves on the very night of the week when they expect to be out of the house.

Tribute for Tim

■ A special benefit performance of *Measure for Measure,* which was to have been presented at the National Theatre on Sunday night has had to be cancelled because two of the cast are now unable to perform. So instead the actors at *the National will mount* a variety show.

Two of the leading performers from *Measure for Measure,* Bertice Reading and Peter Straker, will appear with their own bands in the show, being presented at the Lyttelton Theatre to raise money for the dependents of Tim Robinson, a lighting technician in the Lyttelton who died in a road accident in May. There will also *be cabaret acts, ranging* from comedy to magic, by performers better known to National audiences for their straight acting.



The British seaside is not what it used to be . . . Hastings at the turn of the century. BBC Hulton Picture Library

Travel/Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

A rare pause in real life

The last great aunt has been kissed goodbye; the bride has lobbed her posy into the gaggle of waving family — being sure to aim for the oldest shelf-bound spinster — and the happy couple can at last leave for their honeymoon. The honeymoon will be the third thing the silver-tied husband has to pay for after the church expenses and the bouquets. Until then, the reception and the other costly items will have been paid for by the bride's father, who has lost a daughter and gained a thirsty throng.

As the corn-crushed mother of the bride had told her new son, as he manhandled her, wincing, on to the dance-floor: "It is as well to start on the right foot in marriage". And so it is with honeymoons. Dr Johnson, who, in his wisdom, married a woman older than himself, described it as: "The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure." Nowadays it seldom lasts a month.

The honeymoon — the very word conjures romance and balmy nights — began as a knowing description of those blissful, uncritical, soppy, careless, expensive first days, "comparing the mutual affections of newly married persons to the changing moon, which is no sooner full than it begins to wane." It is a no-man's-land between unmarried freedom and the realization of what marriage amounts to, a rare pause in life, perhaps the only genuine holiday, when nothing except pleasure need be indulged.

It is traditional to keep the honeymoon destination secret, perhaps to cover up the tracks from the stag-nighters bent on practical joking. But, since the honeymoon is now rarely the occasion for initial consummation, the need for peace and quiet for an untroubled first horizontal confrontation has become largely obsolete.

The honeymoon may be spent anywhere, depending on how the marriage is likely to progress. A romantic view would be of a lonely, comfortable, luxurious spot where the couple could giggle over what Uncle Dennis had said to the best man, sit at a dinner flashing their wedding rings in the candle light, or aimlessly sauntering up the beach, hand in hand, musing on the number and names of children. Those who demand a disco, a practice ski slope, a hang-gliding centre, a wrestling stadium and a race course close to their honeymoon hotel either know each other too well or not at all.

In the last century it was considered perfectly agreeable to honeymoon at a British seaside resort — Margate, Southend or Hastings — and rich relations would even offer the couple an empty country seat to poddle around in until they were fit to reenter the mundane world — proper rustication until fit to reenter society. But the British seaside is not what it used to be — it could be argued that it never used to be what it used to be — and a British honeymoon is more likely to be spent in somewhere more extraordinary than a small hotel among the retired gentlefolk of Worthing or Bognor.

More likely would be to spend a few nights deep in the Cotswolds, with long walks by day and snuggled in a four-poster by night. But then, as R. Coulson wrote, marriage is not all bed and breakfast. There are small seaside towns which, out of season, could be perfect. For instance, the walled village of Rye in Sussex provides most things for two people enjoying their first days together in a new institution. There are gentle sights to see, good restaurants, tea shops, second-hand bookshops to browse in and the sea to walk beside.

Going abroad is a more glamorous start and would give a more thorough break between pre and post-marital cohabitation. As this should be the holiday of a lifetime, somewhere spectacular and over-expensive might be justified. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, for instance, spent their first days together in a bungalow at the Half Moon, Ocho Rios, Jamaica, an exclusive sandy bay of separate small houses incorporated in a hotel. The biggest drawback are the celebrities using it as a retreat who may distract you from your own event.

Even more exotic would be floating on a houseboat in Kashmir, sitting on the roof watching the sun set over Afghanistan, with flower men and post offices drifting by the front steps into the water. My own honeymoon was marshalled by a Mr Major, a wiry and wily Kashmiri whose saddest day was in 1947 when the British left India and Kashmir to look after themselves. His boat, on Nagien Lake, was a wooden version of my grandmother's sitting room, with three-piece, nick-nacks and a console wireless, where tea and macaroons were served promptly at four.

Beyond that there is the zany. Having decided to make this the most memorable holiday, it might be worth making for the unknown or the unusual. John Lennon and Yoko Ono spent their honeymoon eating chocolate cake in a bag, in the Amsterdam Hilton. But there are not many couples who would invite the press into bed with them on their wedding night.

The biggest disappointment for the honeymoon-struck is returning home. After being the fêted pair at the centre of a great hou-ha, they return to a humdrum life which has been going on without them. They are celebrities no longer. The only way to avoid this experience is to spend the honeymoon at home. After all, as Mrs Murdoch's character said in *A Severed Head*: "One doesn't have to get anywhere in a marriage. It's not a public conveyance".

The *AA Hotels & Restaurants In Britain* guide lists 350 hotels with four-poster beds in a separate section towards the back of the book. The guide costs £4.25.

Nicholas Wapshott

Australia/Robin Mead

Dream Time with a cocktail shaker

It is not a pretty story — but it is an attractive legend which somehow sums up the loneliness and the mystery of central Australia. And it dates from the days, long ago, which the Australian aboriginals call the "Dream Time".

It is the story of Kadumalu the Kangaroo Man, one of the Dream Time's immortals who proved to be only too mortal after all. He died in a ritual tribal killing at the hands of a huntress who stabbed him twice, broke his nose, then clubbed him to death with the short, heavy carved stick which — boomerangs apart — is the aboriginals' favourite weapon.

And, should you doubt the story, you can see Kadumalu to this day. At least, the aboriginals say that you can. For his likeness — his face gashed, and wreathed in agony — can be found on the side of the Olga Mountains which, like Ayers Rock, rise abruptly from the flat, featureless desert 240 miles west of Alice Springs. Time and the elements have played strange tricks with these rocks, and Kadumalu has his hand clutched to the side of his head and his nose is indisputably broken.

The story of Kadumalu is told by explorer John Dare, who runs three-day "safari" trips out to Ayers Rock and the Olgas from Alice Springs in his superbly-equipped, air-conditioned coach. John Dare, who has a deep knowledge of aboriginal folklore and an unusual ability to communicate with the wandering tribespeople, has many other such tales — and he can lead you to the sacred caves, where the aboriginals record their stories in a unique picture language, as well as explaining how, in a featureless landscape, those stories of the Dream Time people are related to individual trees, boulders . . . even the earth itself.

For an aboriginal to trespass on these sacred sites is to risk expulsion from the tribe and certain death, even today. And, faced with such deeply-held convictions, the Australian authorities are powerless to intervene. But non-aboriginals are, it seems, exempt — so visitors can explore the 1,796ft high Olgas (which can also be climbed by the easy Katá Juta route) and the caves around Ayers Rock, 20 miles away and far harder to ascend, in safety.

Perhaps surprisingly, Ayers Rock itself — a vast, 1,143ft high monolith which is all that remains of the massive mountain range which once dominated central Australia — is not an aboriginal holy place. Discovered by white Australian settlers only within the past 100 years, Ayers Rock owes its fame as a tourist attraction to its dramatic sunsets, and the remarkable colour changes — from gold to blood red — which are effected as the sun sinks below the horizon.

John Dare makes these sunsets even more memorable by stopping the coach at a local vantage point overlooking the rock and magically producing from a door in the side of his vehicle a set of glasses and a cocktail shaker. It is a moment of pure magic in one of the most out-of-the-way spots in the world.

Sunrise at Ayers Rock is reputedly just as memorable — but John Dare's cocktails often ensure that one misses that. Never mind: no visitor to Australia should forgo the chance to see a little of what this, the world's oldest continent, is all about — even if the accommodation at the rock, in one of three rather basic motels, is a little spartan. Alice Springs itself, one hastens to add, is little better when it comes to the provision of mod. cons.

And Australia, one quickly discovers, manages to keep on producing this extraordinary contrast between the old and the new. From the bright, attractive, coastal cities — who could fail to fall in love with Sydney and Perth, as modern as they come? — it seems always only a step into the outback. That step is a step straight into the past, where man must come to terms with nature rather than bending it to his whim.



The contrast can be seen most clearly, perhaps, by the visitor to Brisbane, in the south-eastern corner of Queensland. On the surface it is a bustling, European-style city — although more attractive than most of its Continental counterparts. But take a launch up the river to the famous Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary, an hour out of town, forget you are in a small, faintly "kitsch" zoo, and look around you.

The zoo's inhabitants are a dramatic reminder that Australia is something outside one's normal travelling experience: kangaroos and wallabies, inquisitive emus, cuddly koalas whose air of sleepy intoxication comes from a diet of eucalyptus leaves which does just that — intoxicates them. And even a glimpse of that extraordinary freak of nature, the duck-billed platypus — a furry mammal which lives underwater, eats with a beak, and lays eggs.

Visitors tend not to linger in Brisbane, which is a pity. It is a city of unquestioning hospitality and magnificent sea food (surely Gambaro's, where one can eat shellfish until it is coming out of one's ears, then go on to a main course of grilled native barramundi fish, and still get change from £9, must be one of the best-value restaurants in the world). But the Great Barrier Reef beckons.

If one has described kangaroos, koalas and the duck-billed platypus as being among the zoological wonders of the world, then what does one say about the Great Barrier Reef? It stretches for 1,500 miles off the Queensland coast: a coral wonderland created by nature over aeons of time. It is inhabited, so the guide books say, by 900 species of fish, and is made up of hundreds of species of coral: a real-life aquarium 20 to 30 miles offshore where you sit in a glass-bottomed boat, or dive in the lukewarm water, and pinch yourself to see if it is real.

One can visit the reef from Hayman Island, one of the islands in the Cumberland group which has been given over to tourist development. Not all these developments are to be admired, for Australians, despite their many admirable qualities, do seem to put beaches and bars first and the outlying reef second.

But Hayman Island, graced by the bungalow-style Royal Hayman Hotel, is an exception. It is comfortable, stylish, and a wonderful base for exploring both the neighbouring islands in the Whitsunday Passage (by boat) or the reef itself (by Air Whitsunday seaplane).

Opposite Hayman Island, on the mainland, Shute Harbour — one of the take-off points for visits to the islands — must be one of the most beautifully-situated harbours in the world. Yet it has a population of just 60: a reminder that, in Australia, the visitor will have little trouble in avoiding the crowds.

The exception is that other beautiful harbour: Sydney. No one could say that Sydney's city planners have not made the most of their surroundings. The Sydney Harbour Bridge, nearly 50 years old now, is still one of the engineering marvels of the world, and the controversial Opera House — which Sir John Betjeman has unkindly likened to a group of nuns in a rugger scrum — must be one of its architectural wonders.

Sydney is a lively city: busy and businesslike, yet surprisingly warm and hospitable. It has its old-fashioned, trendy quarters, like the Rocks, and even its own little Soho in and around the King's Cross district. And, of course, its beaches are superb even if Bondi Beach and Manly do tend to get a little crowded at weekends (in Australia, one notices, it is the lifeguards — not the policemen — who get younger with the passing years).

If time is short, take the Sydney Explorer bus (fare: £2 a day), which follows a circular route and allows passengers to get on and off wherever they like and as often as they like. And don't miss the Captain Cook harbour cruise (£4.25), which is as spectacular a half-day excursion as one is likely to find anywhere. Restaurants (sea-food is again a speciality) and hotels (the Hyatt Kingsgate is probably the best in town) are usually of a high standard and always excellent value — a reflection, no doubt, of the city's cosmopolitan make-up.

Adelaide is gently boring: Melbourne vigorously self-conscious. But no one could fail to like Perth, far to the west and surely due for a massive boom based upon Western Australia's vast mineral wealth. Like Sydney, Perth sprawls around water — in this case the wide, wandering Swan River. It is not as lovely as Sydney, nor perhaps as lively. But hotels have sprouted apace (try the plush Parmelia Hilton) and, uniquely, the city seems to get nicer as it gets bigger. Its famous black swans are rather hard to track down, however.

Those black swans are one of the oddities of Australia: you know they are there, but somehow they are still unexpected when you do find them (dotting the freshwater lakes in the local parks). Australia — and even Australians — are like that: they don't live up to your expectations, but somehow exceed them.

Tumbling air fares to the Far East mean that British tourists — many of them with friends or relatives to visit in Australia — will soon be heading in their thousands to this last, great, unspoiled holiday area in the world. They are in for a lot of surprises — all of them pleasant.

How to get there: The cheapest advance-booking fares from Britain to Australia start at £460 return (Qantas, the Australian national airline, and British Airways). Internally, Ansett cover the country. Thomas Cook (Thorpe Wood, Peterborough; or branches) have an excellent range of inclusive holidays there, including a 25-day "Freedom of Australia" fly-drive package which starts at £630, including air fares and car hire, and a 25-day touring holiday starting at £1,225 inclusive. Thomas Cook can also arrange "add-on" trips for tourists visiting Australia independently. Australian Tourist Commission: 49 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4PL.

Summer holiday discount news

Anyone planning to visit the USA on a fly-drive tour using the American Express travel service should book before next Friday. Until then the company is charging its holidays at the favourable rate of $2.25 to the pound and is also offering free car rental for one week.

Until the end of August, British Airways has abolished its usual 21-day advanced booking requirement on Super Apex fares to Washington and Miami. This means relatively unrestricted return fares for Washington of £309 and Miami £259.

Something of a charter airfare war has now been instituted on the London-Berlin route by Laker and the German Tourist Facilities group which offers drastically reduced fares on a hitherto expensive destination. GTF's return from Luton or Gatwick is £55 while Laker's fares, with airport taxes, start at £56.80.

Discounts on charter air fares and package holidays are now at their smallest and will not start to rise until the end of August and the close of the school holidays. Charter flights are particularly expensive at the moment, notably to some of the less popular Mediterranean destinations where cuts in the number of flights have left seats at a premium. DH

Package holidays	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
Yugoslavia	7/14f/b	Global	£179/£249	£10/£30	Glasgow, Aug 9, 23, 30
Yugoslavia	7/14h/b	Portland*	£175/£235	£11/£17	August 8
Adriatic Riviera	14h/b	Tjaereborg*	£219	£45	August 9, Gatwick and Manchester
Rome and Sorrento	14h/b	Tjaereborg	£256	£40	August 15
Lido de Jesolo	14f/b	Global	£295	£30	Glasgow, Aug 8, 22
Malta	14h/b	Tjaereborg	from £280	£40	August 5 and 12 Gatwick & Manchester
Malta	7/14h/b	Global	£255/£319	£10/£30	Glasgow, August 10, 17, 24 and 31
Portoheli, Greece	14h/b	Tjaereborg	£239	£43	August 9, Gatwick and Manchester
Crete	14h/b	Tjaereborg	£309	£42	August 10
Benidorm	14h/b	Global	£239	£30	Glasgow, Aug 12, 26
Faro, Portugal	7/14h/b	Thomas Cook	£204/£302	£30	Newcastle, Aug 11, 18
Cross Channel ferries					
Portsmouth/St Malo and Plymouth/Roscoff		Brittany Ferries standby			
Passenger			£13.50 one way	£3-£4.50	Must be booked & paid 72 hours in advance,
Average car with two adults and two children			£141.20 return	£74.30	Sunday to Thursday only
UK holidays					
Boating Loch Lomond	7 days	Hoseasons	£359	£88	from August 1 5/6 berth
Norfolk Broads	7 days	Hoseasons	£393	£97	from August 1 6/8 berth

*Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *Portland and Tjaereborg can only be booked directly, Portland telephone 01-388 5111, Tjaereborg 01-499 8676 or 061 236 9311. Tjaereborg's Manchester departures are £10 extra.*

Surcharges/David Hewson

Count the extra cost

Strong dollar versus weak pound equals misery for the traveller. It is an equation which should be on the mind of anyone who is planning to visit America this winter.

For while it may be easy, though painful, to calculate how much tumbling sterling will increase the cost of food and travel, it is more difficult to work out how much it will add in the way of surcharges.

With a booming pound in recent years, it became easy to forget that heavy surcharges existed. Now surcharges are back. As far as holidays to America are concerned, the key factor for surcharges is the level of the pound at the date the brochure prices were calculated.

Most operators calculated their winter prices at the beginning of last March which means they were using a rate of $2.18 to the pound. One does not need to be a clairvoyant to see that on that basis surcharges on American holidays are virtually inevitable. If, as most observers expect, the pound will settle at about the $2 mark over the winter, then those surcharges are likely to be the maximum allowable.

Many holiday companies offer some guarantee limiting the size of the surcharge, and some say that if the extra payment goes over a certain limit clients have the right to cancel the holiday and claim a total refund. In reality, this is a right which is seldom likely to be offered; most companies will absorb costs over the crucial figure. If, for instance, they say that after a 12 per cent surcharge clients may cancel then they will institute an 11 per cent surcharge and foot the rest of the bill themselves.

One operator, Jetsave, has made much of the fact that its brochure is based on the level of $2 to the pound and if sterling makes a miraculous recovery to more than $2.16 it will make some refunds to clients.

The pound could rise past $2.16 in the next few months, but this seems unlikely. And, of course, the fact that one company will not make a surcharge does not mean that its holiday is better value overall than another company which will — it is the final price that matters.

Travellers to North America would be well advised to discover the dollar rate at which their brochures are calculated and all the major companies have to carry this information in the brochure. If the rate is more than $2.10 then you should expect to pay the maximum surcharge possible under the company's rules, and you will then discover the likely final price for the holiday.

Finally, if Mediterranean holidaymakers think they are above all this they are very much mistaken. The further charter flights travel from Britain, the more likely they are to pay for aviation fuel in dollars. Surcharges are already appearing on some European routes and they are going to be with us for many months to come.

Canny travellers should get used to the fact that the surcharge sections of holiday brochures are now as important as the more colourful bits. As a guide, here are the surcharge procedures of a number of major companies with the dollar exchange rate they are using on winter holidays to America:

Thomson Holidays. $2.18. Maximum surcharge 10 per cent.

Cosmos. $2.18. If surcharge goes over 12 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.

Thomas Cook. $2.18. If surcharge goes over 10 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.

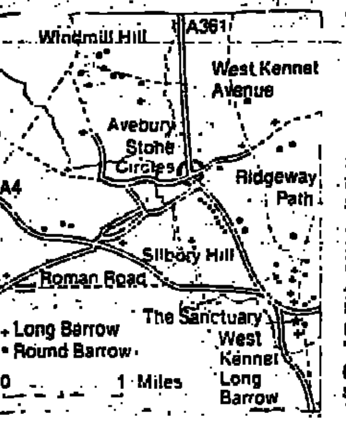
Jetsave. $2.00. Guaranteed no surcharge if full current price is paid at time of booking. Otherwise can cancel if surcharge is more than 10 per cent.

Laker. $2.18. If surcharge goes over 10 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.

Intasun. $2.18. If surcharge goes over 10 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.

A day out

Avebury



This small village is richer with prehistoric monuments than any other place in the country (see map). Although Avebury itself can become busy at summer weekends, the sites are sufficiently scattered to enable most visitors to avoid the crowds.

At the heart of the antiquities, and encompassed by the village, as a huge ring-earthwork or henge covering 28½ acres (11.5 hectares): a circular embankment with a deep ditch and standing stones which was a Bronze Age sanctuary. To the south runs The Avenue, 50ft (15m) wide and flanked by standing stones. Many of these stones survive, but by no means all. The Avenue originally ran for a mile (1.6km) to a smaller site, known as the Sanctuary, now next to the A4 opposite a transport café.

Also within a short distance and an easy walk of Avebury are West Kennet Long Barrow, the largest Neolithic chambered tomb in England and Wales, the mysterious Silbury Hill, the largest prehistoric mound in Western Europe at 130ft (40m) high; Windmill Hill, the site of a Neolithic settlement established around 3700 BC and topped by three concentric ditches; the route of the prehistoric Ridgeway track (now a long-distance footpath); a stretch of Roman road which is clearly visible as a grassy bank running across a field off the A361; and many round barrows.

In Avebury itself there is a museum covering the antiquities of the area. This is open standard Department of the Environment hours plus Sunday mornings February to November. Among other attractions of Avebury are a folk life museum in a converted 17th-century thatched barn and a lovely Tudor-Elizabethan manor house (open May to September). In short, Avebury is a marvellous base for an extraordinary day in exploration of the past, with gentle walks and splendid views over the Downs. Ordnance Survey map 173 covers the area.

□ 10 miles (16km) S of Swindon on A361.

 From The Sunday Times 1000 Days Out in Great Britain and Ireland (*Macdonald, Paperback £3.95*).

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Talent in depth

The sixth round clash in the Gold Cup between Robert Sheehan and Geoffrey Brescal, at the St Johns Wood Bridge Club, attracted a number of interested spectators. Normally, the strong teams are separated by the draw until the semi-final. But although the British Bridge League selectors had seeded Sheehan (Zia Mahmood, Steve Fishpool, Terence Reese, Jeremy Flint), surprisingly they had not seeded Brescal (J. Collings, P. Hackett, M. Wlodarcyzk, D. Edwin, F. North). Brescal has reached the final stages of the Gold Cup every year for the past twelve years; Collings and Hackett are members of the British team in this year's European Championships; Edwin has played for England on a number of occasions; Wlodarcyzk is a most gifted player, and Freddie North's consistent accuracy is universally recognized. It was most encouraging to think that there were three stronger teams than Brescal's left in the competition. The wealth of British talent is obviously far greater than I had believed.

Sheehan suffered an early reverse on board 4.

Teams of four. Gold Cup, 6th round.

Game All
Dealer West

North: ♠10973 ♥1085 ♦A9764 ♣J
West: ♠5 ♥J9764 ♦QJ3 ♣8764
East: ♠J862 ♥KQ32 ♦5 ♣10532
South: ♠AKQ4 ♥A ♦K1082 ♣AKQ9

This was the bidding in the closed room:

West Reese	North Hackett	East Sheehan	South Brescal
No	No	No	2♣
No	2♦	No	2♠
No	3♠	No	4♣
No	4♦	No	6♠
No	No	No	—

Reese, with little to guide him, selected the unfortunate lead of the ♦Q. Brescal won the lead in hand with the ♦K and cashed the ♠A and ♠K. He crossed to dummy with the ♣J and played the ♠10, which Sheehan covered with the ♠J. As declarer could afford to lose one trick, he continued with a diamond to dummy's ♦9. Sheehan, appreciating that the defence was lost if declarer had four diamonds, discarded a club. Brescal gratefully drew the last trump and claimed thirteen tricks. 1460 to Brescal. The bidding started the same way in the open room.

West Edwin	North Mahmood	East Wlodarcyzk	South Fishpool
No	No	No	2♣
No	2♦	No	2♠
No	3♠	No	3NT
No	4♦	No	6♣
No	6♠	No	No
No	—		

Fishpool's bid of 3NT appears conservative to me. When Mahmood continued with four diamonds, Fishpool knew that there were sufficient values for a slam, but was uncertain of the correct final denomination. He bid six clubs to cater for the possibility that Mahmood might have four clubs and only three spades. Generally, it is easier to develop these powerful 4-4-4-1 hands if you start with a minor suit bid. The sequence would begin

South	North
2 clubs	2 diamonds
3 clubs	3 diamonds

with strong continuations by South. The danger of rebidding two spades is that partner will often support you with only three cards in the suit.

Edwin led a heart, the only lead to give declarer a problem. Fishpool cashed the ♠A, crossed to dummy with the ♣J and returned to his hand with the ♠K. He continued with a diamond to dummy's ♦A and a second diamond, on which Wlodarcyzk discarded a club. Fishpool cashed his club honours, discarding three diamonds from the dummy. Unhappily Wlodarcyzk ruffed the ♣Q and forced declarer with the ♥K. Fishpool had to concede defeat. As we all agreed with the benefit of hindsight, a superior line was to take the top clubs before playing on diamonds. East can no longer discard a club. Now when declarer tackles the diamonds, East will be presented with the option of ruffing a loser. If East should ruff a club, declarer retains the chance of playing the diamonds for no loser.

The swing on this hand gave Brescal an early lead of 13 IMP's. Sheehan's team hit back immediately, wiping out the deficit and establishing a lead of 19 IMP's. On this next hand, both teams had their chances.

Teams of Four. Gold Cup 6th round.
East West game.
Dealer South.

North: ♠A97 ♥AJ ♦J4 ♣Q98652
West: ♠3 ♥K1087642 ♦AK85 ♣10
East: ♠QJ842 ♥3 ♦109732 ♣K3
South: ♠K1065 ♥Q95 ♦Q6 ♣AJ74

Open room:

West Edwin	North Mahmood	East Wlodarcyzk	South Fishpool
—	—	—	1 club
4 hearts	5 clubs	No	No
No	—	—	—

Edwin led the ♦A. Wlodarcyzk played the ♦2 ending to show the distribution. Uncertain who held the ♥Q Edwin switched to a small heart, which gave the declarer a chance to make the contract. Fishpool won the heart with the dummy's ♥J and correctly played the dummy's ♣Q. The play of the queen allows the declarer to pick up the whole suit even if East has ♣K10 3. When East ducked, Fishpool took the finesse, and continued with a second club to his ♣A. He returned to dummy with the ♥A and came back with a trump in order to ruff his ♥Q in dummy. If he had cashed one or both of the spade honours at this point, before exiting with ♦Q, West would have been end-played. Unsure of the distribution, declarer played a diamond, with the idea that the defence would be forced to open up the spades. As it was, Edwin took the diamond and played a spade, leaving declarer with an unavoidable spade loser. 100 to Brescal. The bidding was the same in the closed room.

West Flint	North Hackett	East Sheenan	South Collings
—	—	—	1 Club
4 Hearts	5 Club	No	No
No	—	—	—

When I led the ♦K, Sheenan also dropped the ♦2. Sheenan was the first to agree that because of his holding in spades he should have encouraged a diamond continuation. As in the open room, I switched to ♥7. The stage was set for a big swing. Collings won the heart trick and played the ♣Q, on which Sheenan played low without a flicker. Time stood still. Eventually Collings Played the ♣A, hoping to drop the singleton ♣K. He continued with a heart to dummy's ♥A, Which Sheenan ruffed with his ♣K. When I won the diamond with the ♦A, I was able to exit with a spade, so we defeated the contract by two tricks. 200 to Sheenan and a gain of 3 IMPs. Someone suggested to Collings that if he cashed a spade honour before playing a heart to dummy's ♥A, he would only have been one down. "That," said Collings, "would be like dining at the Connaught and then counting the small change."

Sheenan won an exciting match of uneven quality by 23 IMPs.

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Collecting/Geraldine Norman

Wedding gifts

■ Four London antique dealers have got together to mount an exhibition, opening today, in celebration of the Royal Wedding. They have called it "Wedding Compliments" — "compliments" being apparently the word used in past centuries to describe a gift.

W. R. Harvey of Chalk Farm Rd, is hosting the exhibition and providing the furniture, Mary Cooke (of Barnes High Street) provides the silver, Gerda Newman (of Ledbury Road) and Montreux) provides the pictures and Earle D. Vandekar (of Brompton Road, Los Angles, and New York) the ceramics and glass.

The accompanying picture shows the type of dining room they would suggest for the newly weds.

■ Mahogany 12-seater dining table, circa 1825, £4,000;
■ Sheraton mahogany chairs (set of 10), circa 1800 £6,750;
■ Mahogany longcase clock, by John Warcham of London, circa 1780, £7,500;
■ Set of silver-plated candelabra (three three-light, one five-light), circa 1850, £850;
■ Engravings of a Tuscan palace and the Quirinal, circa 1750, pair at £425;
■ Giltwood overmantle mirror, circa 1730, £2,250;
■ Bracket clock by Sandford of London, circa 1805, £2,650;
■ Ormolu fan-shaped fire guard, circa 1820, £385;
■ Pair of Chinese porcelain ladies with nodding heads, Qianlong circa 1760, £1,800;
■ Chinese tobacco leaf pattern jardiniere, Qianlong circa 1770, £5,500;
■ Set of four cut-glass decanters, circa 1810, £1,100;
■ Famille rose Chinese dinner service, 110 pieces, circa 1765, £45,000;
■ Hour-glass pattern silver spoons and forks, all T. & R. Atkinson, London, 1840, settings for 12 and servers (195 ozs), £6,500;
■ Oil painting of "Hogton Tower" by Elizabeth de Hogton, 1863, £1,250.

The newly weds had better have some rich relations!



The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Potted memories of the seaside

Before the Exeter by-pass and motorways, when a blue and rusting bucket with a starfish shape in the bottom was a treasured possession, holidays started at four in the morning. The neighbours slept tight as we spun out of London at dawn. The high Hogsback ridge of the north downs was the first stop on the long, long drive to Cornwall, and we breakfasted there with a primus. The cat got out and ran amuck for an hour one year which let the late starters catch up a bit.

Polperro in those days was a place where children could run wild. We lived in a pinkwashed cottage up I cannot remember how many hydrangea shaded steps which had the grown ups puffing for the first few days. I learned to swim out of my depth in a chilly tide-filled rock pool at Polperro, and caught my first snatching mackerel with a spinner just outside the harbour. But it is the pearly morning mist I remember best, when my brother and I would creep out of the house and down to the quay.

Arkie — if he had been christened Noah we never knew — who had lobster pots thereabouts and a wealth of patience, had been up and about for hours. Back with his haul of blue black lobsters and fat crabs he gave us a grin and the time of day, and we were honoured by our association with his weathered person. By mid-morning those crabs we had seen before breakfast would be boiled and on sale in the town.

Potted crab is a traditional seaside delicacy. Like potted shrimps, it keeps for up to two weeks in a cold place or the refrigerator. The crab must, of course, be freshly boiled. It should taste sweet, without a hint of the amonia-like smell that characterizes ageing specimens.

Spider crabs are just as delicious as the kind usually sold by fishmongers, though their flesh is admittedly more difficult to extract. Hairpins are good for picking the meat out of their long legs.

Potted crab
Serves four to six

450g (1lb) fresh crab meat, white and brown, or white only
¼ teaspoon ground mace
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
110g (4oz) softened butter
110g (4oz) clarified butter*

Make sure that the crab meat is completely free of small chips of shell and pieces of the hard white blades inside the claws. Shred the meat roughly with a fork and season it with mace, salt and freshly ground black pepper. Divide the crabmeat between four or six ovenproof ramekins or cocotte dishes and spread the softened butter on the surface.

Cover the dishes loosely with foil and bake them in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 30 minutes. Remove them from the oven and leave them to cool until the butter has solidified.

Heat the clarified butter until it has just melted and pour it over the crab to make an airtight seal. Chill the pots for at least 48 hours to allow the flavours to blend and develop. Bring them to room temperature before serving with fresh toast or lightly buttered brown bread.

Shrimping is an engrossing as well as a rewarding holiday pastime, especially when the harvest is a bumper one. Throw the live shrimps into boiling salted water and cook them for only one or two minutes. Then when they are cool, enrol as many hands as possible to peel them. Eat them just as they are, or with salad, or if there are plenty, pot them in butter.

Potted shrimps
Serves four to six

450g (1lb) peeled shrimps, preferably the small brown shrimps called *crevettes grises*
½ teaspoon ground mace
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper
Salt
225g (8oz) clarified butter*

Dry the peeled shrimps and put them in a saucepan with the mace, cayenne, a little salt, and two thirds of the clarified butter. Heat gently together for a minute or two without allowing the mixture to boil which would toughen the shrimps. Add more salt to taste.

Divide the shrimps and butter between four or six ramekins or cocotte dishes, pressing the shrimps lightly to pack them well and exclude air bubbles. Set the dishes aside until the butter is firm and set.

Heat the remaining clarified butter until it has just melted and pour it over the shrimps to make an airtight seal. Chill the potted shrimps for at least 48 hours to allow the flavours to blend and develop. Bring them to room temperature before serving with fresh oast or lightly buttered brown bread.

*To clarify butter: put unsalted butter in a heavy saucepan and melt it on a gentle heat. Continue to heat it, without allowing it to brown, until it separates and the white protein solids sink to the bottom of the pan leaving a layer of golden oil on the surface. Remove the pan from the heat and leave it to settle for about 10 minutes before straining the butter through a sieve lined with a double layer of muslin or paper kitchen towel which has been wrung out in hot water. Cover the butter and store it in the refrigerator until required.

The surest way to enjoy really fresh mackerel is to catch them. And few sights are finer than a glistening blue and black barred mackerel just out of the sea. Its flavour is equally fine and since mackerel are at their best simply grilled, preferably on a barbecue but almost as good under a gas or electric grill, they are ideal holiday trophies for instant consumption.

To clean the fish, take a sharp knife and slit the belly. Under a cold tap, pull out all the innards which will come away cleanly to leave a boney vault up to the spine. Wash and dry the fish. Score two or three diagonal cuts half way through the flesh. Brush with oil, sprinkle with salt, and grill the fish, turning them half way through cooking time. The length of cooking time obviously depends on the size of the fish and the heat of the grill, but the flesh is cooked when it turns from transluscent greyish pink to opaque cream and comes easily away from the bone. Serve with slices of lemon and a few boiled potatoes.

A sufficiency of ice cream rates high as a holiday priority with children. If you have not already won the special popularity accorded to makers of the very rich, very easy hot chocolate sauce made by melting Mars bars in evaporated milk, the hols are the time to go for it.

Very gooey chocolate sauce
Serves four

1 Mars bar, sliced
1 small can unsweetened evaporated milk

Put the chopped-up Mars bar in a small saucepan with the evaporated milk, and heat together very gently, stirring constantly, until the sauce is thick and smooth. Serve with vanilla ice cream.

Guest cooks. I am taking a break and for the next six weeks guest writers will be airing their views, expertise and recipes in this column. Among the subjects they will be covering are the cuisines of Latin America and Israel, and summer entertaining.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Strawberry fare

Last week Ken Muir, the soft fruit grower, sent us a basket of a new strawberry — 'Hapil', a Belgian variety that is rapidly gaining favour with commercial growers in Britain and on the Continent because it is quite a large strawberry, of firm texture, it does not bruise easily and it gives a very good crop.

We liked its flavour — not so sharp as 'Royal Sovereign' and able to "stand on its own feet"; that is, it needs very little sugar. The fruits are not so large as those of 'Grandee' but Ken Muir says it gives, in total, a heavier yield.

I will certainly grow a row or two of 'Hapil' but I will still grow some 'Grandee' because the first fruits on maiden (one year old) plants can be as big as a duck's egg — three inches across and three ounces in weight — and they have a very good sweet flavour. I take a childish delight in giving visitors one or two of these enormous fruits.

Strawberries planted in the next six weeks will give a good crop next year — in late June or July in the open, or at the end of May or early in June under cloches, depending on where you live.

Ken Muir's address is Honeypot Farm, Weeley Heath, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, and his catalogue contains a most up-to-date selection of soft fruits.

Moving on to the problem of irises not flowering (about which I wrote recently), I would like to thank the many readers who wrote to tell me about their experiences. From all the comments, I think, as I said last week, the wet spring was the cause of failure to flower in most cases probably and the slugs and snails were at the bottom of most of our troubles.

Still on garden trouble, I must mention the paeony wilt disease (*Botrytis paeoniae*) which decimated the flowers on some of our herbaceous paeonies and on those of friends and readers. The first sign was the shrivelling and rotting of the flower buds.

Then we saw that the base of the stems had rotted and large brown blotches appeared on the leaves. This disease is most liable to occur in wet springs. Apparently we should cut off and burn affected leaves, cutting the stems well below ground level.

We should then dust the ground over the plants with a copper dust and when the new shoots appear next spring spray them with captan, zineb or thiram and repeat the dose 10 days later. So now we know. I certainly will carry out this prophylactic treatment because, much as I grudge the time and money spent on pest and disease control, I would greatly grieve if our lovely paeonies gave in future as miserable a show as they have done this year.

Now I really will turn to more cheerful thoughts about the garden.

Driving to Gloucestershire the other weekend we noticed in front gardens some enormous bushes of the white, scented floribunda rose 'Iceberg'. Some were six feet high, three or four feet across and laden with flowers. We also saw plants of the pink rose 'Queen Elizabeth' eight feet or more high and some enormous bushes covered with its golden flowers of the Spanish broom *Spartium junceum*, six feet high and as much across. This broom does best on alkaline soils and it is wise to remove the seed pods and give the bush a light trim over after flowering.

Undoubtedly the greatest single aid to propagation was the development of mist propagation which is now used to a vast extent in commercial nurseries and parks departments. It enables us to root cuttings that we could not root otherwise; it hastens rooting in most cases and, with difficult plants, helps us to obtain a higher proportion of successfully rooted cuttings.

We have just installed in our greenhouse, an amateurs' mist propagation unit made by Macpenny International Limited, Gore Road Industrial Estate, New Milton, Hampshire. It has two fine mist nozzles which together cover a bench area of six by three-and-a-half feet, sufficient to accommodate hundreds of cuttings.

I have also used mist for germinating seeds of many different plants. I found that primrose and polyanthus seed revelled on the mist bench.

The kit — easily assembled by any handyman — consists of two plastic upright pipes to carry the nozzles and other pipes, a filter, a solenoid water valve and a solar controller which switches on the solenoid controlling the mist in accordance with the intensity of the daylight. It may be varied to give short bursts of mist at less or more frequent intervals and, unlike the old type of "electronic leaf", these solar sensors can be used to wean the cuttings from a full mist regime to one in which the mist comes on only at long intervals.

One needs an electric soil warming cable laid on sand on the bench to give a root temperature of around 70° to 75° F. The mist unit costs £135 including VAT and of course the soil warming cable is an extra.

But when you look at the price of plants today — shrubs, heathers, bedding plants and house plants — clearly this unit will pay for itself in a short time.

Apart from the fact that mist makes propagation easier and more successful, it also saves us the bother of watering or spraying cuttings and shading them from the sun. We put them in a sand or a sand and peat mixture on the mist bench and forget them until they are ready for potting.

With ordinary methods of propagation — in a propagating case or in pots — we have to water and shade the cuttings to prevent them from wilting. Thus, a cutting becomes a slowly dying piece of vegetation and it is a race between making roots or dying. Under mist the cutting can receive full sunlight and it remains a vigorous piece of vegetation. And as it is always covered with a fine film of moisture it does not wilt; with a vast number of plants, it roots quickly, too.

One trouble with cuttings is that they may succumb to some disease and rot at the base. Whether we use mist, or root cuttings by other methods it is worth while dipping the base of the cutting in one of the "hormone" type rooting compounds which contains a fungicide such as captan. The "hormone" encourages rooting and the fungicide gives protection against disease.

Some gardeners use these compounds for all types of cuttings but I do not think they are necessary for such plants as dahlias, chrysanthemums, pelargoniums or fuchsias. I use them, however, for all semi-hard cuttings of conifers or shrubs.

The Times Diary Quiz

A good week for teasers, and some very funny captions to last week's photograph (see below). If you can do number 14, you should be setting this quiz instead of me. *Peter Watson*

1. It was Michael Foot's birthday on Thursday. How old is he?
2. Who is "a difficult man to help"?
3. Where is Beaufort Castle?
4. The luck of the Irish ran out this week — for whom?
5. When was the other occasion when England beat Australia after following on?
6. Who had no pot of gold?
7. Tarzan was in which jungle last week?
8. Who has threatened to go on hunger strike on December 20?
9. How many logs in the world's largest log cabin?
10. Who is "Spadders"?
11. Whose morals are slipping?
12. Complete the series Las Vegas, White Plains, Las Vegas, ———.
13. Who are the Guinea Pigs?
14. What do dating companies and Ford have in common?
15. Which of the seven leaders at the Ottawa summit wore a flower?
16. The Romans knew it as *Mons Calpe*; later it was called *Jebel el-Tarik*. What do we call it?
17. They are flocking to see a monk in Moscow. Name him.
18. Who slept with a mermaid and produced a porpoise and a porgy?
19. Not only faith, but science, can move mountain. Explain.
20. Because of Pitt, the pendulum may not swing. Explain.



Our weekly champagne prize for the funniest caption to this picture, published in *The Times* earlier this week. Entries, on a postcard please, to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn, London WC1 8EZ, to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.



Many strong entries this week — and very difficult to choose. Runners up: Rev Dr Edward Hughes (Dover) for "Look, Tony's parachute isn't opening"; Diane Brodkin (north London) for "Look Harold, a floating voter"; and congratulations, plus bottle, to M. D. Clancy (Harrow) for "'Heil Harold!' 'Watch it Doug, I'm Napoleon this week.'"

Beryl Downing's Shoparound will be back in two weeks

A romantic twist for the thriller man at the palace

The telephone buzzes stridently on Michael Shea's scrupulously tidy desk deep in a gilded, red-carpeted warren of offices on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace. It is a contract cleaning manageress from Sheffield, demanding to know if she has to give her flying squad of charladies the day off for the Royal wedding.

Shea's eyes roll momentarily towards the ceiling as he answers the query. The caller probably did not fully appreciate that she was speaking to the press secretary to the Head of State of 14 nations.

Since the wedding announcement Shea has been one of the most sought-after men in London, not only by the British media but by most of the rest of the world.

As the Queen's press secretary he is the fount of all knowledge, and the source of all passes and facilities, for a wedding in which the world's media are showing an interest bordering on frenzy. His telephone is rarely silent for more than two minutes at a time. When will the wedding dress pictures be available? How many raisins in the cake? Is it true that the Privy Purse pays the fees of Prince Charles' illegitimate children at Gordonstoun? (This last from a French scandal magazine, before the engagement).

Fielding silly and salacious inquiries is the least positive part of the job, although it can take up a disproportionate amount of the time of Shea, his three assistant press secretaries and his four clerks. Like justice, monarchy must be seen to be done, and the real role of the press secretary, a post created in 1944, is to allow the scribblers and cameramen as near to the working monarchy as possible, as often as possible, without their presence becoming too intrusive or their numbers too great.

It is a delicate balance which is not always perfectly maintained. Towards the end of last year, relations between press and Palace plunged to frigid depths with the publication of a story in the *Sunday Mirror* that the Prince of Wales had been entertaining Lady Diana Spencer on the royal train while it was parked in a West country siding.

The normal Palace practice for defusing such stories is to dismiss or ignore them. On that occasion Shea took the unusual step of demanding a public retraction from the *Mirror's* editor, Mr Robert Edwards, and there were suggestions that the Press Council might become involved.

Shea, doubtless reflecting the views of his employer, regarded the *Mirror* story as merely the last straw; for weeks there had been a growing flood of speculation, inaccuracy and sheer invention about a possible royal engagement. Fleet Street's gut instinct proved in the event to be absolutely correct, but at that time it had barely a single fact to work on. On November 17, the Palace could take no more, and Shea fired off his letter to the *Mirror*.



Michael Shea: discreetly maintaining a delicate balance.

The Royal Wedding

The problem disappeared overnight with the official announcement of the engagement; since then relations have been much better.

Among the jostling throng whose job is to watch the Royal Family, Shea has come to be well regarded for his courtesy and efficiency, but *is* sometimes seen as being too protective towards his charges, and rigidly strict in handing out no more than the allotted number of press passes. Nor, it is sometimes said, does he have a newspaperman's instincts.

Shea himself is a career diplomat, a 43-year-old Scotsman whose native burr has been largely polished away by a superior education at Prince Charles's old school, Gordonstoun, and Edinburgh University, where he read political economy, later adding a postgraduate degree with a thesis on the arcane subject of trade unionism in Ghana.

He is too jovial and gregarious to fit the Foreign Office stereotype, but the extreme discretion demanded by an FO career is a useful skill in his present post. He acts as a filter, through which certain things do not pass.

Shea first came to Royal notice in 1976 when, as deputy director of British Information Services in New York, he was official British spokesman for the Queen's visit to the American bicentennial celebrations. Another of his tasks was to sell the virtues of Concorde, and he undoubtedly played a part in persuading the Americans to let the noisy beast land at their airports.

He came to the Palace in 1978, on a five-year secondment from the FO, and his £12,000 annual salary is tied to the diplomatic service grade of counsellor.

Michael Shea has an *alter ego* which fits the Foreign Office mould even less comfortably than his outgoing personality. Under the pseudonym of Michael Sinclair (a necessary device to satisfy FO custom) he is a successful writer of political thrillers, his style being described by the critic of *The Scotsman* as "good, uncluttered stuff".

The background of each Sinclair novel is drawn from personal experience: Germany, Romania, the United States (Shea served in all three embassies), Norway (his wife's homeland), or his native Scotland, where he keeps a second home overlooking the Firth of Forth in the golfing belt east of Edinburgh. A sixth, with a British background, is in the writing, but it has remained almost untouched since February.

Discretion demands that he does not, at some future date, write a thriller about Royalty. But he might think about redrawing the character of Walt Tesco, a shambling gossip journalist in his first book who can never quite pull off the big story because he is too kind-hearted. Kind heart never won Royal exclusive.

Alan Hamilton

The cracking time that stood for thirty years

The public appetite for further confrontations between Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe was whetted by their Olympic races, so their continuing avoidance of each other is frustrating. But such domestic rivalry is not new and has produced outstanding races and results.

In the haven of neutral Sweden during the last war, Gundar Haegg and Arne Andersson thrilled the crowds with their epic track battles. Racing each other on 23 occasions, they broke the world mile record six times between them and reduced it by more than five seconds to 4.01.4. At distances from 1,500m to two miles they recorded 38 of the 50 fastest ever times. On the very threshold of the four-minute mile, nine years before Bannister, they were banned for life for blatant contraventions of the amateur code.

Even further back in athletics history is a far less well documented British rivalry which produced another upheaval in the amateur ranks, and resulted in a mile time which remained unbeaten for almost 30 years. The clash between Walter George and Willie Cummings almost a century ago presaged the current contest between Coe and Ovett for middle-distance supremacy, although there was one important difference. George was an amateur and Cummings a professional.

Born within three months of each other in 1858, William Jeffrey Cummings, a Scot living in Preston, and Walter Goodall George, a Wiltshireman, came to athletic prominence in the late 1870s. By 1884 they held all the British titles and records from 880 yards to 10 miles. Yet they had never set foot on a track together, for George was an amateur and Cummings was a ped", a runner on the professional circuit.

The interim formation of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1879 precluded any chance of a meeting between the two. The betting and fixing of races on the professional circuit was the bane which had given birth to the AAA. It was, therefore, understandable that in 1882 they should refuse permission for George to race against Cummings, even though the Englishman had contracted that his share of the gate money should go to charity.

Despite frantic appeals in the press George was reluctant to turn professional, the only way to end the stalemate.

Although injured in 1883, George repeated his previous crushing victories in the 1884 AAA Championships, winning the 880 yards, the mile, the four miles and the 10 miles over two days. Cummings in the meantime was rebutting every challenge from his fellow professionals, and recording in the process almost a dozen mile times which were superior to George's amateur best of 4 mins 18.4 secs.

George had long forsaken his pharmacy apprenticeship to concentrate on athletics. Finally, mounting debts and an eager public forced him to renounce his amateur status, which he did in style with an announcement in *The Sporting Life*:

"W. G. George, amateur champion, before retiring from the cinder path is desirous to meet R. Cummings (sic) the professional champion and so effectually decide the question of supremacy, and to this end is willing to run Cummings three matches, the distances to be one mile, four miles and 10 miles for £300 a side, the winner of two of the races to take £600. An early answer to W. G. George, 39, Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey, will oblige and will lead to arrangement of these matches."

In contrast to the normal £5 and £10 wagers that embroidered the columns of *The Sporting Life*, the £600 stake was testimony to the talent and drawing power of the pair. Nowadays the sum would represent over £13,000, and that was without modern marketing and commercial interests. Cummings' response was immediate and his request that each race should be worth £200 separately was accepted. The distances were the classic ones of the day, and both men's specialities. "Ped" races were always matches—the two athletes alone on the track. The "hare" is the product of modern commerce and the thirst for records.

Cummings lost the mile despite indulging in the customary "ped" gamesmanship: Following George's pacemaking, he would clip the Englishman's upflung heels with his fingers. However, the Scot squared the series by winning the four miles, and also took the 10 miles, although George's camp protested that their man had been poisoned.

With up to 30,000 spectators paying to watch the two men race, and in view of the unsatisfactory denouement for George, a return the following year was inevitable. George won this time by the same score and the first race of the second series in 1886 made history. It was at the mile, a distance which has defied metrification as the blue-riband of running. George set a record which bears comparison with two famous long jumps: like Owens' 26ft 5in, it lasted almost three decades. And like Beamon's 29ft 2.5in, it was spoken of in the same hushed tones of disbelief.

At the old Lillie Bridge stadium in West London, George led off with a 58.25 sec lap, and passed through the half-mile in 2 mins 2 secs. Cummings joined George at the three-quarter mark in 3 mins 7.75 secs, but the Scot exhausted his challenge in the final straight leaving George to come home alone in 4 mins 12.75secs. Everyone found the time difficult to credit: the previous best on record was 4mins 16.4secs by Cummings. As Gundar Haegg was to report 60 years later in his races with Andersson, they never thought about breaking records, nor even the four-minute barrier. It was the competition and the victory that counted. In his biography, George said the same thing.

Some nineteenth-century commentators felt that George and Cummings were already past their best when they met. It would be a shame if the late arrival of "open athletics", now forecast for 1983 at the earliest, meant that this generation should miss Coe and Ovett vying for the sub-3.45 mile that they are undoubtedly worth.



The rivals, past and present: W. G. George and W. Cummings battle it out for a £100 wager in 1885. Inset, Coe and Ovett.

Pat Butcher

Geoffrey Smith

Can the Tories survive the SDP?

In the 36 years that have passed since the end of the Second World War the Conservatives have been in office for 19. That would be a good record for any party. It is remarkable for a conservative party at a time when elsewhere in Europe something of a stigma has tended to attach to the very name "conservative", and when the general trend of British society has been in a mildly collectivist direction. Britain has become not a socialist, but a social democratic country.

The Conservative achievement has depended on the party's ability to win the votes of so many of what one might term nature's social democrats: skilled and semi-skilled workers and their wives. Mrs Thatcher would not have won in 1979 without the strength of support she received from this section of the electorate, who were fed up with the way the unions behaved in the winter of discontent and were attracted by the prospect of lower income tax. Conservative successes have generally rested upon the party's capacity to appeal to many social democrats in a social democratic country without a social democratic party.

To put it like this is to point to the Conservative dilemma at this time. The rise of the Social Democratic Party poses much more than the customary mid-term threat to a government that is going through a difficult period, because it offers the prospect of a more congenial permanent home to a sector of voters whom the Conservatives cannot afford to lose.

Often in the past a Conservative government has been shaken by a Liberal revival halfway through a Parliament, only to find that most of those who defected to the Liberals none the less vote Tory again at the subsequent general election. That has been because they have then felt that the choice lay between a Conservative and Labour government. The Liberals were irrelevant to that choice. It may well be different next time with a Social Democratic-Liberal alliance.

It will not be enough therefore for the Conservatives to rely upon the fearful prospect of a left-wing Labour administration. They will need to offer a positive appeal. But how? The time-honoured stratagem for a Prime Minister seeking to create the impression of a revitalized government is to have a reshuffle. Sometimes the ploy may be overdone a bit, as Mr Macmillan found to his cost after the night of the long knives in 1962. But most Prime Ministers have believed that the country can be cheered up by the diverting sight of new faces in top jobs.

Mrs Thatcher is widely expected to resort to this tactic before the end of the year, but her room for manoeuvre is limited. It had been thought that Lord Thorneycroft would retire as party chairman, which could have provided a major task for a senior member of the present Cabinet — with a consequent chain reaction. But it now seems that Lord Thorneycroft will be staying on. He has always been more than willing to do so, and Mrs Thatcher has now indicated that she would like him to continue.

Lord Hailsham also does not wish to retire as Lord Chancellor. This would not necessarily deter the Prime Minister from asking him to stand down on the grounds of age if she had a replacement firmly in mind. From time to time it is suggested that the Woolsack would be an appropriately distinguished alternative berth for Sir Geoffrey Howe. But that is not probable at this time. Sir Geoffrey is unlikely to want to leave the Commons and the Government can hardly want to risk a by-election in Surrey East.

It would always be possible for Mrs Thatcher to drop one or two middle rank members of her Cabinet and to switch others around from one post to another. But switching the same ministers around from one office to another is not likely to make much impact on the country unless there is some change of policy. Nor would it do much to relieve the frustration on her backbenches. This is the time in any Parliament when able and ambitious people in the governing party are looking for promotion.

But the anxiety on the Conservative benches goes deeper than at the moment. There is an increasing fear among many Tory members that the course on which the Government is set will make it hard for them to hold their seats. The strong political instinct of self-preservation is now working against Mrs Thatcher. She was heard in almost total silence when she addressed the 1922 Committee of backbenchers on Thursday evening. Her speech, in which she offered no hint of a change in economic strategy, seemed to be much in line with a mid-term statement of policy that is being prepared in Conservative Central Office. This statement expresses a greater understanding of the social problems of unemployment than has always been evident in ministerial pronouncements, but it does not point to any change of substance.

Modifications but no abrupt change

The final draft will be read by ministers over the weekend and in the coming week. It would be natural if some of them were to argue for something more positive in substance as well as tone. At the Cabinet on Thursday which discussed a Treasury paper on public expenditure cuts for the next financial year no vote or roll call of opinion was taken. But the impression was given that no more than about five members supported the Treasury line.

This does not presage any abrupt switch of direction. But it does suggest that there may be a succession of modifications. There will not be sufficient support in Cabinet to tighten the screw further and room will have to be found for a few new initiatives, such as Mr Prior's youth training and employment package.

The Government intends to have a good deal of legislation of a political nature in the coming parliamentary session, and then a quiet session the following year, which will probably be the last before the election. That makes good political sense in strategic terms. Push a few popular measures through Parliament while there is time for the electorate to absorb their significance, and then avoid any hostages to fortune in the final run-up.

But what legislation could the Government have in mind that might transform the political landscape? Another prudent Act on the trade unions? Something more on public order? These will not be enough to resolve the Government's central political dilemma: that its economic strategy gives overriding importance to the battle against inflation at a time when the country has become obsessed about unemployment and declining activity.

Unless the Government can show either that its policies are working, or that it can offer new grounds for hope, it will not hold the social democratic vote next time.

Put the blame on Athens

New words flow into the English language incessantly from many rivers, tributaries, cloudbursts, and underground lakes. Here comes a torrent of jargon from the expanding social sciences. There flows new and lively slang from countries that are starting to speak English. *The Oxford English Dictionary Supplement* is rich with Japanese English. And poor hacks striving for effect in their daily wrestle with words and meanings sometimes coin a new word. Here is one of those. A report in *The Observer* of a recent trial included the sentence:

"Attendant *briefs* and reporters gawped at the array of weaponry on one of the tables in the well of the court." Let us welcome the arrival of the English of *brief* as a new term of synecdoche for a barrister. I suppose that the collective noun is a boredom of *briefs*. The language is rich with words, usually rude, for members of the Bar, itself a piece of synecdoche.

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that comes from the Greek word meaning "the understanding of one thing from another". In classical rhetoric and poetry it meant the use of a part for the whole: *carina* keel, *prora* prow, and *puppis* stern, are severally used by the Roman poets for the whole ship.

English grammarians further refined the concept. Synecdoche was defined as putting a part for the whole (50 sail for 50 ships); or the whole for a part (the smiling year for spring); or the species for the genus (cut-throat for assassin); or the genus for the species (a creature for a man); or the name of the material for the thing made (willow for bat, leather for ball).

"England" meaning the English cricket XI, "won" is a piece of synechdoche, though not one that there is much chance to use, O my Trueman and my Cowdray long ago. So is "five thousand head of cattle", unless you literally mean a shambles in which 5,000 beasts have been decapitated and their bodies removed.

Here is an improbably synecdochic news report to greet the new term for a Silk, another synecdoche: "An erratic *gun* was taking part in a shoot near a trout stream. Aiming badly, he hit a *rod*. The *leech* was hastily sent for and saved the victim's life. Thanks to the efforts of an efficient *brief*, he recovered heavy damages for negligence." A moral tale, you see.

The danger with all such tropes is that the literal meaning sleeps lightly and may be woken to absurd life by injudicious juxtapositions. The journalist, who wrote "This newspaper will wait its time and see how the new *faces* perform before judging them", conjures up the image of a competition among politicians for pulling hideous faces and fleering.

Our new recruit to the forces of synecdoche is not immune from such dangers of misapprehension by being taken literally: "The *briefs* are all off for lunch at the Athenaeum" makes the Athenaeum sound uncharacteristically frivolous.

Philip Howard

Is the anti-noise movement doomed to silence?

by David Nicholson-Lord

The Noise Abatement Society, scourge of Concorde and the moving spirit behind Britain's first legislation to make noise a statutory nuisance, is facing imminent extinction.

The prospect of having to award itself the ultimate Seal of Quietness is not new to the society, which has weathered recurring financial crises in its 22-year existence. But Mr John Connell, its founder, chairman and increasingly straitened paymaster, insists that this is the most serious.

"We are broke", says Mr Connell. "The society has never had enough money to pay its way and I have financed it from my own business interests. But I am getting to the point where my business is no longer capable of supporting it."

As to whether the nation still needs a body which has arguably achieved its aims of making Britain a considerably less ear-splitting place and putting noise on the political agenda, Mr Connell is immovable: "If we were not here there would be nobody for people to turn to. The need for us, or someone like us, is paramount."

The society's financial crisis, caused by dwindling funds and membership, has ironically come at a time when there is ever greater pressure on the free advice service it provides to thousands of individuals and organizations each year. This, says Mr Connell, is partly caused by local authority cutbacks in environmental health services and partly by the axing earlier this year of the Noise Advisory Council, at an alleged saving of £75,000 a year.

The ebullient Mr Connell asked if any of this saving might be redirected to the society. A Department of the Environment official told him that the only "avoidable" cost was the £4,000 for Council members' travel and meals. The rest was staff time.

"I asked him what the civil servants who cost £71,000 were doing now", says Mr Connell. "He said he couldn't possibly tell me. I'm afraid we had a bit of a barney."

For a body which has helped secure important legislative changes, issued more than five million leaflets and dealt with more than 100,000 cases of nuisance, the Noise Abatement Society was founded in a curiously offhand way. Mr Connell, a former Smithfield meat salesman and now owner of an exporting business, used to have six telephones on his desk and was singularly unworried by their or any other cacophony. But he grew exasperated with letters in the national press complaining about noise.

What, he demanded tongue-in-cheek of one newspaper, was the make-up of this much-invoked organization called "They"? The newspaper promptly gave him a list of members of a distinctly non-fictional but long-defunct body called the Noise Abatement League. Mr Connell got in touch with it, wrote to the press, received 4,000 replies in a week and soon after became the society's secretary.

Its first act was to seek support from every candidate in the 1959 general election. A stamped addressed envelope accompanied each letter and all but three replied. Within a few months one successful candidate won fourth place in the ballot for private members' bills and the Noise Abatement Act became law.

Achievements since then have covered much-publicized campaigns on Concorde and the third London airport, the introduction of Treasury grants for double-glazing against aircraft and traffic noise and a host of less glamorous but eminently worthy regulations and codes of practice. But over the past decade the society has fallen on increasingly hard times.

Membership, for instance, has decreased from about 8,000 to 2,500. The printing budget has been cut by 90 per cent. Two years ago the society was forced to move from its Old Bond Street headquarters to Mr Connell's home in Bromley, Kent, where he and his wife manfully grapple with what used to be the workload of three staff.

Income from members, under £5,000, now constitutes less than a third of the much-trimmed running costs, and Mr Connell concedes that the society is run on an old fashioned and insufficiently "money-grubbing" basis. Some annual subscriptions are still set at 10 shillings and sixpence.

The cause of this sad decline, he says, is not just the vicious downwards spiral of declining membership and diminishing impact but partly the fact that there is "something peculiar about noise. People who suffer from it like to keep it to themselves. They don't like to have it known they are members".

But with complaints about noise showing steady annual increases, Mr Connell believes the abatement battle is far from won. Plastic may have replaced metal in milk crates, but much sleep is now lost to late-night parties and reggae music: the society is working on methods to curb these. Noise remains a potent source of (sometimes ferocious) neighbourly conflict and generates about 15,000 press cuttings a year. That, at least, was the figure before the society had to axe its cuttings service.

Mr Connell, at 69, also wants to bow out of active leadership. The society has always been something of a one-man crusade and although his dream of 400 local noise abatement committees seems farther than ever from realization, he wants at the least to ensure that it does not go the way of its extinct prewar predecessor.

"I feel young but I am not getting any younger, and I would like to be able to let the society stand on its own feet", he says. "It would be a tragedy if it were simply allowed to die."



John Connell: "The need for us, or someone like us, is paramount."

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هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BACK TO AN INCOMES POLICY?

The climate of economic debate in this country would be greatly improved if the unions were not saddled with their relationships to the Labour Party and the CBI were less constrained by its instinctive loyalties to a Tory Government.

The CBI would have contributed more constructively and critically to Government economic policy if it had not felt it disloyal to do so; the current debate in the Labour Party would be less constrained on issues of pay and productivity if the party were not so dependent on union support.

But the TUC can at least be said to have developed some of its thinking in the last two years. As the latest TUC/Labour Party Liaison Committee document *Economic Issues Facing the Next Labour Government* shows, it has come to accept that profitability of companies is essential to future prosperity, that unions as well as management must accept the need for restructuring, retraining and shifting priorities from declining to growing industries, and that control of inflation involves responsibility by wage bargainers as well as governments.

Of course the document also contains a lot of the paraphernalia of the past, such as price controls, direction of investment funds, planning agreements, import quotas, and the restoration of exchange controls, all of which would constrict rather than aid the recovery it so dearly wishes to promote. It also contains a number of central contradictions. For instance, the belief that the pound must be deliberately devalued sits uneasily with its desire to control inflation, even if this could be achieved without the kind of disastrous intervention in the exchange markets which we have always seen in the past. To say, as the document says, that we need to achieve a new spirit of co-operation within industry can hardly be squared with the kind of controls on management through price commissions and planning agreements it proposes once again. Furthermore, to impose import ceilings on industries is all too likely to maintain declining industries and damage the very Third World exporters that the TUC/Labour Party declare it their wish to aid.

The central problem of the competitiveness of British goods on world markets cannot be solved by imposing import controls the main motive for which would be the desire to maintain employment. To curb imports is likely to strangle a recovery at birth. Nor can the TUC and Labour Party's faith in government dirigiste measures to promote investment and growth be squared easily with past experience of Whitehall's ability to pick winners.

Yet the document is surely right in seeing the need to establish a new programme on the ruins of a monetarist experiment fast failing and to recognise the need in this programme to develop objectives which industry, government and the unions can jointly share. It is a pity it does not make more of the opportunities that bodies like the National Economic Development Council can provide. It is to be regretted that it is still reluctant to accept how much of Mrs. Thatcher's initial popularity came from the sense that many of the measures it still clings to have failed in the past and been seen to fail. But the broad drift of the document is to take the TUC again into the corridors of Whitehall, to re-open familiar ministerial doors which Mrs. Thatcher slammed shut in May 1979. It is a serious step forward to another social contract with a future Labour Government.

In detail it is in fact trying honestly, or as honestly as any compromise between the far spread wings of the Labour movement will allow, to answer questions which critics have legitimately raised about other recent Labour policy statements. It states what is transparent to others, but requires great courage to broach in many Labour circles these days, that "an agreed policy to control inflation will be essential to safeguard expansion." From there it should be an obvious and logical step to an incomes policy.

DREAMS AND REALITY IN AFRICA

Three East African presidents — President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Obote of Uganda and President Moi of Kenya — met in Nairobi yesterday for the melancholy task of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the East African Community. The failure of this attempt at African economic cooperation has lessons for the whole of Africa: it has to be set against the relative success of the 16-state Economic Community of West African States and against the dream of an African continental common market set out in the Lagos Plan of Action, which was agreed at a special economic summit of the Organization of African Unity in 1980. The basic question is whether economic cooperation is a realistic option for Africa.

East African links date back to 1917 when a customs union between Kenya and Uganda was established. Tanganyika was soon drawn in and the regional grouping progressed by way of the East African High Commission in 1948, the East African Common Services Organization in 1961, the Kampala Agreement of 1964 and the Treaty of East African Cooperation of 1967. It then rapidly foundered on ideological differences between the "capitalist" Kenyatta and the "socialist" Nyerere; disastrous mismanagement of the common railways and airways; and above all Amin's coup in 1971 and the subsequent collapse of the Uganda economy. Superficially there would seem to be little to hinder revival in the changed circumstances of 1981, but the fact that the Kenya-Tanzania border is closed and that trade with Uganda has stopped because there is no money indicates how difficult this would be.

Across the continent, the Economic Community of West African States, born in 1975 and now linking 16 states, held its sixth summit in Freetown last May and could boast that an infrastructure had been firmly laid and that the way was clear to move forward towards abolition of tariffs and the creation of joint ventures and a genuine common market. The 16 nations aim to go beyond commercial ends: there is a protocol for the free movement of people, which has, however, aroused some latent chauvinisms, and an ambitious plan to establish a joint defence force. The community has survived coups and revolutions among its members. This is a tribute to the tact of the its Executive Secretary, Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara, but also an indication of the fact that little has so far been done except to make plans.

There is no shortage of plans elsewhere. The Economic Commission for Africa, for instance, undiscouraged by the East African Community experience, is busy trying to establish a preferential trade area that will include all the states down the east coast and the states of southern Africa, excluding the Republic of South Africa. These same southern African states have formed the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference to try to establish some sort of freedom from economic domination by South Africa. The former French colonies in Africa maintain a degree of economic cooperation (and a degree of economic dependence on France, say the critics).

If the Organization of African Unity dreams of a continental common market by the year 2000 is to have any hope of reaching reality, it will be as a collaboration of regional common markets, rather than as a linking of all the states of the continent. Even formulating such a dream carries with it some advantages: it emphasizes that the economic salvation of the continent must lie in finding a degree of self-reliance and a self-sustaining development, in forging "horizontal" links and making Africa less dependent on the vagaries of developed economies. But the gap between this dream and the present reality is made clear by the sight of African leaders gathering in Nairobi to carve up the remains of their failure to cooperate.

THE HIGH PRICE OF EIGHT MINUTES

In his old age, the artist Samuel Palmer had the windows of his studio whitewashed so that he would not have to see the new Victorian villas creeping over the landscape. He lived in a Victorian villa himself. Cynical and crotchety, he used to turn over his old sketchbooks — most of them now destroyed — and deride the illusions of his youth. He would not have given much for the chances that the valley in the North Downs where he had worked on his first landscapes, the ones we value most, would remain untouched for a full century more, even though the built-up wilderness of London would grow to the edge of it.

A motorway is now planned from one end of this small enclave to the other. The inquiry has been held, the plan approved, and only some rather desperate litigation by opponents delays the start. It is an ugly plan, and all that can be said in its defence does not make it less ugly. No-one wished to have a road there. But when the plan of the sixties to surround London with three concentric motorways was dropped, it was decided to stitch together the scraps already approved into one continuous ring. Palmer's Shoreham lay between two loose ends, six miles apart, of the former middle and outer rings.

A complete by-pass round London is a project to which the Government rightly gives high priority. It is overwhelmingly justified in economic terms and in terms of relief to communities affected by heavy traffic. Even the Garden of Eden could hardly stand in the way of such enormous interests. It is nonsensical to put a price on the amenity value of a medieval castle or the slope of a hill, but the conflict here is not direct. There are alternatives, as always. They were carefully gone into at the public inquiry, which was a good deal more convincing as a democratic exercise than many earlier specimens of its kind, and the inspector found them all wanting. But the balance of arguments was troublingly close.

The chosen route is the most popular locally. It intrudes on fewer houses and relieves more bottlenecks. Almost by definition the most unspoiled ground will have the fewest neighbours. But the thousands who visit the footpaths and woods around Shoreham also have a claim on it, especially strong when so little landscape of comparable quality survives near London. The fact that Palmer once subjected these particular hills to what he called "the intense purifying, separating, transmuting heat of the soul's infabulous alchymy" is less important today than the satisfaction that today's visitors draw from them (but of course many of them see them under his influence).

There is a route just to the west, preferred by the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, which would do less visual harm, at an extra cost of 20-30 per cent, while affecting rather more houses. But the cheapest alternative by far is one dismissed almost contemptuously both by Ministry and Inspector. Two other motorways (one not quite finished) run eastwards from the separated ends that the Shoreham link would join. They meet only six miles away, at Wrotham. Modifying the existing interchange there would complete the orbital route, though the detour would make it five miles longer than the direct line, an extra eight minutes driving time at motorway speeds. The Ministry is convinced that this extra time would encourage traffic to take short cuts along the existing congested country roads (which would take about the same time to drive over). It predicts that a Wrotham link would therefore carry only one-seventh as much traffic as the route past Shoreham. This seems to underestimate both the tendency of drivers to stick to a motorway once on it, and the possibility of discouraging through traffic on the older roads by speed limits and other means.

It all depends how much value is put on eight minutes of a driver's time. The Ministry point out truly that for a thousand drivers it adds up to many man hours (with fuel costs to match). But the marginal cost in relation to the whole orbital motorway project, and each driver's perceived inconvenience, would be only slight. The threatened damage to the beauty of the valley, which cannot be priced, would be drastic and irreparable. Either of the proposed alternatives would be preferable to seeing the valley go the same way as Samuel Palmer's lost work-books.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putting the heart back into deprived inner cities

From the Bishop of Birmingham and others

Sir, We are a group of urban bishops who meet from time to time to share our common concerns. We write now about the prospect facing young people in this country today. The Manpower Services Commission forecasts an increase in youth unemployment from nearly 20 per cent to over 60 per cent in a few years. Leaders of industry admit *that when there is an upturn of* industrial demand after the present recession, this will be met by increased productivity rather than by a larger labour force. We regard this situation as totally unacceptable and potentially disastrous, unless there is a major shift in public attitudes towards work and employment.

The riots which have recently taken place in our cities will be as nothing to what will happen if we let matters slide. Unless the natural energies of youth are harnessed to useful and positive ends, they will inevitably express themselves in destructive aggression. Every young person must be able to feel he can contribute to the society in which he lives, even if he cannot find gainful employment. (Work Experience and Youth Opportunities Programmes are excellent but *they can offer no more than* ambulance work; twelve months on a project is followed more *often than not by a return to* unemployment.) And unless there is a sense of national solidarity and worthwhile common aims, young people will tend to get what they can for themselves, by means which have already included theft and looting.

Few are ready to face the fact that there will never again be enough jobs of the traditional kind, especially for those who are unskilled; nor are they willing to countenance job-sharing if it is to the detriment of existing employees. Yet there are thousands and thousands of quite ordinary service jobs which need to be done. Instead of paying people to do nothing, surely it is better to pay a little more (even if it means paying higher taxes) to provide regular work for young people and help for the community. We are rapidly becoming a polarized society in which the gap between those in work and those without work steadily widens. We must all cooperate to provide a positive vision of the society at which we aim which will fire the imagination of young people. Unless those with power shake off outworn attitudes and re-educate public opinion, young people will be left without hope; and in that case we feel bound to warn that the fate of our urban centres of population will be like that of Cities of the Plain.

Yours faithfully,
† HUGH BIRMINGHAM,
† JOHN CHELMSFORD,
† KENNETH LICHFIELD,
† DAVID LIVERPOOL,
† STANLEY MANCHESTER,
† RONALD SOUTHWARK,
† JIM STEPNEY,
† DAVID RIPON,
Bishop's Croft,
Old Church Road,
Harborne,
Birmingham.
July 20.

From the General Secretary of the Labour Party

Sir, Judging from your leader ("Where hell is often a city", July 21), you have clearly read a discussion document on public housing quite different from the one we actually published (*A Future for Public Housing*, £1 post inclusive, from the address below).

Your document has an "air of *satisfaction about the achievements* of the public sector", while ours quite frankly admits, as your planning reporter records on another page, to Labour's "uncertainty and consequent lack of confidence" on the public sector's future role.

Your document's moral is "the *need to restore* the last two years' drastic cuts in public expenditure *on housing*". *We certainly do* deplore the Government's disproportionate cuts in housing, in company with virtually all informed opinion in the housing field (and yourself in earlier leaders). But our 72-page paper is almost entirely concerned with non-financial aspects of policy, stating explicitly in its opening paragraph that the working group *which drafted it "has not conducted* a thorough study of housing finance [nor] attempted to quantify the scale of the public sector housing investment programme which the next Labour Government should undertake."

Your document apparently looks with favour on the "large tenement blocks" of many inner city areas. Ours states that: "Much housing of the nineteen-sixties and later was built on *design principles which have since* been shown to be inadequate."

Your document calls for money to be poured into inner city public housing "on any terms". Ours concedes that: "Socialists have traditionally been better at making out the case for public intervention, in whatever sphere, than at knowing how to run the *public agencies created as a* result."

You charge our document, finally, with showing "little sign" of "imaginative policy-making". If it bore any resemblance to the stale and complacent offering portrayed in your leader, this charge might be deserved. But it does not: indeed, it represents a far-reaching review of Labour's public housing policies.

Can I now suggest that you read the document we published, not the one you expected; and that your readers purchase a copy to judge for themselves?

Yours sincerely,
RON HAYWARD,
General Secretary,
The Labour Party,
150 Walworth Road, SE17.
July 21.

From the Director of Shelter

Sir, Your leader ("Where hell is often a city", July 21) rightly points to the danger of oversimplifying "the complex factors contributing to the riots" in Toxteth and elsewhere, but your discussion of inner city housing *policy falls into the same trap*.

You adopt Mr Heseltine's latest justification for cutting the public housing programme in our inner cities, i.e. "that too much [money] has been poured in already". There can be no doubt that the nature and quality of some public housing in Toxteth is alienating and unpopular, as in other inner city areas. Throughout the fifties and sixties local government had to operate in the context of central government policy which directly encouraged high density redevelopment — playing the numbers game to win elections at *the expense of quality*.

As in the inter-war years, when so many of the five and six storey walk-up blocks were built, the dominant attitude was that the quality of public sector housing should lag behind general aspirations. A less frugal attitude then would be paying dividends, and avoiding large bills, now. But Mr Heseltine's cuts, the abolition of "Parker Morris" standards for council building and the re-emergence *of the philosophy that public* housing should have a residual or "welfare" role all point to history repeating itself. We are in imminent danger of so neglecting the existing stock that wholesale bulldozing of communities will again become necessary.

It is unfortunate that the collapse of the public sector programme comes so soon after *many of the lessons have been* learnt. Toxteth includes some attractive and popular two-storey council houses with gardens. Following the initiative of Shelter's Neighbourhood Action Project in the early seventies, all the older terraced houses in Toxteth are in a Housing Action Area. A number of housing associations are active buying and renovating property *for the existing* community and the area boasts a number of housing co-operatives. This is public housing which is far from the "impersonal pattern of urban redevelopment" you rightly criticze. All of this recent work is under threat. Your leader ends by calling for more investment in repair and maintenance on older properties on both housing and employment grounds, an argument Shelter has been making for years. But *we also need* more investment in new building in many areas to meet the growing number of households and to provide sufficient elbow room to enable local authorities to lower densities and bring more families out of tower blocks.

Housing policy alone cannot be blamed for the riots, nor can it *provide the whole solution.* But the detailed research done on inner city problems points to the need for more resources, including housing, not less.

We can only hope that Mr Heseltine really has gone to Liverpool to listen, and that action will be taken as a result.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL McINTOSH,
Shelter,
157 Waterloo Road, SE1.

For the high jump

From Sir David Llewellyn

Sir, Is it too much to hope that the special duties assigned to Mr Heseltine will result in the shadow over Aintree's future being removed?

By general consent the problem of large-scale unemployment on Merseyside is likely to remain for many years. It follows that the more opportunities for healthy recreation for young people to enjoy, the greater the prospects of social peace.

The broad acres of Aintree could be used for a sporting complex, no less than for the *greatest steeplechase in the world*, threatened with extinction.

The situation is too serious for pointing a finger of blame at successive governments, the Levy Board, the Jockey Club, Local authorities, the owner of Aintree or anybody else.

What matters now, above all, is that the land is put to good use and a valuable part of our national sporting heritage, which would have been lost already but for the private enterprise of Ladbroke's in the public interest, is saved.

Of course, there are difficulties, but none of a kind to compare *with those which will* arise if the youth of Merseyside lose hope that life can be made happier for them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLEWELLYN,
The Glebe,
Yattendon,
Nr Newbury,
Berkshire.

Ensuring the future of hydrography

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Your *report* (July 23) of Michael Heseltine's Commons answer about the future of the Ordnance Survey as the national mapping agency indicates that the Government at last accepts, at least in this field, the need for such important multiple-user services to become largely independent of the transient financial ups and downs — almost always the latter! — *of sponsoring government* departments, in this case Environment and Defence, the latter until recently solely responsible, as the name implies.

May one make a plea for a similar solution to be devised for financing the Hydrographic Service, still totally vulnerable to "defence reviews" and the current draconian cuts in the Royal Navy? The Hydrographer of the Navy is the nation's maritime survey authority and custodian of the important Admiralty world chart series and related essential navigational data, bought and used universally *by* the world's shipowners and the many others who now engage in a continually widening range of marine activities.

Whereas on land most topographical features and changes can readily be seen without a map, those who go to sea must normally rely completely on charts to avoid the rocks, wrecks and other hazards on and above the seabed, and ensure the *safe* passage of increasingly deep-draught ships and numerous offshore structures being towed to coastal and offshore locations. It is well to remember that only one major accident, like the Amoco Cadiz or Antonio Grimaski, could result in pollution damage far exceeding the costs of the hydrographic service for several years ahead.

Quite apart from numerous *international* and other agencies and commercial and private users, at least a dozen government departments outside defence rely in various ways on the Admiralty chart to carry out their responsibilities. As recommended by the Hydrographic Study Group report in 1975, but still not implemented, long-term arrangements are needed for funding the Hydrographic Service and there is a growing backlog of survey work consequent on the failure to expand the survey fleet, aggravated by the continuing failure to replace obsolete inshore vessels.

Rumours of impending cuts add to the concern in maritime circles and the urgency of settling the long-term health and future of an essential national service like the Ordnance Survey, soon to reach its bicentenary. These new arrangements should not however include any change in its White *Ensign status, not least because* hydrography is even more vital to defence now that we are submerging the Navy — or should I say sinking it?

Perhaps if Admiralty charts were included in your best-seller computer print-out several would also appear with the OS maps in the top 100 listed.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN,
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14.
July 23.

Singing at the wedding

From the Headmaster of St Paul's Cathedral Choir School

Sir, *Since* the publication in your columns of the letter from Mr Simon Owen (July 22) is likely to lend further credibility to its inaccurate implications, I should be grateful if you would allow me briefly to correct the mistaken impression now widely held that the choristers (ie, the choirboys) of St Paul's are likely to receive television fees in the region of £800 or more each for singing at the royal wedding.

The word chorister can of course be applied to any member of a choir, but its use in the present case has led to unfortunate confusion. If it be correct that the professional adult members of the cathedral choir, who are known as vicars choral, have negotiated fees of the order mentioned by Mr Owen he may be assured that the boys are unlikely to receive more than a fraction of that amount. Indeed, allowing for inflation, I doubt whether there will be a gross disparity between the value of the fees earned by our boys next week and those collected by Mr Owen on an earlier royal occasion elsewhere.

I might add that if he were to attend any of the nine choral services in which the boys take part every week I should be surprised if his ears and eyes failed to convince him that they sing with a dedication at least comparable with his own when he was a chorister.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SUTTON,
St Paul's Cathedral Choir School,
New Change, EC4.
July 22.

Heroes in retreat

From Mr C. A. Philbrick

Sir, The sight of Ian Botham and, on the following day, Bob Willis, *having to make their undignified* headlong dash for the safety of the dressing room was the only sad aspect of the exciting finish to the recent Test.

It is a player's *right* to be allowed to walk back to the pavilion in the traditional manner after producing an exceptional piece of cricket. It is more moving and emotionally satisfying for the player and spectator alike. I should have felt cheated at not being able to stand and clap my hands off for the full minute such an exit usually took years ago.

Yours, etc,
C. A. PHILBRICK,
1 Ellenbrook Close,
Leigh-on-Sea,
Essex.
July 22.

Cancer testing

From Mr James Mair

Sir, The commitment of health ministers of different governments to preventive health schemes, including the cervical cytology programme, may or may not be complete (Mr George Young's letter, July 22).

Their commitment has not, however, included amending the regrettable state of affairs whereby general practitioners are paid a fee for cytological examination of women only if they are aged 35 or more.

The unfortunate effect of this has been that many women who are at risk do not have these tests; probably many more in fact than are lost to screening through failure of subsequent follow-up.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MAIR, FRCSEd, FRCOG,
17 Grosvenor Terrace,
Glasgow.
July 22.

Common preservation

From Mrs Ruth Colyer

Sir, The danger to registered Commons described by R. and M. Booth (July 15) and to commons likely to be refused confirmation by commons commissioners (both due to defective legislation) could be removed by Mr A. Bennett's new clause 42 being incorporated in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill.

The standing committee rejected it, but the Government could still include it; waiting for second-stage commons legislation in say two or three years will ensure *that many commons lose* their status for ever, or never acquire it.

Yours faithfully,
R. COLYER,
Orchardene,
Shillingstone,
Blandford,
Dorset.
July 15.

The first signatory to the letter yesterday calling for the establishment of a Barbara Ward Fund was Mr Robert Jackson, son of Lady Jackson of Lodsworth, not Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames.

Blind eye to murder

From Lady Norman

Sir, Mr Tom Bower, whose book, *Blind Eye to Murder* you chose to serialize states (I quote): "Some American lawyers remain convinced to this day that Lawrence had been persuaded by Montagu Norman during a visit to Nurenburg that, 'bankers cannot be criminals'" (July 17).

Mr Bower's allegation is that my late husband, Montagu Norman, used this argument in an attempt to acquit Dr Schacht of war crimes.

May I deny this categorically? Montagu Norman did not visit Nurenburg as alleged and never thought to intervene either publicly or privately in the outcome of the trials.

Yours truly,
PRISCILLA NORMAN,
Aubrey Lodge,
Aubrey Road, W.8.
July 17.

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA

Sir, Though I know little about most of the facts adduced by Mr Tom Bower in his articles on "Blind Eye to Murder" (July 13-17), I am afraid he destroys my trust in his credibility by three times dragging in the name of one figure I came to know and trust fully, Ludwig Erhard.

I owe this acquaintance to his being brought in 1948 into an international group of freedom-loving scholars by four German *economists* whom I had known long before the war and whom no one in Germany would dare to accuse of Nazi sympathies, the first of whom had been expelled by the Nazis and the other three had been persecuted by the Gestapo, the last indeed being rescued from the death cell only by the timely arrival of American troops: Wilhelm Roepke, Walter Eucken, Franz Boehm and Constantin von Dietze. They knew Erhard intimately as a member of the intellectual resistance.

After, in the following years, I came to know him closely and learnt from him and his friends his views about and his experiences with the Nazi regime, Mr Bower's lumping him together with those whose misdeeds he endeavours to document must appear as an inexcusable defamation of a very courageous and honest man of great wisdom.

My uneasiness is increased when I find at the end of the series mentioned in a similar manner a well-known British figure whom before the war I knew well as my student at LSE: Sir Paul Chambers. It all reminds me only too much of the atmosphere I found on my first postwar visit to Germany in 1946 among those socialist German refugees whom, as I discovered to my surprise, the Americans had selected as their expert economic advisers. Was anti-capitalist resentment really the right way to bring the Germans back into the Western community?

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Urachstrasse 27,
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),
Federal Republic of Germany.
July 17.

Fly-by-nights

From Mrs Elaine Hurrell

Sir, The bigamist antics of the pied flycatchers reported in your columns of today (Science Report, July 22) do not appear to be confined to Uppsale.

This season I have observed with interest two broods of pied flycatchers in our garden on the edge of Dartmoor. I documented the arrival of a pair on May 1, and subsequent breeding with the result that seven young were ringed and left the nest on June 10.

However, before these left I had become aware of the presence of a second female at a nearby nest (some eight paces away) where *there was no apparent* male support. Of this clutch of seven eggs only three young were reared and these left on Tuesday, July 14.

Could it be that our inclement spring and lessening prospect of any *summer* at all had prompted our second female to tolerate the compromise of a bigamist situation?

Yours sincerely,
ELAINE HURRELL,
Moorgate,
South Brent,
South Devon.
July 22.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 24: The Queen, Commandant-in-Chief, and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Royal Air Force College Cranwell today where Her Majesty took The Queen's Review.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival by the Vice-Lord-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire (the Earl of Yarborough) and the Chief of the Air Staff (Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham).

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, was escorted to the dais by the Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (Air Vice-Marshall B Brownlow) and was received with a Royal Salute.

After the Inspection Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address the Parade and the Commandant replied.

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, then honoured the Commandant with her presence at luncheon.

After luncheon The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh met groups of personnel and civilians and later returned to Heathrow Airport, London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Rear-Admiral Leslie Townsend and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, visited the 1st Battalion the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment at Tidworth, Hampshire.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was present this evening at a dinner organized by the Staywell Clinic (Chairman, Mrs J. Paine) at the Gloucestershire College of Art and Technology where Her Royal Highness presented the Gloucestershire Woman of the Year Award.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Andrew Fielden, was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire (Colonel Martin Gibbs).

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this evening upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Cyprus and Mrs Kyprianou and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Mr Roy Webb (a member of the Administrative Council of the Royal Jubilee Trusts) at the Funeral Service of Mr Christopher Cory which was held in Llandaff Cathedral this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 24: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Patron-in-Chief, Scottish Naval, Military and Air Force Veterans' Residences, laid the foundation stone of the Kenneth Hill Wing at Whitefoord House, Canongate, Edinburgh, this afternoon.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 24: The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening were present at a Reception at the Fermoy Centre to mark the opening of the 1981 King's Lynn Festival and later attended a performance of *The Dream of Gerontius* at St Nicholas's Chapel.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 24: Princess Alexandra was present at a Reception held this evening at Archery Lodge, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the Royal Toxophilite Society.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Lord Nicholas Windsor is 11 today.

Mr and Mrs Stanley Robinson were present at the memorial service for Sir Trevor Evans at St Bride's, Fleet Street on Thursday.

Latest wills

Princess Alice leaves £94,443

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, of Kensington Palace, London, a grandchild of Queen Victoria, left estate valued at £94,443 net. Details of her will are not available to the public.

Mr Walter Wallich, of Muswell Hill, London, who for more than 30 years worked for the BBC and was the pioneer in Britain of phone-in programmes and the creator of many current affairs series, left estate valued at £129,720 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Edwards, Mr John Emyr, of Pentrefoelas, Gwynedd .. £190,489

Hames, Mr Bertram Howitt, of West Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire £134,212

Henderson, Mr John, of South Kensington £232,829

Mather, Mr Raymond Allan, of Fairy Cross, Devon, intestate £232,429

Mattes, Mrs Hedwig, of Camden £368,770

Nassim, Mr Nassim Hye Ezekiel, of St Kilda, Victoria, Australia, estate in England and Wales valued at £478, 921.

Pattinson, Mr Isaac Roger, of Bawtry, South Yorks, intestate £224,701

Tosswill, Miss Kathleen Lucie, of Guildford £211,153

Dinner

George Borrow Centenary
A dinner to commemorate the centenary of the death of George Borrow was held at the Reform Club yesterday. Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP, and Mr Angus Fraser were the speakers.

Service dinners

No 1 Group RAF
Air Vice-Marshal M. W. P. Knight and officers of No 1 Group gave a dinner last night at RAF Waddington to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Vulcan in RAF service. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Mr N. V. Barber and Mr J. D. Wragg were the principal guests.

South Wales Division, RNR
Commander N. Lloyd-Edwards, RNR, Commanding Officer, South Wales Division Royal Naval Reserve gave a dinner party yesterday in HMS Cambria in honour of the Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Nicholas Edwards. Other guests were the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, the Dean of Llandaff and Captain W. R. D. Gerard-Pearse, RN.

Legal appointments

The Attorney General has appointed Mr R. E. Rhodes to be first prosecuting counsel to the Inland Revenue at the Central Criminal Court and the London Crown Courts, and Mr P. F. G. Rook to be second prosecuting counsel.

The theological basis of the 1381 rising

It was 600 years ago, on the Feast of Corpus Christi 1381, that John Ball, the Essex priest, preached his famous sermon on Blackheath. In it he declared: "Good friends, things cannot go well in England, nor ever shall, until all things are held in common, when there shall be neither slaves nor lords, but all of us are of one condition". The chronicler Froissart added that the people who heard him "would murmur one to the other in the fields and in the ways as they went together, how John Ball said truth". The summaries of John Ball's preaching by Froissart and Thomas Walsingham are not sympathetic but they are probably accurate.

Ball held that all human beings were descended from Adam and Eve and were therefore of common stock. There was thus no basis for class and social divisions. Serfdom was not part of God's creation, for "When Adam delved and Eve span,/Who was then the gentleman?" It was this belief in the fundamental equality of human beings, as created in God's image, as contrasted with the inequalities resulting from the Fall, which provided the theological basis of the English Rising.

John Ball has often been seen as belonging to medieval heresy. Some have linked his preaching with Wyclif and the Lollards. But Wyclif disapproved of the social radicalism of the peasants, and wrote *Of Masters and Servants* to defend hierarchy. Wyclif was no egalitarian. Rodney Hilton, the leading English authority on the revolt, has argued that, while there was a good deal of pagan agrarian ritual among the peasants, it was the non-pagan element in Christianity which affected peasant thinking and feeling at the political level. Moreover, the discontent was closely associated with ideas derived, not from heretical traditions but from Catholic orthodoxy. Heretical movements were often associated with dualistic ideas or with visionary apocalyptic which appealed more to the urban poor than to peasant landholders. In Kent and Essex it was the orthodox clergy who were more evident in the leadership of the rising. Hilton comments of John Ball that "his reported sayings are in the long tradition of Christian social radicalism which goes back to St Ambrose of Milan if not before".

The fourteenth century, like our own time, was a period marked by social and economic upheavals, by the flowering of gnostic types of mysticism, and by frequent warnings of doom as a result of moral decline. Plague was rife, and many sought refuge in otherworldly forms of religion. Yet it was out of a rich tradition of orthodox theology that Julian of Norwich proclaimed the sensuality of God and John Ball rooted his social teaching in the doctrine of creation. If these great Christian figures had met—which they may well have done—they would undoubtedly have spoken of the need to hold together the contemplative and the political in a unity. For God was to be found and served in the midst of the common life, in the midst of the human struggles for justice and freedom.

John Ball's words, while they were popular with the common people, were a threat to the established order of his day. Some of his letters were read at his trial in St Albans on July 13, 1381, and two days later he was executed. His theology was rooted in the earth and in the conviction that "the earth is the Lord's" (Psalms 24:1). Centuries later George Dalmon was to express the theme in his hymn for St George's Day:

God is the only Landlord
To whom our rents are due.
He made the earth for all men
And for not just a few.
The four parts of creation
—Earth, water, air and fire—
God made and ranked and stationed
For every man's desire.

John Ball spoke of a redemption which involved the putting down of the mighty and the exaltation of the humble and meek. With the Magnificat, the "hymn of the universal social revolution" as Thomas Hancock called it, he proclaimed a theology of reversal, involving a fundamental shift in human relationships.

Central to John Ball's preaching was his emphasis on equality, for, wrote Walsingham, "He tried to prove ... that from the beginning all men were created equal by nature and that servitude had been introduced by the unjust and evil oppression of men against the will of God". Today, as the divisions between people continue, things do not go well in England. Christians are faced with the choice of either accepting these divisions and disparities as part of the law of nature, or of saying with John Ball that they do not belong to the state of creation. For human beings were made in the image of the Trinity in whom "none is afore or after other, none is greater or less than another". God's will, derived from God's nature, is to be done on earth as in heaven.

Kenneth Leech

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. P. Case and Dr R. D. Bolland
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr H. J. Case and Mrs J. A. Case, of Oxford, and Ruth, daughter of Sir Edwin and Lady Bolland, of Sevenoaks.

Mr M. J. Shalley and Dr H. J. Baddeley
The engagement is announced between Martin John Shalley, FRCS, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Shalley, of Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, and Helen Janet, daughter of Dr and Mrs Alan R. W. Baddeley, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr S. A Bell and Miss E. H. S. A. Azis
The engagement is announced between Stuart, son of Mrs B. J. Bell, of Hatchetts, Byworth, Sussex, and the late Mr Harold A. Bell, and Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs O. Azis, of Mousehill Court, Milford, Surrey.

Mr N. Varanand and Miss J. Bishop
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Prince Varanand (Bangkok) and Mrs Varanand, of Leatherhead, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr N. Bishop and Mrs J. Bishop, of Garboldisham, Norfolk.

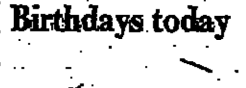
Mr J. P. M. Jones and Miss C. Leach
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, second son of Mr and Mrs Richard Jones, of Winwick, Northamptonshire, and Clare, daughter of Mrs Z. D. Leach and the late Mr E. A. Leach, of Adlington, Lancashire.

Marriage

Mr G Morgan Evans and Miss S. Bulwer-Long
The marriage took place on July 9 between Mr Granger Morgan Evans and Miss Sarah Bulwer-Long, of Heydon, Norfolk.

Librarian to retire

Mr Richard Fifoot, Bodley's Librarian, is to retire in September because of ill health. He is 54. He has been in charge of the library in Oxford for only two years, coming from Edinburgh University library in October, 1979.



Photograph by John Manning

The Queen helping Flying Officer Alison Hill of the Women's Royal Air Force to put on the Sash of Honour at the presentation of annual awards at RAF College Cranwell.

MPs' disquiet over money for Welsh language TV

By a Staff Reporter

Wales must not be sold short in the provision for Welsh language programmes on the new fourth television channel, Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool and chairman of the Commons committee on Welsh affairs, said yesterday when introducing the committee's report on broadcasting in Welsh.

The committee expressed disquiet at the level of finance being made available to the new Welsh Fourth Channel Authority.

Mr Abse said they had been told by Harlech Television, the independent company which will provide the programmes, that it needed more than £30m to produce a first class service and to compete properly for viewers.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority was planning to make about £21m available to the Welsh authority, and while the committee realized that a commercial company was hardly likely to underestimate the money it wanted, it was worried by the scale of the difference.

The committee was keen not to exacerbate the conflicts between Welsh and English speakers sharing a channel, and welcomed the plan for programmes from the new United Kingdom Channel Four to be "wrapped around" the Welsh programmes as far as possible.

The Government agreed to grant the Welsh language service on the fourth channel after the threat of a hunger strike by Mr Gwynfor Evans, the Plaid Cymru leader, and fears of civil disorder in Wales. It will start broadcasting 22 hours a week of Welsh language programmes from September 1982, for an experimental period of three years.

Mr Geraint Howells, Liberal MP for Cardigan, and Mr Geraint Morgan, Conservative MP for Denbigh, presented a minority report urging that Welsh language programmes should be increased each year by five hours a week until one channel in Wales was broadcasting entirely in Welsh.

Second Report from the Committee on Welsh Affairs Broadcasting in the Welsh Language and the Implications for Welsh and Non-Welsh Speaking Viewers and Listeners (to be published in August as House of Commons Paper 448).

Birthdays today



Lord Thorneycroft, CH, chairman of the Conservative Party, is 72 tomorrow.

Lord Amulree, 81; Mr James Butler, 50; Mrs F. (Vivienne) Entwistle, 94; General Sir Richard Gale, 85; Sir Charles Gordon, 63; The Rev Derek Harbord, 79; Mr B. Godman Irvine, MP, 72; Professor Sir John McMichael, 77; Professor W. R. Niblett, 75.

TOMORROW: Sir Peter Carey, 58; Lord Champion, 84; Mr Vitas Gerulaitis, 27; Sir Arthur Gosling, 80; Mr Mick Jagger, 38; Miss Barbara Jefford, 51; Mr Stanley Kubrick, 53; Sir Richard Miller, 77; Mrs Sally Oppenheim, MP, 51; Sir Frank Price, 59; Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Rebbeck, 80; Sir Derek Riches, 69; Professor Sir John Stallworthy, 75; Mr M. H. W. Wells, 54.

Crucial bridge match lost

From Our Bridge Correspondent, Birmingham

In round 15 of the European Bridge Championships in Birmingham, the Great Britain team played indifferently in the crucial match against Sweden and lost 6—14. As France beat Ireland 20- minus 2 they moved into second place, but only half a victory point ahead of Great Britain.

There are two rounds left but Great Britain must play against the leaders, Poland and France.

Standings after Round 15:
1, Poland, 252½; 2, France, 204½; 3, Great Britain, 204; 4, Norway, 192; 5, Italy, 188½; 6, Hungary, 183; 7, Germany, 165; 8, Sweden, 158½; equal 9, Belgium and Denmark, 157; 11, Netherlands, 122; 12, Spain, 119; 13, Israel, 115; equal 14, Finland, Iceland, 106; 16, Ireland, 101; 17, Switzerland, 96; 18, Luxembourg 45.

The women's championship has become even closer. France, the leaders, beat Austria by only 17—3 while Great Britain was collecting maximum points against Germany. Only two points separate the leading teams with two matches remaining.

RESULTS: Round 11: Ireland 15, Sweden 5; Great Britain 20, Germany minus 1; Spain 20, Switzerland 0; Italy 12, Denmark 8; Israel 11, Netherlands 9; France 17, Austria 3; Finland bye.

Girdlers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Girdlers' Company for the coming year:
Master: Mr D N Seaton. Upper Warden: Mr A J R Fairclough. Middle Warden: the Hon C W Joynson-Hicks. Renter Warden: Mr I P R James.

Clothworkers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Clothworkers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr Brian H Malyon. Senior Wardens: Mr E John Reed, Mr W Anthony Brown. Junior Wardens: Alderman Sir Peter Gadsden, Viscount Slim.

Carpenters' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Carpenters' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr A R Robertson. Senior Warden: the Rev Peter Braby. Middle Warden: Mr R B A Smith. Junior Warden: Mr F E Newman.

OBITUARY

DR C. B. WILLIAMS

Foremost studies of pest control and butterfly migration

Professor E. N. Willmer, FRS writes:—

Your notice on July 20, about Carrington Bonsor Williams (CB to all his friends) does scant justice to a distinguished entomologist.

While still at Birkenhead School he made a notable collection of butterflies and moths both locally and from Llanferres and Delamere Forest, and later, as an undergraduate at Cambridge, from Wicken Fen. Each specimen was meticulously labelled with place and date of capture.

But, even then, he was no mere collector: his study of the habits and habitats of the lepidoptera already went far deeper than that.

Shortly after he left Cambridge he took up a post in the School of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and, in studying the frog-hopper pests of the sugar cane, set about trying to find some biological means of controlling the infestation. This was indeed pioneering a new idea at the time.

While in the West Indies he also noticed the migratory movements of certain butterflies in the area, and this observation led to his becoming one of the world's experts on insect migration and probably *the* expert on the migration of butterflies.

In 1922, with his charming Creole wife and young son, he had moved to Cairo to work with the Cotton Research Board. During my first long vacation from Oxford I had the privilege of staying with him at Maadi and being able to act as his "devil". Besides his more direct work on the pests of cotton he became fascinated by the amount and variety of insect life in the rocky eastern desert.

Equipped with his newly developed light-trap (the original of those now widely used), wet and dry-bulb thermometers, barometers, etc, we made expeditions into the desert, and measured temperatures and humidities in every conceivable place and collected the insects associated with them.

By so doing, and by plotting the results graphically, he established the existence of micro-environments of extraordinary diversity, and demonstrated the effects of environmental conditions on the lives and activities of all sorts of insects. Indeed he demonstrated the means whereby the various creatures were able to survive the rigours of the desert.

This was certainly first-class ecology, and was done long before that subject had acquired a capital E. Moreover, CB was among the first to apply mathematical skills to the solution of ecological problems. He was never satisfied till he had found causes for the effects which he observed, and his observations were very penetrating.

CB was, above all, a great enthusiast and a great teacher. Moreover, it was truth that he sought and the truth that he taught. He shunned the limelight and perhaps for that reason received little public recognition.

Nevertheless, he must be numbered among the real pioneers in the study of the influence of climatic and other conditions on the behaviour of insects: he was in the forefront of the search for biological control of pests, and, in addition, he was among the first to call attention to the migration of butterflies, a phenomenon as intricate and world-wide as the migration of birds.

MR ANTHONY HERBERT TOMLIN

Mr Anthony Herbert (Tony) Tomlin, DFC who died suddenly in Stamford on July 18, aged 68, was born in Cricklewood and educated at Marlborough College and Lincoln College, Oxford.

He became a schoolmaster and taught classics, before the Second World War at the Royal School, Armagh, and after it at Framlingham College, Bancroft's School, Sandbach Grammar School and finally Stamford School until his retirement a few years ago.

During the Second World War he served with the RAF and reached the rank of squadron leader. In January, 1944, while a flight lieutenant and Lancaster bomber pilot with No 619 squadron, he was awarded the DFC and bar within five days for outstanding service. He was President of Stamford Royal Air Forces Association at the time of his death.

MR RONALD SLADE

Mr Ronald E. G. Slade, BEM, who retired as deputy editor of the House of Commons Official Report in January, 1978, died on July 23, at the age of 68.

Slade joined the Parliamentary Press Gallery before the Second World War as a reporter with the Press Association. During the war he was personal assistant to Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder, at the time Deputy Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in Europe.

In 1946 Slade joined *Hansard*, and he became deputy editor in October, 1975.

MR G. CAMBANIS

Mr George Cambanis, the Greek shipping magnate and race horse owner, died in Greece on July 23.

Cambanis owned Tolmi which was narrowly beaten in the 1,000 Guineas this year. Last summer he had his first classic success when Tyrnayos won the Irish Sweeps Derby.

Much of Cambanis's recent success was due to the stud career of his mare Stilvi, one of the top sprinters of 1972. Through Stilvi he bred the fast two-year-old Tromos, top of the European Free Handicap in 1978, together with Tachypous, runner-up to Nebbiolo in the 1977 2,000 Guineas, and Taxiarchos.

Mr Christopher Gordon Llewellin Cory, MVO, at one time County Commissioner for Scouts in East Glamorgan and later Chief Commissioner for Wales, died on July 20. He was 50.

Cory was a member of the Broadcasting Council for Wales for five years from 1961, and a member of the Welsh Arts Council. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Glamorgan in 1969.

General Alexander Kotikov, who was Russian Military Commandant in East Berlin from 1946 to 1950, has died at the age of 79. During his time in Berlin the Russians blocked land access to the city, which led to the setting up of the Berlin airlift in 1948.

Mr Herbert A. J. Hulugalle, for many years editor of the *Ceylon Daily News*, a distinguished journalist, and formerly *The Times* correspondent in Colombo, has died at the age of 82.

Harry Chapin the American singer and song-writer, died in a road accident on the Long Island expressway on July 16 at the age of 38.

His songs were often concerned with familiar radical subjects and his concert tours were widely popular. A number of his records became best-sellers, among them "Taxi".

In 1978 President Carter appointed him to the Commission on World Hunger.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Halliburton Foster Peel Vere-Laurie, who died on July 22 at the age of 74, was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1957-58, and was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He was well known in the hunting field and was closely associated with the running of the South Notts Foxhounds and the Grove and Rufford Hunt.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev R Amis, Priest in Charge of Holbeach Hurn and Holbeach Bank, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar of Long Bennington with Foston, same diocese.
The Rev A Batsleer, Vicar of St Martin, Alfreton, diocese of Derby, to be Vicar of St George, Glossop, same diocese.
The Rev B Cowen, curate of Ledbury and Eastnor, diocese of Hereford, to be Team Vicar in the Wooler (Glendale) Group and Team Ministry, in charge of Chatton with Chillingham and Doddington, diocese of Newcastle.
The Rev N Daughtry, Chaplain of Pastures Hospital, Derby, diocese of Derby to be Rector of Clifton, Norbury and Snelston, same diocese.
The Rev C Elliott, Rector of St Martin's, Windermere, diocese of Carlisle, to be also Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev A Foottit, Rector of the Camelot Group, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Diocesan Missioner with special responsibility for Lincolnshire, diocese of Lincoln.
The Rev J Galbraith, Vicar of Deeping St James, diocese of Lincoln, to be Chaplain of Oporto, diocese of Gibraltar in Europe.
The Rev J D Goldsmith, Team Vicar of Ellesmere Port, diocese of Chester, to be Priest in Charge of St Michaels, Pleasey, diocese of Derby.
The Rev B W G Hackney, Vicar of Barnetby, South Humberside, diocese of Lincoln, to be Bishop's Adviser for Industrial Work in the Derby area, diocese of Derby.
The Rev M N F Haig, Vicar of St Michael, Byker, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of St James, Benwell, Newcastle Upon Tyne, same diocese.
Canon J S Hannon, Vicar of St Peter's, Swinton, diocese of Manchester to be Vicar of St Edwin, High Coniscliffe with St Marys, Piercebridge, diocese of Durham.
The Rev D M Hoare, Vicar of All Saints, Oxhey, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Hellesdon, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev K G Humphreys, Chaplain of Lucas Hospital, Wokingham, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of [illegible], Berkshire, same diocese.
The Rev B D Kingdon, assistant curate at St John's, Boscombe, diocese of Winchester, to be Rector of [illegible] and Timsbury and Farley Chamberlayne and Braishfield, same diocese.
The Rev C J Meyrick, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, diocese of Oxford, to be Tutor in Old Testament Studies, Codrington College, Barbados.
The Rev N J Molony, Team Vicar in Great Chesham Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford, to be Priest in Charge of Weston Turville, same diocese.
The Rev R G H Porthouse, Rector of Spixworth with Crostwick, diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of Hailsham, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev M Rodicam, Member of the Social and Industrial Team at Bristol Cathedral, diocese of Bristol, to be Member of the North Humberside Industrial Chaplaincy, diocese of York.
Canon Juergen Simonson, Vicar of St Margaret, Putney, diocese of Southwark, to be Rector of St Mary, Barnes, same diocese.
The Rev J D M Smith, Rector of Twyford, Guist, Bintry, Themelthorpe and Wood Norton, and Rural Dean of Sparham, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of the Hempnall Group of Parishes, same diocese.
The Rev D A Southward, Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, diocese of Carlisle, to be also Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev A G Sparham, Vicar of Christchurch, Windhill, and Children's Work Adviser, diocese of Bradford, to be Diocesan Director of Education and Adult Adviser in the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

Services tomorrow: Sixth Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Jub. Stanford in C; HC, 11, The Coronation Mass (Mozart), Mot Praise to thee, Lord Jesus (Schütz), Canon Collins; E, 3.15, Mag and Nunc dimittis (Sumsion in G), A, Faire is the heaven (Harris), Canon James.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M and S, 10.30, Stanford in C. This [illegible]
[illegible]
TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A, Laudamuste (Bach), The Master.
ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 and 12.15; M and S, 11, Stanford in B flat, Let the bright seraphim, Let their celestial concerts (Handel), Resident Chaplain.
CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11, (Men's Voices) Tallis, A, Be unto me, O Lord, a tower (Byrd), Rev J T Blease; E, 3.30 (Men's Voices)

Adrian Batten, A, Hear the voice and prayer (Tallis).
ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11, Rev P Kefford.
ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15; HM, 11, Missa Sanctae Mariae Magdalenae (Lloyd Webber); Solemn Evensong, 6, Rev D A Sparrow, Bairstow in G.
GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: Sung Eucharist, 11, Rev H M Williams.
HOLY TRINITY, Brompton: HC, 8; Sung HC, 9; M, 11, Rev S Williams; E, 6.30, Rev P Whitworth.
HOLY TRINITY, Sloane St (Sloane Sq Tube): HC, 8.30; HC, 10.30, Canon [illegible]
[illegible]
C Hedley.
ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30; M, 11.15; E, 6.30.
ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: LM, 8, 9.45, 7; HM, 11, Canon Mascall, Mass for Five Voices (Byrd), O sing joyfully (Batten), O sacrum convivium (Tallis); Evensong and Solemn Benediction, 6.15.
ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11; Rev Dr F Coventry, Missa Aeterna Christi Munera (Palestrina), Beati quorum via (Stanford); 6.30, Rev R Salenius.
ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, [illegible]

[illegible] Rev A Kirk; 6.30, Canon Sinclair.
ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; MP, 11, Rev J Nalers; EP, 6.30, Rev D R Clarke.
ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 8, 9; HM, 11, Mass in the Phrygian Mode (Wood), Prebendary H Moore; E and B, 6, Rev D Priest.
ST VEDAST Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon ffrench-Beytagh, Plainsong Mass, Give ear unto me (Marcello).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, Rev A C Wilson; 6.30, Rev W A Cairns.
CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15, Rev J Miller Scott; 6.30, Rev G Melvyn Wood.
THE ORATORY, W7: M, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Sung Latin, Missa Trahe me post te (Victoria); 12.30, 4.30, 7; Vesp. 3.30.
ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Missa Dominicalis (Peltorello), Exaltabo te (Palestrina).
ST ETHELDREDA'S, Ely Place (Holborn Circus): 11 (Sung Latin), Mass of St Ambrose (Perosi), Ave Maria (Nibelle).
ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm, Messe in Myxolydisch (Anton Heiller), In manus tuas (Thomas Tallis).
THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.
REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr Daniel Jenkins.
ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11 am, Rev J Miller.
CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R Mallett.
WEST LONDON MISSION, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W1: 11 and 6.30, Rev J Richardson.
CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, EC: 11, Rev T Houston; 6.30, Rev R Dorey.
WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev T Omri Jenkins.
WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: 11, Rev P Jennings.

University news

Oxford

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE: lectureship in music (1981-1985): Gillian M Tucker (London). Randall MacIver, research fellow of the college 1978-1981; Lectureship in English (1981-1982): Mrs Catherine L Storr; Lectureship in Economics (1981-1982): S K Maitra; Ernest Cook Research Fellowship in Environmental Studies 1982-1985: Trudy A Watt, former commoner of the college.

Durham

Professor John Frederick Dewey, of New York State University, has been appointed to a chair in geology, as from January 1, 1982. Dr Patrick Rabbitt, offical fellow and praelector in psychology at Queen's College, Oxford University, has been appointed to a chair in psychology, as from April 1, 1982.

Other appointments:
Visiting professor, law: Sir Gordon Slynn, Advocate General, Court of Justice, European Community; honorary lectureship, French: Miss I Hindmarsh, Principal of St Aidan's College; acting chairman, board of studies in psychology: Dr G W Granger (Michaelmas Term and Epiphany Term, 1982); SPCK, Viewdata fellow: Dr M W S Parsons, (three years from October 1). Lecturers: M B Gietzmann, BA, accounting; K F Hilliard, BA, German; M Jones, BA, archaeological sciences; M H Wilderspin, BA, LLB, law.

Grants
Overseas Development Administration: £69,348 over two and a half years to Professor D Boulter for the investigation, "Physiological constraints to yield and quality defects in rice in relation to sink anatomy and physiology".
Science Research Council: £22,150 over three years to Dr G M Brooke, for the investigation "Homolytic cleavage reactions of the aliphatic carbon-fluorine bond under mild conditions; £29,209 over three years to Professor Rosemary J Cramp for an investigation, "Thermoluminescence dating of coarse wares from North Britain by the predose technique: Iron age to early medieval"; £106,900 over three years to Dr J Howard, for the investigation, "Pulsed raman studies in zeolites and absorbed molecules"; £59,577 over three years to Professor H Marsh and Dr C King for the investigation, "Axial flow reversal and its associated flow structures in confined turbulent swirling flows"; £48,467 over three years to Professor G G Roberts and Dr M C Petty for the investigation, "The Physics of Langmuir-Blodgett film devices".
North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £29,728 over three years to Dr K Bowler for the investigation, "A study of the potential application of membrane fluidisers in enhancing the sensitivity of tumour cells to hyperthermia".
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: £42,000 over three years to support a Viewdata fellow in the department of theology.

Liverpool

Appointments
Mr D Annis, director (part-time) of the bio-mechanics and medical physics unit, department of surgery, to take full-time appointment from September 1.
Senior lecturers: M J Mackie, haematology; J Burn, forensic pathology; C J Stoddard, surgery.
Lecturers: Eve Rosenhaft, German; K Mason, modern history; R G Compton, inorganic physical and industrial chemistry; Julie L Mohamed, computational and statistical science; D Harmer, medicine; J C Dorgan, orthopaedic and accident surgery; J R Gosney, pathology; D V Gallacher, physiology; J Ellison, psychiatry; T V How, surgery; M A Jones, Katherine S Williams, law; S G Millard, civil engineering; Camille R Vaillant, veterinary anatomy; Z Woldehiwet, veterinary pathology; F P Mitroky, economic and business studies.

Bristol

Appointments
Professor E L Dagless, BSc, PhD (Surrey), lecturer in electrical engineering and electronics at Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology, to the Imperial Group Chair in microelectronics.
Professor E Rhys Davies, MA MB, BChir (Cambridge), consultant radiologist, Bristol Royal Infirmary, and honourary clinical lecturer, Bristol University, to the chair in radiodiagnosis, in succession to Professor Sir Howard Middlemiss.
Professor P Townsend, BA (Cantab), professor of sociology, Essex University, to the chair in social administration in succession to Professor Roy Parker.

Grants
Department of Energy: £103,581 to the physical chemistry and civil engineering departments towards investigations of studies of wettability and absorption in porous media and macromechanics of flow of polymer solutions through porous media.
Medical Research Council: £79,216 to the bacteriology department towards investigations of relationships between productive herpes simplex virus infection latency, recurrent disease and their control; £87,337 to the biochemistry department towards investigation of the amino acid sequence and structure of the anion transport protein (Ban d3) of the human erythrocyte membrane; £59,966 to the physiology department towards investigation of anatomical investigations of localization in afferent and efferent paths of the cerebellar cortex.
Science Research Council: £41,524 to the physics department towards experiments on SPS CERN development of new detectors, study of new SPS and LEP experiments.
Wellcome Trust: £24,402 to medicine department towards study of the carbohydrate moieties of mucus glycoproteins.
Horserace Betting Levy Board: £23,858 to veterinary medicine department towards investigation of factors affecting haemodynamics in the horse.
Social Science Research Council: £21,058 to School for Advanced Urban Studies as a supplementary grant towards investigation of implementation in planning systems.

Southampton

Appointments
Dr D Bellos, lecturer in French, Edinburgh University, to the Second Chair of French with effect from April 1, 1982.
Title and status of professor has been conferred on Dr A J Sambrook, Reader in English, with effect from August 1, 1981.
Readerships: Dr J W Emsley and Dr P J Hendra, both senior lecturers in chemistry, with effect from August 1, 1981.

Newcastle

Appointment
Dr J V Soames to the chair of Oral pathology in the dental school, from October 1, 1981.

Keele

Grant
Department of Education and Science: £126,000 for research into the educational and vocational experience of 15 to 18-year-old children of minority ethnic groups.

Brunel

Appointment
Professor G Musgrave to a personal chair in the electrical engineering and electronics department.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, July 25, 1956.

Washington, July 24.—President Eisenhower returned from Panama today to find a fine kettle of fish brewing in the Republican Party over the open revolt led by Mr Stassen against Mr Nixon's nomination for the vice-presidency. This move, as already explained, had been foreshadowed by the counsels of a group of palace advisers that Republican fortunes in the November election would be far better served by the preferment of Governor Herter of Massachusetts as the President's running mate, a matter that assumes more than normal significance from persistent doubts about the President's health. Mr Stassen's apparent attempts to force the issue, from which the President at all events had not deterred him, have brought sounds of fury from most Republicans in Congress and the party managers who have long been interpreting President Eisenhower's warm, if somewhat evasive, compliments to Mr Nixon as a virtual commitment to his candidacy. There is some authority for stating that Mr Stassen would not have come into the open if the President had intimated that he was determined to have Mr Nixon on the ticket or that a move on Mr Herter's behalf would embarrass him.

Furniture enthusiast delights auctioneers

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A new enthusiast for English oak furniture has turned up in London this week, much to the delight of Sotheby's and Christie's. Mr K. Spirig of Lugano, Switzerland, accounted for about one third of Sotheby's oak sale yesterday; he had bought a further 39 lots at Christie's the day before.

He paid the top price in yesterday's sale at £2,700 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) for an early eighteenth-century oak bureau bookcase; his cheapest purchase was a nineteenth-century turned wooden bowl at £32 (estimate £15 to £20). In between he bought six gateleg tables, a fine William and Mary example at £620 (estimate £400 to £600) and a poor one of similar date with restorations at £160 (estimate £200 to £300).

He was also after the Windsor chairs, including a late eighteenth-century yew and elm comb-back armchair at £490 (estimate £300 to £500) and a mid-nineteenth century armchair with double pierced splat at £120 (estimate £100 to £150).

"He made the difference between a dull sale and a good sale", Sotheby's commented. The auction totalled £43,203, with 7 per cent unsold.

Christie's South Kensington achieved a near sell out with an unusual sale: surplus bookbinding tools consigned for sale by W. T. Morrell and Company, of Covent Garden. The sale totalled £25,900, with 2 per cent unsold.

To have your books specially bound in finely tooled leather is an expensive game nowadays and Morrell's have acquired a number of companies that were going under, and with them a surplus of tools. However, amateurs are beginning to take an interest in the craft whose techniques have hardly changed for 200 years and almost all the 269 lots were acquired by working bookbinders.

A group of prewar almost mint condition tools made the top price. Gilt borders are rolled on with wheel shaped tools: a group of four border rolls, including Greek key patterns and Vitruvian scrolls, sold for £380. The top price was £750 for a group of 50 centre tools; these are tools with hand engraved brass stamps for centring ornamental motifs on the spine.

The tool has to be warmed with a stove before it is applied to the gold leaf and stoves were also for sale. A stove in working order, converted to natural gas, sold for £100; but four unconverted gas finishing stoves were a more daunting proposition and only fetched £20.

[هكذا من الأصل]

Cricket

Somerset's batsmen must pass the test of speed set by Clarke

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Somerset will be bidding for their first Benson and Hedges title at Lord's today and Surrey for their second. For Surrey it will be their third one-day final in three years; they lost to Middlesex in the final of the Benson and Hedges in 1979 and to Middlesex in last year's Gillette Cup final.

Because they have Vivian Richards to bat for them and Garner to bowl, Somerset are expected to win. But they had them both on Wednesday, when Northamptonshire beat them in the new NatWest competition and, to set against Garner, Surrey have Sylvester Clarke, another Barbadian and capable of bowling quite as fast and unpleasantly as Roberts, Holding, Thomson or anyone else you care to mention.

The country is littered with batsmen and others who have been struck this season by Clarke.

The duel between him and Richards should be well worth seeing, just as the reception that Botham gets after his great innings at Headingley should be worth hearing.

It is more for their batting than their bowling that Somerset are warm favourites. Besides Richards and Botham, Rose has been showing some form recently; Denning is batting as well as ever, Roebuck better than last year and Popplewell with much promise.

If Somerset's batting is stronger than Surrey's, Surrey are as strong in attack, with Jackman, Knight, Thomas and Pocock to support Clarke. There is unlikely to be a place for Payne, who did more than anyone towards Surrey's semi-final victory over Leicestershire, and because each side is allowed only two overseas players, there is not one for Intikhab either.

Behind the stumps for Somerset there will be one of the steadiest of the old school in Taylor and for Surrey just about the best of the younger ones in Jack Richards, who should be fit despite a bruised thumb.

The match starts at 11 o'clock and is a sell-out. The prize for the winners is £8,500, for the runners-up, £3,500. In the 10 years of the competition the sides have met twice before, Surrey winning by one wicket at the Oval in 1975 and by four wickets at Taunton in 1980.

On the second occasion Somerset had neither Garner nor Richards; on the first they had six of today's side (Rose, Denning, Richards, Botham, Taylor and Breakwell) and Surrey only three (Howarth, Roope and Jackman).

SOMERSET (from): B C Rose (captain), P W Denning, I V A Richards, P M Roebuck, I T Botham, V J Marks, N F M Popplewell, D J S Taylor, D Breakwell, J Garner, C H Dredge, [illegible] K Jennings, H R Moseley.

SURREY (from): R D V Knight (captain), G S Clinton, G P Howarth, D M Smith, M A Lynch, G R J Roope, C J Richards, D J Thomas, S T Clarke, R D Jackman, P I Pocock, I R Payne, Intikhab Alam.

Allott strikes and Middlesex run out

By Keith Macklin

MANCHESTER: Lancashire beat Middlesex by 42 runs.

The vital blow from Allott and two unfortunate run-outs in the 43rd and 45th overs of the Middlesex innings, gave Lancashire an unexpected and late victory. David Lloyd had earlier cemented the Lancashire innings, and his 81 earned him the man of the match award.

Middlesex, replying to 231 for eight, had reached 175 for five in the 43rd over, with Edmonds and Emburey apparently well in control of the situation. Allott was recalled by Clive Lloyd, and promptly bowled Edmonds, and then Downton was foolishly run out as Emburey galloped up the wicket calling for an impossible single.

When Selvey slipped and fell, helplessly as a beached whale, again as Emburey flew up the pitch, Middlesex were 184 for eight. Hughes and Daniel quickly succumbed and Lancashire beat Middlesex in a one-day game for the second time in 12 days. They now travel to Hampshire for the quarter-final game in the NatWest Trophy on August 5.

Play started at last at 11.25 am on a cold, blustery day, and Lancashire made a bad start with Fowler having his stumps disturbed in Daniel's first over. However, Kennedy and David Lloyd came together and avoided further disasters, although they were models of caution and slow in scoring against the pace of Daniel and Selvey.

The pace of the innings quickened when Emburey was called up with his off breaks in the 16th over. Lloyd hit his first ball for four, and he and Kennedy then accelerated to take 50 runs off 10 overs.

Brearley recalled Daniel and he took out Kennedy's leg stump when he had scored 46. At lunch Lancashire had reached 103 for two off 32 overs. Afterwards Lloyd continued his solid and occasionally adventurous innings, providing an anchorage for the Lancashire innings just as he had done so many times in the great Lancashire one-day years of the mid seventies.

Partners came and went, compiling a few runs and producing useful stands, and Lancashire reached 231 for eight, Lloyd being run out five minutes from the end of the innings for an 81 which included seven fours. The most dangerous and economic Middlesex bowler was Daniel with four for 28.

Middlesex made a worse start than Lancashire had done. Brearley, for whom the Headingley Test victory obliterated a poor batting performance in the match, was out to Radford's second ball. Middlesex had to score at a rate of 3.86 runs an over to win; not a too demanding task, and Slack and Barlow took time to consolidate the innings.

The game became nicely balanced when Barlow was caught at mid-off and Gatting chopped the ball on to his stumps, both off Radford. At tea Middlesex were 88 for three, with the light variable and rain clouds hovering, and the big talking point whether Slack could reach his 500 runs in a week.

Slack had scored 181 not out, four, and 248 not out in his last three innings, but was not destined to get to 500 in a week. He was missed badly by Fowler behind the wicket and Allott at square leg before throwing away his wicket.

He went down the pitch to Simmons, and although Fowler did not catch the ball cleanly first time, he still had time for the stumping.

LANCASHIRE
A Kennedy, b Daniel .. 46
G Fowler, b Daniel .. 0
D Lloyd, run out .. 81
*C H Lloyd, b Daniel .. 5
[illegible] .. 25
[illegible] .. 16
[illegible], b Selvey .. 6
[illegible] .. 16
[illegible] .. 13
[illegible], not out .. 7
Extras (b 3, l-b 10, w 6) .. 19
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs) .. 231

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 2—100, [illegible] 181.

BOWLING: [illegible]

MIDDLESEX
*J M Brearley, [illegible] .. 0
W N Slack, [illegible] .. 55
[illegible] .. 26
M W Gatting, b Radford .. 5
[illegible] .. 31
P H Edmonds, b Allott .. 34
J E Emburey, [illegible] .. 25
†P R Downton, run out .. 0
[illegible] .. 2
[illegible] .. 1
W W Daniel, [illegible] .. 0
Extras [illegible] .. 12
Total [illegible] .. 189

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

Umpires: R Aspinall and R Julian.

East dives twice to catch Gloucestershire out

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Essex beat Gloucestershire by 122 runs.

It was rather a disappointing day, especially for Gloucestershire supporters. Essex's innings ended at 207, in the 60th over. You could not say it was sunny, but there was no rain. The score suggested a close match, but Gloucestershire were all out for 85, and after the first few overs it was obvious that they had no hope.

This present Gloucestershire team is not strong in batting once Zaheer is out. He has been in such marvellous form lately that he is rightly considered one of the world masters (he is playing Richards on Tuesday evening in a single-wicket contest which will bring a large crowd to the Bristol ground), but the trouble with having a world master in your XI is that if he gets out early it depresses the others, and enlivens the opposition, disproportionately. It would have been a different matter if Procter had been there to follow, but his leg is still in plaster, and he is doubtful whether he will be able to play again.

Lever had Broad caught at the wicket from the fourth ball. In his third over Lever had Stovold leg-before. Phillips then effectively settled the match with the assistance of his wicketkeeper. A diving catch to the right had Zaheer out and next ball a diving catch to the left had Hignell out. There was not much Gloucestershire could do after that. At lunch they had scrambled to 40 for five, in 20 overs. It needed an innings of high quality to restore life to the match and there was nobody to do it. I thought Graveney was the only remote chance, and he did make a few bold strokes, but was well caught at midwicket, the score 72 for seven, in the 35th over.

It was a good win by Essex. Perhaps the pitch was more difficult than it had been when Gloucestershire batted. Certainly the seamers got more movement, and more varied bounces. Whatever you do about covering, pitches do get affected when you have as much rain as has fallen here lately. Essex fielded sharply, bowled accurately, and gave nothing away.

The man of the match award was made by Henry Blofeld, deputising for Fred Titmus. Titmus had to go back to London, and I suspect that Henry would like to have done. But as it was, he had to miss the "Donkey" school at Boodle's last night, and made a sensible award, giving it to East, the Essex wicketkeeper. Wicketkeepers do not often get these honours, but one of the questions about such an award should surely be: "What was the decisive moment?", and those two blinding catches of Zaheer and Hignell qualified him.

I remember Keith Miller once wanted to make Abrahams, a Lancashire substitute, man of the match because he came on briefly and took a magnificent catch in the deep which changed the course of the match. Miller was, in my view, quite right. But they would not let him.

ESSEX
G A Gooch, b Childs .. 35
B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Whitney .. [illegible]
[illegible]
J K Lever, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (b 3, l-b 30, w 4, n-b 31) .. [illegible]
Total (59.2 overs) .. 207

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
B C Broad, c D E East, b Lever .. [illegible]
A W Stovold, l-b-w, b Lever .. [illegible]
Zaheer Abbas, c D E East, b Phillip .. [illegible]
A J Hignell, c D E East, b Phillip .. [illegible]
[illegible]
S J Windaybank, b Phillip .. 18
*D A Graveney, c Phillip, b R E East .. 10
D Surridge, c Hardie, b Pringle .. 0
J H Childs, b McEwan, b Pringle .. 4
M R Whitney, not out .. 2
Extras (b 8, l-b 4, w 2, n-b 2) .. 16
Total 32 overs .. 85

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—13, 3—17, 4—17, 5—15, 6—54, 7—72, 8—77, 9—78, 10—85.

BOWLING: Lever, 7—3—15—2; Phillip, 9—3—12—3; Pringle, 9—2—12—3; Turner, 12—0—24—0; R E East, 5—2—6—1.

Umpires: H D Bird and P J Eele.

Second XI competition

DARTFORD: Kent II 155; Essex II 153 for 5 (C Gladwin 56). Match drawn.

SWANSEA: [illegible] Match drawn.

DUDLEY: [illegible] Match drawn.

[illegible]

Minor counties

OXFORD: Berkshire 204 for 6 dec [illegible]; Oxfordshire [illegible]. Match drawn.

No play yesterday

[illegible]

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP: FINAL
LORD'S: Somerset v Surrey (11.0 start).

TOUR MATCH
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Australians.
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Sri Lankans.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derbyshire v Kent.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire.

OTHER MATCH
DUBLIN: Ireland v Scotland (11.30 to 7.0).

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
[illegible]
COLDINGTON BURY, BEDFORD: Bedfordshire v Cambridgeshire.

Tomorrow

(2.0 to 6.30 unless stated)

TOUR MATCH
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Australians.

JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
DERBY: Derbyshire v Kent.
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Yorkshire.
EBBW VALE: Glamorgan v Sussex.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire.
TRING: Northamptonshire v Middlesex.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Lancashire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Hampshire.

OTHER MATCH
DUBLIN: Ireland v Scotland (11.30 to 7.0).

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
COLDINGTON BURY, BEDFORD: Bedfordshire v Cambridgeshire.
CAMBORNE: Cornwall v Dorset.
BALLS PARK, HERTFORD: Hertfordshire v Buckinghamshire.
WALLASEY: Cheshire v Shropshire.

When Surrey were flying high: Roope (left) has Davison caught behind off the bowling of Clarke (right).

Leicestershire emerge from gloom with win

By Richard Streeton

THE OVAL: Leicestershire beat Surrey by 16 runs.

Surrey and Leicestershire were finally reduced to starting a 10-over game at 5.20 pm yesterday to get a result from their weather-ruined NatWest Trophy match. It was Leicestershire who emerged the winners and, in a sense, it was only just that this should be so. They were in much the stronger position when the original match could not be completed.

On a grey, chilly evening, Brian Davison gave Leicestershire the best possible start when they chose to bat first, by taking 22 runs from Jackman's opening over. This included two sixes and two fours, all between extra cover and mid-off, and Davison went on to hit Thomas for another six into the pavilion in the third over.

When he was caught behind off Clarke in the fourth over Davison had scored 43 from the 18 balls he faced and Leicestershire were 52 for two. Gordon Ross, the adjudicator, needed to look no further for the recipient of the man of the match award. It was compensation for Davison for having the magnificent 137 not out he scored in the void game expunged from the records.

Nobody came near to equalling Davison's aggression among the other Leicestershire batsmen but nearly everyone helped to keep the score moving. Pocock, in particular, was heavily punished. Briers pulled him for a huge six before he was out to a superb catch by Lynch who clung to a high ball one-handed as he fell backwards at deep extra cover.

Surrey, needing 105 to win, never found the required acceleration early on and were only 34 for one after five overs and still needed 71 runs. Lynch was probably the key figure in their challenge and he holed out to wide mid-on from the first ball of the third over. Clinton hit Parsons for six over square leg before he was bowled by Higgs and the rest of the match was dominated by some massive blows from Clarke which briefly threatened to tilt the scales Surrey's way.

Clarke drove Steele for two huge sixes in one over and hit Higgs into the pavilion for another. He was also dropped twice, which added to the excitement, but Surrey still wanted 35 from the last two overs and against Taylor and Roberts it just was not feasible.

Before the 10-over substitute game it had been a long, tedious day of conjecture and argument about what methods under the complicated rules might or might not be used to decide the match. When play was stopped by bad light and rain at 12.30, Leicestershire's innings had been completed for 261 and Surrey had scored 12 without loss from eight overs. It was a dreadfully slow start, remembering the countback system which might have been invoked after 20 overs. Surrey would have needed to have reached 38 by then to have won.

LEICESTERSHIRE
D I Gower, c Smith, b Clarke .. 2
B F Davison, c Roope, b Clarke .. 43
†M A Garnham, b Thomas .. 3
A M E Roberts, l-b-w, b Thomas .. 9
N E Briers, c Lynch, b Knight .. 18
J C Balderstone, not out .. 14
*R W Tolchard, not out .. 12
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 5, n-b 1) .. 12
Total (5 wkts, 10 overs) .. 104

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—52, 3—53, 4—56, 5—81.

BOWLING: Jackman, 2—0—29—0; Clarke, 2—0—10—2; Thomas, 2—0—17—2; Knight, 2—0—11—1; Pocock, 2—0—25—0.

SURREY
G S Clinton, b Higgs .. 19
M A Lynch, c Tolchard, b Taylor .. 5
S T Clarke, not out .. 45
D J Thomas, not out .. 10
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 3, n-b 2) .. 9
Total (2 wkts, 10 overs) .. 88

G P Howarth, *R D V Knight, D M Smith, †G R J Roope, I R Payne, R D Jackman and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—35.

BOWLING: Roberts, 3—0—7—0; Parsons, 2—0—19—0; Taylor, 3—0—9—1; Steele, 2—0—24—0; Higgs, 2—0—20—1.

Umpires: R Palmer and D Shackleton.

Original scores: The scoreboard when the original 60-over game at the Oval was abandoned stood as follows. Payne replaced Richards for the 10-over game.

LEICESTERSHIRE
J C Balderstone, c Clarke, b Jackman .. 10
J F Steele, c Knight, b Clarke .. 2
D I Gower, c Knight, b Clarke .. 8
B F Davison, not out .. 137
N E Briers, c Roope, b Clarke .. 4
*R W Tolchard, b Thomas .. 7
†M A Garnham, c sub, b Knight .. 58
A M E Roberts, c Roope, b Jackman .. 12
G J Parsons, b Thomas .. 4
K Higgs, b Thomas .. 2
L B Taylor, b Thomas .. 0
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, w 6, n-b 1) .. 17
Total .. 261

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—18, 3—60, 4—89, 5—108, 6—218, 7—236, 8—254, 9—261, 10—261.

BOWLING: Clarke, 12—3—46—3; Jackman, 12—3—44—2; Knight, 12—0—59—1; Thomas, 12—1—60—4; Pocock, 12—0—35—0.

SURREY
G S Clinton, not out .. 3
†C J Richards, not out .. 8
Extras .. 1
Total (0 wkts, 8 overs) .. 12

Clash of regional accents

By John Woodcock

The draw for the quarter-finals of the NatWest competition, previously the Gillette Cup, has a strong regional flavour. Derbyshire against Nottinghamshire at Derby and Leicestershire against Northamptonshire at Leicester are local derbys while the meeting of Sussex and Essex at Hove brings two home counties together. Only at Southampton, where Hampshire play Lancashire, will there be a contrast of accents.

Though enjoying a revival Hampshire will need to be at their best to beat Lancashire. When Holding is bowling to Greenidge and Marshall to Lloyd the sparks will fly. At Derby the contest within the contest will be between the two South Africans, Rice, of Nottinghamshire, and Kirsten, of Derbyshire, and the two New Zealanders, Wright, of Derbyshire, and Hadlee, of Nottinghamshire. I hope Hampshire beat Lancashire and would expect Derbyshire to beat Nottinghamshire.

If Sussex are at full strength they should be able to turn their home draw against Essex to advantage. Sussex are very much on the up at the moment — a young side who field brilliantly and are full of likely cricketers. Essex are not quite what they were a year or two ago. Sussex should win.

Leicestershire have been in the shadows and are coming out of them; Northamptonshire have just beaten Somerset and must be full of confidence.

Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire (at Derby)
Leicestershire v Northamptonshire (at Leicester)
Sussex v Essex (at Hove)
Hampshire v Lancashire (at Southampton)

Matches to be played on Wednesday, August 5.

Golf

Price finds fortune in old swing as Lyle and James lose their way

From Mitchell Platts
Wassenaar, July 24

Nicholas Price, of Zimbabwe, put together a 68, four under par, to move into a two stroke lead after the second round of the £40,000 Dutch Open, sponsored by KLM, on The Hague course here today. It gave him an aggregate of 135 nine under par, at the half way stage.

Rafael Alarcon (Mexico) and Eamonn Darcy (Ireland), who had shared the first round lead with Price, both took 74 to lose ground. Jeff Hall, a 24-year-old from Bristol, moved into second place on the leader board with a 68 for 137 and he is two shots ahead of Harold Henning (South Africa), Florentino Molina (Argentina), and Tom Sieckmann (US).

Raymond Floyd, a former United States Masters champion failed to make his expected charge on this dunes course and he took 73 to finish seven shots adrift of Price, and there were some heavy casualties with Mark James, Nick Job and Des Smyth failing to survive the half way guillotine which came down at 148, four over par.

Price has come to terms with the fact that he must seek success in the game with the swing that he has possessed since his amateur days. There has never seemed much wrong with it, but Price became concerned earlier this year that he was not getting good contact and he attempted to rebuild the swing.

Since he won the Swiss Open 11 months ago and the South African Masters at the start of this year it appeared to be a strange decision and it certainly had an adverse effect on his game, because he suffered a succession of mediocre performances which led to him returning home mentally exhausted.

Price, however, has returned to his old swing which helped him into the top 25 in last week's Open, and this week he is again showing his rich potential. Today's 68 might have been much better because he started by taking three putts at the third to drop a shot and he went on to miss on six occasions from inside eight feet for birdies. His putter was like a magic wand from longer range and he holed putts of more than 15 feet for five of his six birdies and he missed only one fairway and one green.

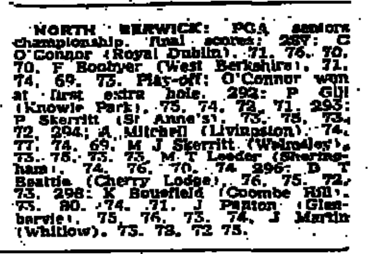
Hall is something of a loner on the golf tour. He travels in a single decker bus converted into a motorized home for his wife and himself. He has repeatedly produced promising rounds but he has found it difficult to string them together in order to produce a significant result. This season his best finish is 12th in the Coral Classic but he is now well placed to improve upon that.

However, he will need to remain less absentminded off the course. Earlier this season he forgot to post his entry form for the Open and he played instead in a pro-am in Geneva. Yesterday he had four birdies in a virtually flawless performance.

The most surprising exit was that of Sandy Lyle, who disqualified himself by giving up at the 14th hole. There he had twice lost balls and, since he was trying to repair the damage of a first round 77, he decided there was little point into continuing to mark his card since it was clear to him that he would not survive the cut. Roger Davis, of Australia, also lost two balls at one hole, where he took nine, but to his credit he completed a 71 to remain in the championship.

LEADING SCORES: 135: N Price (Zimbabwe), 67, 68; 137: J Hall (GB), 69, 68; 139: H Henning (S Africa), 71, 68; F Molina (Argentina), 69, 70; T Sieckman (US), 68, 71; 140: M Poxon (GB), 76, 64; 141: R Alarcon (Mexico), 67, 64; K Brown (GB), 71, 70; M Calero (Spain), 71, 70; E Darcy (Ireland), 67, 74; M Mannelli (Italy), 72, 69; A Garcia (Spain), 69, 72; S Torrance (GB), 71, 70; 142: M Thomas 71, 74; J Bland (SA), 72, 70; E Murray 70, 72; G Watine (France), 68, 74; C Moody 71, 71; R Floyd (US), 69, 73; M Krantz (US), 73, 69; A Minshall 73, 69.

Other British scores: 143: M Bembridge 71, 72; G Cox 73, 80; 144: J Bennett 72, 72; W Longmuir 70, 74; C Mason 70, 74; 149: M James 76, 73.



NORTH BERWICK: PGA seniors championship. Final scores: 287: C O'Connor (Royal Dublin), 71, 76, 70, 70. F Boobyer (West Berkshire), 71, 74, 69, 73. Play-off: O'Connor won at first extra hole. 292: P Gill (Knowle Park), 75, 74, 72, 71. 293: P Skerritt (St Anne's), 73, 75, 73, 72. 294: A Mitchell (Livingston), 74, 77, 74, 69. M J Skerritt (Walmsley), 73, 75, 73, 73. M T Leeder (Sheringham), 74, 76, 70, 74. 296: D T Beattie (Cherry Lodge), 76, 75, 72, 73. 298: K Bousfield (Coombe Hill), 73, 80, 74, 71. J Panton (Glenbervie), 75, 76, 73, 74. J Martin (Whitlow), 75, 78, 72, 73.

Welsh ignore reputations of England

By Lewine Mair

It happened in Troia and it happened again yesterday at Wentworth .. . . against all the odds, Wales followed their recent 5—2 trouncing of the English at senior level with a 4—3 win in the European women's junior team championship over Wentworth's west course.

Having shared the morning foursomes, Wales scored a resounding win in the opening singles when the 17-year-old Welsh senior champion, Mandy Rawlings, defeated her English counterpart, Diane Christison, by 7 and 6. In reaching the turn in 38, against the card of 37, and starting for home with three straight pars, Miss Rawlings never lost a hole.

Gillian Rees, playing second, lost by 4 and 2 to the conscientious and competent Sandra Cohen—but Wales went ahead once more as the youngest member of their side, 16-year-old Karen Davies, had a remarkable win over the 1980 English champion, Beverley New. One-up leaving the 12th green, the Welsh girl champion made two consecutive birdies to mount the 15th tee three ahead—and more or less secured the match when her more experienced opponent hit into trees.

With Susan Rowlands losing to Janet Soulsby, a 16-year-old English girl who not so long ago considerably impressed Henry Cotton with her play in the de Beers junior championship, everything depended on the last match involving Wendy Griffiths, a five handicap golfer from Anglesey, and Lynda Moore of Curtis Cup fame.

Miss Ann Irvin, the English captain, had picked out Miss Moore for the potentially pressure laden berth at the foot of the team, but Miss Moore started badly, losing a ball at the first, and was three down at the turn.

After a Welsh eagle at the 13th, the English girl was five behind and, though she snatched a couple back at the 14th and 15th, bowed out at the next.

Though they lost all of their seven matches against France, the Irish side were by no means unimpressive. Mary Kenny and Carol Wickham took their opponents in the foursomes to the 21st, while Laura Bolton was two up after 15 holes against the formidable Marie de Lorenzi, only to waste her gallant effort by taking three putts on each of the last three greens.

FIRST FLIGHT: England lost to Wales, 3—4 (English names first): Foursomes: D Christison and L Moore lost to M Rawlings and G Rees, 3 and 2; B New and J Soulsby beat S Rowlands and K Davies 5 and 5. Foursomes, 1—1. Singles: Christison lost to Rawlings, 7 and 6; S Cohen beat Rees, 4 and 2; New lost to Davies, 4 and 3; Soulsby beat Rowlands, 5 and 4; Moore lost to W Griffith, 3 and 2. Singles, 2—3.

France beat Ireland, 7—0 (French names first): Foursomes: M de Lorenzi and C Soules beat L Bolton and B Gleeson 3 and 1; E Berthet and L Schmidlin beat M Kenny and C Wickham, at the 21st. Foursomes, 2—0. Singles: Lorenzi beat Bolton, 1 hole; Schmidlin beat Gleeson, 2 and 1; S Lapaire beat Kenny, 6 and 4; Berthet beat N O'Neill, 7 and 5; Soules beat Wickham, 7 and 6. Singles, 5—0.

SECOND FLIGHT: Spain lost to Scotland 1—6 (Spanish names first): Foursomes: C Lopez and P Gortazar lost to P Wright and D Thomson, 5 and 3; M Orueta and M Castillo beat C Middleton and E Hunter at the 19th. Foursomes 1—1. Singles: M Campomanes lost to Wright, by 3 holes; Orueta lost to Thomson, 4 and 3; Gortazar lost to M Russell, 3 and 2; Castillo lost to Middleton, 2 and 1; Lopez lost to Hunter, 3 and 2. Singles 0—5. Match result: Spain 1, Scotland 6.

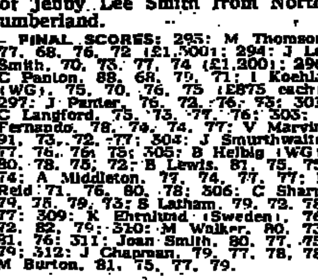
Netherlands 3, Belgium 4. Foursomes, 1—1. Singles, 2—3.

Germany beat Denmark $5\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$. Foursomes, 2—0. Singles: Germany $3\frac{1}{2}$, Denmark $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Sweden beat Italy $4\frac{1}{2}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$. Foursomes, 0—2. Singles, $4\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{1}{2}$.

Miss Thomson by one stroke

Muriel Thomson, of Scotland, gained her first tournament win of the season with a closing one under par round of 72 in the £10,000 Elizabeth Ann Classic at Harrogate yesterday. Miss Thomson, a 26-year-old Aberdonian, finished with a one over par total of 293, one stroke clear of Jenny Lee Smith from Northumberland.



FINAL SCORES: 293: M Thomson, 77, 68, 76, 72 (£1,500); 294: J Lee Smith, 70, 73, 77, 74 (£1,200); 296: C Panton, 88, 68, 79, 71; I Koehlar (WG), 75, 70, 76, 75 (£875 each); 297: J Parter, 76, 72, 76, 73; 301: C Langford, 75, 73, 77, 76; 303: T Fernando, 78, 74, 74, 77; V Marvin, 91, 73, 72, 77; 304: J Smurthwaite, 77, 76, 76, 75; 305: B Helbig (WG), 80, 78, 75, 72; B Lewis, 81, 75, 75, 74; A Middleton, 77, 74, 77, 77; D Reid 71, 76, 80, 78; 306: C Sharp, 79, 75, 79, 73; S Latham, 79, 73, 78, 77; 309: K Ehrnlund (Sweden), 76, 72, 82, 79; 310: M Walker, 80, 73, 81, 76; 311: Joan Smith, 80, 77, 75, 79; 312: J Chapman, 79, 77, 78, 78; M Burton, 81, 75, 77, 79.

Welsh unknowns contest final

Two players little known in international golf will contest the 36 hole final of the Welsh Amateur championship at Royal Porthcawl today.

Stephen Jones, a 20-year-old Aberystwyth University student and Glyn Davies, a former Welsh boy champion from Pontypool, reached the final in contrasting fashions.

In the semi-final round Jones hammered a Cardiff doctor, Andrew Morgan, by seven and six while Davies had to go to the 19th hole to dispose of a Gwent county player, Bob Phillips.

QUARTER FINAL ROUND: S Jones (Aberystwyth) beat B Griffiths (Llanymynech), 2 and 1; A Morgan (Cardiff) beat N Evans (Royal Porthcawl), 7 and 6; R Phillips (W Monmouthshire) beat R Broad (Radyr), 1 hole; G Davies (Pontypool) beat P Low (Aberdovey), 1 hole.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Jones beat Morgan, 7 and 6; Davies beat Phillips, at the 19th.

Thomson walks the tightrope

Allan Thomson twice came back from the brink of defeat to reach the final of the Scottish amateur championship at Western Gailes yesterday. Today he will face Colin Dalgleish in the 36-hole final after the new British Walker Cup player defeated his Scottish international colleague and 1978 champion, Iain Carslaw, by one hole

The virtually unknown Thomson turned almost certain defeat Frank Coutts in the morning quarter-final. Then he again came from behind to win his semi-final against Paul Davis at the 20th. Thomson had been forced to recover from seemingly impossible positions

QUARTER-FINALS: C Dalgleish beat F Dunsmore 4 and 3; I Carslaw beat G Macdonald 2 and 1; P Davis beat D Carrick at 19th; A Thomson beat F Coutts at 19th.

SEMI-FINALS: Dalgleish beat Carslaw, one hole; Thomson beat Davis, at 20th.

Swimming

Wilson's record is small reward for Scots

By Athole Still

English based raiders continued to dominate the Scottish long course championships at the Royal Commonwealth pool in Edinburgh yesterday as they increased their gold medal haul to 16 from the 19 events contested over three days. The most prolific victors were Jackie Willmott (Southend), in the 200 and 500 metres freestyle events, and John Davey (Manchester), in the 400 metres individual medley.

Both have scored four wins from four starts but such was their superiority last night that their races could hardly be classed as competitive spectacles. Miss Willmott, however, did flirt with her British record in the long event before succumbing to the boredom of her self inflicted isolation more than a lap ahead of the field. Thereby she failed to improve her two-year-old mark by about four and a half seconds.

More interesting was the fine win of David Lowe (Harrow), a butterfly specialist, in the 100 metres freestyle. The 21-year-old Zimbabwe born student is in splendid form, having achieved two victories in the earlier sessions here. He recently became one of only seven British swimmers to record a qualifying time for the European championships in September during international matches against Italy and the Soviet Union.

In the sprint he streaked off to a full body length's lead at the 50 metres turn (25.62 sec) and came home in a personal best time of 53.49 sec, which places him second in the British rankings. His early commitment to the race provided just the incentive required to enable 15-year-old Graeme Wilson (Dunfermline) to reduce his British junior record from 54.06 down to 53.84. However, it did little to appease the young Scot's frustration a picking up his third silver medal of the meeting.

The only home-based winner of the day was 16-year-old Neil Cochran (Aberdeen) who set a new Scottish junior record (2 min 10.8 sec) for 200 metres backstroke and moved up to second place in the British rankings.

RESULTS: Men: 100m freestyle: 1, D Lowe (Harrow) 53.49sec; 2, G Wilson (Dunfermline) 53.84 (British junior record); 3, W Johnston (Leander Dublin) 54.44. 200m backstroke: 1, N Cochran (Aberdeen) 2min 10.08sec (Scottish junior record); 2, C Nelson (Stirling) 2.12.75; 3, M Fenner (South Tyneside) 2.13.22. 400m individual medley: 1, J Davey (Manchester) 4min 35.17sec; 2, G Sykes (Coventry) 4.41.17; 3, R Brew (Kelly College) 4.41.59.

Women: 100m butterfly: 1, C Finlay (Motherwell), 1min 04.81sec; 2, C Palmer (Coventry), 1.05.25; 3, M Lewis (Reading), 1.07.27. 200m freestyle: 1, J Willmott (Southend, 2min 03.91sec; 2, N Ramsay (Motherwell), 2.07.13; 3, H Stockmarr (Darlington), 2.08.86. 200m individual medley: 1, N Ramsay (Motherwell), 2min 26.54sec (Scottish senior and junior record); 2, P Campion (Dolphin Dublin), 2.27.65 (Irish senior and junior record); 3, C White (South Tyneside), 2.28.20. 1500m freestyle: 1, J Willmott (Southend), 16min 51.16sec; 2, S Hardcastle (Southend), 17.51.51; 3, A Hamilton (Aberdeen), 17.56.58 (Scottish senior and junior record).

Lotus to race 87s

Colin Chapman, the head of the Lotus Formula One team, will race his Lotus 87 cars in the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim on August 2. This follows the banning at Silverstone last week of the Lotus 88B, which was ruled out by the governing body of motor sport, FISA.

Tennis

Top groups take slow road to nowhere

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The inter-county championships, sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, have been washed to the brink of a ludicrous kind of chaos. After rain had affected the programme on four of the scheduled five days, 92 matches out of a total of 270 were still undecided when play was called off last evening at Eastbourne, where the top groups had slowly progressed to nowhere in particular.

It had already been agreed that play would be extended until today. But the extra time will not suffice to sort out the mess in a satisfactory way, especially as three women must concede outstanding matches because this morning they fly to Italy for the European junior championships. The players concerned are Susan Mappin (Yorkshire), the national training organiser, and Annabel Croft (Kent) and Sara Gomer (Devon).

These three counties all remain in the running for the women's championship and have yet to settle their contests with one another. The championships committee, harassed for the first time by complications that are not covered by the regulations, decided they had the power to overrule the previously inviolate regulations that the composition of teams cannot be changed once play has begun.

The committee decreed that women's matches begun on Wednesday but quickly rained-off should be declared null. This means that fresh teams can be chosen, should the weather permit those matches to be played today.

Harry Thomas, chairman of the committee, said the circumstances were exceptional in that one player from each of two competing teams — Miss Mappin and Miss Gomer — had to default. But, Miss Mappin and Miss Croft must also default from the contest in which Kent took a 2—0 lead over Yorkshire yesterday: Yet in this similar, if not identical, case the established rule will be applied and the missing players cannot be replaced.

It was all confusing but inevitably amusing except for those teams who may suffer from the committee's decision. The programme scheduled for yesterday was a mixture of three days' components. The Lawn Tennis Association were prescient in appointing as referee a magistrate, a solicitor and crossword enthusiast, Robert Cushing, who is accustomed to isolating the nub of puzzling issues.

The plyers gave us something positive in the way of facts. Catherine Berry and Beverley Lockwood, both 17 and too young to be inhibited by apprehension, came back from 0-3 down in the third set to win Yokshire their deciding match with Surrey.

In he men's even he bes records are 10-0 by Michael Appleon and Marin Robinson (Lacashire), 9-1 by Chris Bradnam and Trevor Heath (Middlesex) (favourites for the title) and 7-0 by Mark Farrell and Willie Davies (Lancashire).

Men

GROUP ONE (at Eastbourne): Kent lead Lancashire 1—0 (rain ended play).

GROUP TWO (at Felixstowe): Yorkshire 7, Cheshire 2; Warwickshire 6, Hertfordshire 3; Somerset 9, Berkshire 0; Somerset lead Cheshire 2—1.

GROUP THREE (at Bournemouth): Buckinghamshire 5, Oxfordshire 4; Leicestershire 7, Sussex 2; Nottinghamshire lead West of Scotland 4—2. Promoted: Buckinghamshire and Leicestershire. Relegated: Oxfordshire and one other.

GROUP FOUR (at Southsea): East of Scotland 6, South Wales 3; Hereford and Worcestershire 7, Hampshire 2; Devon 5, Lincolnshire 4. Promoted: East of Scotland and South Wales. Relegated: Lincolnshire and Devon.

GROUP FIVE (at Ealing): Staffordshire 5, Norfolk 4; Northamptonshire 7, Wiltshire 2; Avon 6, Durham and Cleveland 3.

GROUP SIX (at Cromer): Cornwall 6, Cambridgeshire 3; Northumberland 5, Gloucestershire 4; Bedfordshire lead North Wales 4—2.

GROUP SEVEN (at Hunstanton): no play.

Women

GROUP ONE (at Eastbourne): Kent 6, Sussex 3; Devon 5, Warwickshire 4; Yorkshire 5, Surrey 4; Devon lead Surrey 2—1; Kent lead Yorkshire 2—0; Warwickshire v Sussex 1—1 (rain ended play).

GROUP TWO (at Worthing): Cheshire 9, Essex 0; Middlesex 7, Hampshire 2; Norfolk 7, Hereford and Worcestershire 2; Middlesex 6, Essex 0; Norfolk 8, Hampshire 1; Cheshire 8, Hereford and Worcestershire 1. Promoted: Norfolk and Middlesex. Relegated: Hampshire and Essex.

GROUP THREE (at Cheltenham): Hertfordshire 7, Nottinghamshire 2; Lincolnshire 5, Somerset 4; Buckinghamshire 5, Lancashire 4. Promoted: Lincolnshire and Lancashire. Relegated: Hertfordshire and Nottinghamshire.

GROUP FOUR (at Cambridge): Derbyshire 7, Cornwall 2; West of Scotland 5, South Wales 4; Leicestershire 8, Berkshire 1; West of Scotland 6, Berkshire 3; Leicestershire 6, Derbyshire 3; South Wales 8, Cornwall 1. Promoted: Leicestershire and South Wales. Relegated: Berkshire and Cornwall.

GROUP FIVE (at Poole): East of Scotland 5, Avon 4; Oxfordshire 5, Suffolk 4; Bedfordshire 7, North of Scotland 2. Promoted: Bedfordshire and East of Scotland. Relegated: Suffolk and North of Scotland.

GROUP SIX (at Frinton): Cambridgeshire 8, Durham and Cleveland 1; Northumberland 6, Northamptonshire 3; Staffordshire 7, Shropshire 2.

GROUP SEVEN (at Malvern): North Wales 7, South of Scotland 2; Dorset 9, Cumbria 0; Gloucestershire 6, Wiltshire 3; Wiltshire 7, South of Scotland 2; Dorset 5, Gloucestershire 4; North Wales 8, Cumbria 1. Promoted: North Wales and Gloucestershire. Bottom: Cumbria.

Yachting

Etchells title for sailmaker in borrowed boat

By a Special Correspondent

The reason why Scottish yachtsmen on Clyde and Forth have always favoured racing in scratch or one-design yachts has been admirably illustrated this week in the European championship of the International Etchells class on the Forth.

In all seven races, including the practice one, a different winner has been produced each day, and the final race yesterday, in difficult conditions, was no different in that Jeremy Thomson steered Gemini to victory seconds ahead of the local expert, Jimmy Leask, in Vaila.

Patrick Pender, a Hongkong sailmaker, took the City of Glasgow Trophy and vacant title in a borrowed boat which he named Adrenaline.

SIXTH RACE: 1, Gemini (J G Thomson, D J G Scott); 2, Vaila (J Leask); 3, Grouse (S C Pender, M P Hardy); Vaila, 35.7; 5, Grouse, 36.7; 4, Playgirl; Skal (J J B Blair); 5, Playgirl (Mrs K Manuel). Points leaders: 1, Adrenaline (P Pender, Hongkong), 34.4; 2, girl, 38.7; 3, Gemini, 41.7.

Sixth in a row: Peter Colclough and Harold Barnes had their second victory of the week at the 505 national championship at Torquay yesterday to make certain of winning overall. This is Colclough's sixth national championship in a row.

SIXTH RACE: 1, Colclough and Barnes (Lowton); 2, Owen and Brown (Holyhead); 3, Hattersley and Payne (Worthing); 4, Milanes and Labbett (Felixstowe Ferry); 5, Fryer and Cox (Portishead); 6, White and Moss (Felixstowe Ferry).

OVERALL: 1, Colclough and Barnes, $9\frac{1}{2}$ pts; 2, Owen and Brown, $13\frac{3}{4}$; 3, White and Moss, $15\frac{3}{4}$; Milanes and Labbett, 29; 5, Loveday and Ward, $30\frac{3}{4}$; 6, N and P Willmott, 37.

Trophy goes to Jones and Kassell

By a Special Correspondent

Martin Jones and Peter Kassell, in Mark IV, completed their domination of Prince of Wales Cup week at Mount's Bay, Cornwall, by winning the last race for the international 14-foot dinghy championship, the Llandudno Trophy yesterday.

Jones was at the back of the leading bunch at the first mark and Phil Morrison held the lead for the first lap, despite filling with water at the first gybe; while Jones and Kassell capsized on the first reach.

On the second windward leg, Geoff Blackbird took the lead, which he held until the first reach of the third lap when he, too, capsized, giving the front spot to Rob Storrar and Peter Lowrie in Grey Matter. By this time, Jones and Kassell had worked their way back into contention and, by the start of the last lap, had a slim lead over Storrar. Up the beat to the finish, these two Tynemouth club colleagues had a close contest, with Jones just holding on to take the winning gun.

John Evans and Peter Barr, who had spent all night replacing the transom of their boat, Haetaera, after an accident the previous day, did well to finish sixth.

FIFTH RACE: 1, Mark IV (M Jones and P Kassell); 2, Grey Matter (R Storrar and P Lowrie); 3, Bird of Dawning (H Kemlo and J Pearson); 4, Snoggledog (P Morrison and R Sellings); 5, Firestorm (J Perry and P McDanell); 6, Haetaera (J Evans and P Barr).

OVERALL: 1, Mark IV; 2, Grey Matter; 3, Windclipper (J Pudney and N Burgin); 4, Snoggledog; 5, equal, Bird of Dawning and Haetaera.

Football

Reliable Horton prepares to join Luton

Brian Horton, Brighton and Hove Albion's 31-year-old captain and midfield player, is to sign for Luton Town, of the second division, for an undisclosed fee. Terms have been agreed between the clubs but the deal is said to have no connexion with the transfer to Brighton earlier this week of Tony Grealish, Luton's 24-year-old Republic of Ireland international.

Horton joined Brighton for £35,000 from Port Vale in March, 1976, when Peter Taylor was the manager. He has given outstanding service, missing only five matches through injury, and has helped take the club from the third to the first division.

☐ Gary Megson, Everton's 22-year-old midfield player, is likely to join Sheffield Wednesday, the club for whom his father, Don, played in the 1960s, for £130,000. The clubs have agreed the fee, Megson has had talks with Wednesday's manager, Jack Charlton, and the formalities should be completed next week.

☐ Manchester City's former England winger, Dennis Tueart, and utility player, Tony Henry, have been transfer-listed by John Bond, the club's manager.

☐ Aston Villa, reigning Football League champions, are to open negotiations for Israel's international striker, Moshe Sinai. The 22-year-old, who plays for Tel Aviv club, Happoel, has impressed in a two-week trial.

Athletics

Miss Lannaman has lost none of her quickness

By Cliff Temple

Even the dull, damp conditions at Crystal Palace failed to slow Yorkshire's Joslyn Hoyte-Smith on the opening night of the Women's AAA championship, sponsored by Sunsilk. Mrs Hoyte-Smith, from the Dorothy Hyman Track Club, clocked easily the fastest time in the 400 metres heats, 53.2 seconds, one full second faster than the next quickest qualifier for today's final.

With the team for the Europa Cup final in Zagreb being chosen tomorrow and announced next Tuesday, the championships were a last chance for the girls in some of the more unsettled events to stake their claim.

Later Mrs Hoyte-Smith also qualified for the final of the 200 metres by easily winning her heat in 23.5 seconds, the same time as Sonia Lannaman, who won the first heat, but with stronger wind assistance.

Miss Lannaman, scarcely seen in action this season, had earlier shown that she had lost none of her speed in her recent break through injury when she won her heat of the 100 metres in 11.7 seconds, easing up, ahead of Janine MacGregor (11.9sec). In today's final she may face her strongest opposition from Wendy Hoyte, of Highgate

Ironically, under normal circumstances, Miss Lannaman would not have competed, as her Achilles tendon injury has not healed. But she has been advised by doctors that the operation she faces on it later this year will be easier to perform if she can continue to allow the injured tendon to thicken through continued running.

Lorraine Baker, the 17-year-old Coventry Godiva Harrier, was the quickest qualifier in the 800 metres heats, leading throughout the second lap to cross the line in 2min 6.8sec, just ahead of Jo White.

Only the winner of each heat qualified automatically, but Miss White will line up for today's final as one of the fastest losers with her time of 2min 7.2sec. The other heat winners were Shireen Hassan (2min 6.9sec), Kirsty McDermott (2min 8.8sec) and Anne Clarkson (2min 7.2sec).

The United Kingdom record-holder in the 400 metres hurdles, Christine Warden, was back in action after a short competitive break and led the qualifiers for today's final with her winning heat time of 59.3sec. But she had no chance to gain revenge over Yvette Wray, who unexpectedly beat her in Oslo earlier this month. Miss Wray is one of a number of leading athletes who are missing the championships and competing in the World Student Games

WINNERS: Intermediate Javelin: M Wrosfold (Enfield) 43.44m (143 ft 6 in). Junior High Jump: L Manning (Sutton) 1.69 metres (5:$6\frac{1}{2}$). Intermediate Long Jump: S Gunnell (Essex) 5.72 (18:$9\frac{1}{4}$). Junior Shot: T Salt (Stock) 12.91 (42:$4\frac{1}{4}$). Intermediate High Jump: C Summerfield (Wolverhampton) 1.75 (5:$8\frac{3}{4}$). Junior Long Jump: G Oladapo (Selsonia) 5.43 (17:$10\frac{1}{4}$). Junior Discus: M Kempion (Birchfield) 36.10 (118:5). Junior Javelin: C Garside (Rotherham) 33.92 (111:3).

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Racing

30 million dollars for a 'winged' Storm Bird

By Michael Phillips

The main talking-point at Ascot yesterday was the almost incomprehensible offer of $30m for Storm Bird, last year's top-rated two-year-old in Europe, who has not been seen this year for reasons ranging from injury to sickness.

Robert Sangster, whose colours he carried when he pipped To-Agori-Mou in the Dewhurst Stakes, confirmed that he and his partners have had that offer for their colt and that they have a week in which to complete the deal. The bid has come, of course, from a group of American breeders.

Thirty million dollars for Storm Bird, who has still to run as a three-year-old, makes the syndication of Shergar, with two classics in the bag, look cheap at £10m no matter what happens today. No wonder Mr Sangster had a twinkle in his eye when he remarked yesterday that *Storm Bird's* younger brother could have been cheap at $3.5m at the Keeneland yearling sales earlier this week even if they never race him.

The money being paid for horses of the highest level is starting to look ridiculous. No wonder Lexington, Kentucky is being likened unto Disneyland on this side of the Atlantic.

At least the big spenders had something to show for themselves yesterday. Harry Thomson Jones, who has spent a great deal during the last few years on bloodstock for Shaikh Hamdan Al-Maktoum, won the Virginia Water Stakes for him with Johara and Guy Harwood won the Sandwich Stakes for Anthony and John Bodie with Loyal Toast.

Harwood is renowned for the bargains he and James Delahooke manage to find and, at $65,000 Loyal Toast could be yet another cinch judged on how he ran away from his rivals in the seventh and last furlong—assuming his opposition was not rubbish.

Jockey suspended

Frank Stewart, the County Sligo trainer, has been fined £200 and severely cautioned, and the young jockey, Gerry McEnhill, fined £100 and suspended after the first race at Down Royal on July 16. McEnhill lost the race because he failed to weigh in after winning on Adirondack. The course bookmakers subsequently went on strike for the rest of the meeting.

Shergar on the royal route to fame

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Any disappointment felt at the absence of horses trained in France and Ireland in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot today is surely obliterated by the prospect of another glimpse of Shergar, who will be running against older horses for the first time.

Among his contemporaries he is the proverbial street ahead of his nearest rival. But today's race is different and that is its fascination. It promises to be his biggest test. During the 31-year history of the race the spoils have been divided evenly between three-year-olds and older horses, the score standing at 15-all.

During the last 10 years the younger horses have held most sway and that pattern should continue if Shergar is as good as he has looked. He is trying to emulate Nijinsky, Grundy, The Minstrel and Troy and add this glittering trophy to the Derby and the Irish Derby.

The defeat of Shergar would be as great a shock as the one felt when Nasram floored the odds laid on another dual Derby winner, Santa Claus, on this same occasion in 1964. The field includes three classic winners: Light Cavalry, Shergar and Madam Gay. Master Willie and Pelerin finished second and fourth in last year's Derby.

That Shergar can brush his elders aside the way he has outclassed his contemporaries this season is a feeling encouraged by the manner of his victories and also by the way his stable companion, Centurius, ran against Light Cavalry and Castle Keep in the Princess of Wales's Stakes.

"Anything that comes by Light Cavalry in the straight will know he has had a race", was the message from our Newmarket Correspondent a week ago after he had watched last year's St Leger winner work in great style with Ardross. No sooner said than Light Cavalry's suspect tendons began to give rise to anxiety again.

As a result Light Cavalry's training this week has been anything but the ideal preparation for a race of this nature. The word from Newmarket yesterday was that he will take his chance if he is sound this morning. His presence will have an important bearing on the race; on his broad shoulders is likely to fall the onerous task of making the running since stamina is his strong suit.

At his best Light Cavalry would be a tough proposition; but I suggest that Pelerin is the one to couple with Shergar here in an attempt to forecast the first two.


Clean-cut as a diamond and having the edge on brilliance: Shergar glittering in the sun.

Pelerin won the Hardwicke Stakes impressively over today's course and distance on the fourth and last day of Royal Ascot, beating Light Cavalry by three lengths.

He did so in a good time. Against this it has to be conceded that Pelerin finished two lengths behind Master Willie in last year's Derby. Master Willie, like Pelerin, is unbeaten this season. Judged on the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park earlier this season, he should beat Fingal's Cave and Madam Gay again.

Shergar remains the big stumbling block. To be mentioned in future in the same breath as Mill Reef, Nijinsky and Sea-Bird, he must treat today's field with contempt.

On form the Regent Diamond Stakes, confined to women riders—or jockettes, as they are commonly called—should be won by either Franca Vittadini on Cracking Form or Elaine Mellor on Ramannolie. The latter is just preferred. Twelve months ago the Princess Margaret Stakes was captured by Tolmi, who won in encouraging style at Newmarket earlier in the month. Today Circus Ring looks a good bet to follow in her footsteps. The ease with which she beat the highly regarded Wintergrace at Newmarket on July 3 had to be seen to be believed.

Pampabird the best of ordinary bunch

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 24

The field for Sunday's Prix Robert Papin at Maisons-Laffitte, the first important two-year-old event in France this season, looks sub-standard and will not include a runner from England. However, the Italians will run the unbeaten Grease and she has an excellent chance of finishing in the frame.

Irish-bred horses look set to dominate this event and my selection to take the near £30,000 first prize is Pampabird, who is sure to be hard pressed by Maelstrom Lake and Princely Penny. It is difficult to place Grease as she has never run in France and the dark horse of the race must be Colman, who is trained by Maurice Zilber.

Pampabird was beaten just over two lenghts by Maelstrom Lake in the five furlong Prix du Bois earlier this month but the colt was slowly away and outpaced in the early stages. He made a lot of late progress and is certain to be well suited by the extra half furlong of Sunday's race. Previously, this son of Pampapaul took the Prix Tanerko by four lengths.

Maelstrom Lake possesses extra speed and was winning for the second time in the Prix du Bois. Grease, the mount of Antonio di Nardo, has won her four races by distances ranging from four to 10 lengths. In her most recent appearance the daughter of Filiberto won the group three Premio Primi Passi at Milan in a canter.

Princely Penny is brilliant at home but has yet to show the same form on a racecourse. Colman made a winning first appearance in the Prix de Chambly at Evry.

Golden Bowl (John Matthias) and Sass-Go, who will be ridden by Geoff Baxter, both contest the mile and a half Prix de Minerve at Evry tomorrow. In an open race the English fillies must have a chance of being in the money.

PRIX ROBERT PAPIN (Group I: 2-y-o colts and fillies: £37,778: 5f 110yd)

011 Setkatdeu, 8-11 .... Samani
211 Maelstrom Lake, 8-11 ... Doleuze
14 Green Forest, 8-11 ...... Gibert
13 Pampabird, 8-11 .... Philipperon
1 Colman, 8-11 .... Lequeux
24 Rollins, 8-11 .... Paquet
030 Saxhavn, 8-11 .... Taillard
111 Grease, 8-9 .... Di Nardo
24 Princely Penny, 8-9 .. Saint-Martin
3 Top Nice, 8-9 .... Dupin

9-4 Maelstrom Lake, 7-2 Grease, 9-2 Pampabird, 5-1 Colman.

Equestrianism

Brown never headed after halfway mark

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

John Brown and his veteran partner, Paddy Connolly, who has come up with him from the young riders' classes, won the Lancia Stakes, to qualify for next spring's final at Park Farm, at the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley yesterday.

Harvey Smith set an early standard on Sanyo Music Centre (formerly Graffitti) in 39.5 sec. Connolly took up the running at halfway in 38.6sec and was never headed, though Johan Heins and Gondolier (39sec) came up into second place for The Netherlands in the closing stages.

Smith went one better in the Texaco challenge which followed, in which young Jane Sarjeant made the running on her New Zealand-bred Ladies' Man in 36.4sec. Sanyo Dictator, who joined his string the winter before last, and is rated highly by his rider for ability and honesty, carried him to his second win of the week after his *Horse and Hound* Cup victory on Monday.

With Robert Oliver, who judged the hacks at Royal Windsor last year, again crossing the great divide from the exhibitors' camp, the multiple champion, Tenterk, had perforce to miss the Royal International and the field was thrown wide open. Allister Hood, as at the Royal, was a convincing winner of the under-15 hands class on Thomas Hunnable's six-year-old Brown Buzzard, who leans towards the hunter type.

In the ladies' hacks class, judged by Mrs Colin McHugh, Carole Gilbert Scott and Fair Change, as at the Royal, came into their own.

On Thursday, for the second successive night, David Broome left all his putative peers and lesser imitators trailing in his wake when he rode the grey American thoroughbred Queensway Philco to victory in the *Daily Mail* Cup, a classic in the prewar days at Olympia. On Wednesday he won the King George V Cup for a record fifth time on the newest recruit to his formidable string, the Irish-bred Mr Ross. On Thursday it was the 16-year-old grey who came from behind.

Ten horses went clear initially but in the jump-off the planks and the final wall fell with monotonous regularity, often in conjunction. Three from the end Stephen Hadley and Sunorra finally achieved a second clear round in 41sec, followed for The Netherlands, in 36.7sec, by Henk Nooren with *Opstalans Funest*. Broome then coaxed the ultimate cooperation from his battle-worn partner, who rose to the occasion yet again, speeding through the finish with a second in hand. It is to be hoped that the young will emulate not only Broome's brilliant style but also his horsemanship and his sportsman's philosophy.

Canoeing

Three medals for Britain on final day

By a Special Correspondent

Britain did it again yesterday on the final day of the world canoeing championships at Bala, North Wales. There were two gold medals in the kayak one men's team event and the canoeing two men's event. In addition, there was a silver medal for the British girls in their kayak one race.

In the men's kayak team there was further triumph for Richard Fox when he was joined by Albert Kerr and Nicholas Wain in the team slalom and got home with seconds to spare. Fox and his partners dropped a 20sec penalty by hitting gates but still managed to finish ahead of the Swiss and Italians.

In the category C2 men's slalom, the Scots champions, Jock Young and Alistair Munro, led Britain home in an exceptional time of 338.17 for first place, almost 20 sec ahead of the Polish side.

The women's silver medal was equally well earned. Elizabeth Sharman, Jane Roderick and Susan Small were behind the West German girls by 23.70sec, but still well ahead of the Americans, who finished third.

The C1 category went to the United States, who have done better than expected in the championships, and despite capsizing in their first race, the French managed to take second place. West Germany finished third, just over 10sec ahead of Britain.

The overall results mean that France are undisputed champions in wild water racing but Britain still fairly well ahead in the slalom. The big disappointment, of course, was the failure of Martyn Hedges on Thursday to win the main singles canoeing event.

K1 MEN: 1, GB, 246.55sec; 2, Switzerland, 261.58; 3, France, 262.37. C1 MEN: 1, US, 251.02sec; 2, France, 292.69; 3, WG, 353.38. C2 MEN: 1, GB, 338.17sec; 2, Poland, 356.30; 3, US, 395.11. K1 WOMEN: 1, WG, 303.10sec; 2, GB, 326.80; 3, US, 333.69.

Cycling

Perfect dress rehearsal for Czech trio

By John Wilcockson

There is great prestige attached to winning a world cycling championship, particularly when the title races are held in your own country. On August 26, the opening event of the 1981 championships, the 100 kilometres team time trial, is to be held in Prague, and not unnaturally, the Czechoslovak team is expected to win.

Yesterday on the fourth stage of the Scottish Health Race, 87 miles from Perth to Leven, three members of this team had a full dress rehearsal for the second time in four days. On the opening stage between Glasgow and Ayr, on Tuesday, Milan Jurco, Jiri Skoda and Alipi Kostadinov team time trialled the final 60 miles to finish eight minutes ahead of the field.

At Leven, this same trio again finished well clear after averaging 27 miles per hour during 72 miles of joint effort. At the finish, they seemed embarrassed by their superiority, but the race leader, Jurco, was allowed to take his second successive stage win, freewheeling across the line ahead of Kostadinov and Skoda.

Their repeat performance began in the opening miles along Strathearn. Kostadinov broke clear with Russel Harrington, of Wales, and David Miller, of Scotland's second string team, Alba. They reached the foot of a three-mile climb across the Ochil Hills with a 45-second lead. With the wind temporarily at their backs, first Skoda and then Jurco shot away from the disintegrating main group.

RESULT: Fourth Stage: 1, M Jurco (Czechoslovakia) 3hr 13min 42sec; 2, A Kostadinov (Czechoslovakia) 3-13-42; 3, J Skoda (Czechoslovakia) 3-13-42; 4, M Rasmussen (Denmark) 3-18-17; 5, M Bell (GB) 3-18-17; 6, E Copmans (Belgium) 3-18-17. Overall: 1, Jurco 15hr 19min 10sec; 2, Skoda 15-20-23; 3, Kostadinov 15-25-52; 4, M Flasa (Czechoslovakia) 15-33-51; 5, Bell 15-34-11; 6, R Boom (Netherlands) 15-34-24.

Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.0, 2.35 and 3.20 races]

2.0 REGENT DIAMOND STAKES (women riders: £2,805: 1m)

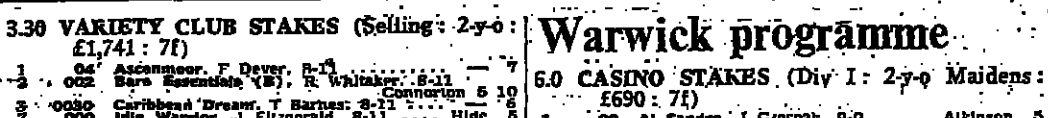
103 13-2302 Cracking Form (CD) (S Niarchos), P Walwyn, 4-10-3 ... F Vittadini 16
104 000300- Crysippos (R Eckley), J Priday, 4-10-0 ... S Moloney 3 1
105 000-000 Dred Scott (B) (Miss M Fraser-Stuart), Mrs A Finch, 9-10-0 ... M Fraser-Stuart 3 7
107 000-000 Home Win (B) (A Wallace), M James, 7-10-0 ... L Wallace 3 12
108 04-0014 Irish Emperor (J Smith), R Sheather, 4-10-0 ... E Guest 4
110 000-000 Markie (CD) (K Bebbington), R Peacock, 5-10-0 ... C Peacock 5 2
111 11-300 Red Seed (P Haslam), P Haslam, 7-10-0
112 120230 Town Sky (B) (Mrs A Arnold), ...

[illegible]

3.20 KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH DIAMOND STAKES (Group I: £119,206: 1½m)

302 22310-3 FINGAL'S CAVE (CD) (J Mullion), J Dunlop, 4-9-7 ... P Eddery 5
(White, Robertson tartan sash and cap)
303 321-021 LIGHT CAVALRY (CD) (H Joel), H Cecil, 4-9-7 ... L Piggott 4
(Black, scarlet cap)
304 122-111 MASTER WILLIE (D) (R Barnett), H Candy, 4-9-7 ... P Waldron 1
(Cherry, black sash, primrose and white quartered cap)
305 004-111 PELERIN (CD) (Sir P Oppenheimer), H Wragg, 4-9-7 ... B Taylor 7
(Black and white halved, sleeves reversed, red cap)
307 12-1111 SHERGAR (D) (H H Aga Khan), M Stoute, 3-8-8 ... W R Swinburn 6
(Green, red epaulettes)
308 302214 MADAM GAY (G Kaye), P Kelleway, 3-8-5 ... G Starkey 2
(Yellow, emerald green star, hooped cap)

4-11 Shergar, 7-1 Master Willie, 8-1 Pelerin, 10-1 Light Cavalry, 25-1 ...



4.25 BROWN JACK STAKES (Handicap: £3,713: 2m)

501 13-1203 Crispin (CD) (M Arnold), J Dunlop, 4-10-0 ... W Carson 2
502 040-030 Ayyabaan (S Gallagher), J Jenkins, 4-9-11 ... P Eddery 3
503 00-2210 Right Regent (D) (S Bindle), D Elsworth, 3-8-11 ... R Fox 7
505 000110 Down To Darkie (D) (R Fairley), M Haynes, 6-8-0 ... B Crossley 5 5
506 00000-0 Tangaroa (V O'Donoghue), D Elsworth, 4-7-8 ... B Rouse 1
507 1303/00 Personal Call (G Green), R Atkins, 8-7-7 ... P O'Leary 6
508 00/ Silversmith (Mrs G Malone), L Kennard, 8-7-7 ... A Clark 5 8
509 1000-00 Wild Pumpkin (Mrs M Lopes Sabino), P Ashworth, 4-7-7 ... A McGlone 5 4

5.0 CROCKER BULTEEL HANDICAP (£3,746: 1m)

602 301-204 Morayshire (D) (Lt-Col R Byers), B Hobbs, 4-9-10 ... L Piggott 2
603 000103 Baronet (CD) (Exors late F Harris), C Benstead, 9-9-7 ... R Rouse 6
604 10-2332 Herons Hollow (D) (A Solomons), G Harwood, 4-9-3 ... G Starkey 4
605 100-001 Atlantic Boy (D) (H Chaplin), M Stoute, 4-9-3 ... W R Swinburn 1
606 1-14104 Cajolery (C Howlett), I Walker, 5-8-6 ... P Colquhoun 8
608 0-44013 Tugoflove (D) (Elcofgrange Ltd), D Laing, 5-8-0 ... W Carson 5
609 0100-30 Sweet Pleasure (J Guest), C Nelson, 5-7-13 ... A Clark 5 3
611 23-0000 Hillsdown Gold (D) (Mrs D Thompson), G Huffer, 4-7-7 ... B Crossley 5 7

5-1 Tugoflove, 4-1 Atlantic Boy, 9-2 Baronet, 5-1 Herons Hollow, 6-1 Morayshire, 7-1 Cajolery, 20-1 Sweet Pleasure, 33-1 Hillsdown Gold.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Ramannolie. 2.35 CIRCUS RING is specially recommended. 3.20 Shergar. 3.55 Filao. 4.25 Crispin. 5.0 Atlantic Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Ramannolie. 2.35 Circus Ring. 3.20 Shergar. 3.55 Sweet As Sugar. 5.0 Atlantic Boy.

Newcastle programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

[illegible]

4.30 FORD HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,377: 1m 1f)

3 20-00 Redenham, W A Stephenson, 5-8-8 ... Campbell 5
4 0004 O I Oyston, J Berry, 5-8-7 ... — 2
5 -0000 Priestcroft Boy, M H Easterby, 8-8-6 ... Donkin 7 8
6 -0001 Carlton Hall, Denys Smith, 4-8-5 ... Fry 5 3
7 0330 Arctic Tribune, Miss S Hall, 7-7-13 ... Beecroft 5 6
8 1304 Mount Magic, R Allan, 5-7-10 ... Blake 5 9
9 -1200 Spanish Handful, R Stubbs, 6-7-8 ... Hills 7
10 0001 Aleda Rose, J Wilson, 3-7-7 ... Fretwell 5 4
11 00-00 Pipul, T Fairhurst, 4-7-7 ... Coates 7 1

9-2 Priestcroft Boy, 7-2 Carlton Hall, 5-1 O I Oyston, 7-1 Arctic Tribune, 12-1 Aleda Rose, Redenham, Spanish Handful, 14-1 Mount Magic, 20-1 Pipul.

Newcastle selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Walter Mitty. 2.30 Jose Collins. 3.0 Rasa Penang. 4.0 Prince Maj.

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Walter Mitty. 2.0 Africanos. 2.30 Dutch Girl. 3.0 Rasa Penang. 3.30 Towngate Cross. 4.0 Prince Maj. 4.30 Priestcroft Boy.

Beverley programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

3.15 HUMBER STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £711: 7f)

1 040 Airedale Boy, M W Easterby, 8-11 ... Lucas 5
2 0020 Bye-Law (B), M H Easterby, 8-11 ... Birch 9
4 000 Golden Lisle (B), J Etherington, 8-11 ... Seagrave 3
5 000 Phillip Henry (B), N Tinkler, 8-11 ... — 6
7 00 Fionas Pride, G Toft, 8-8 ... Bray 4
9 000 Minimicro, H Rohan, 8-8 ... — 2
10 0000 Pride Of Fairfield, H Rohan, 8-8 ... — 8
13 000 Rock Tall, K Stone, 8-6 ... Wigham 7

[illegible]

Beverley selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Cardinal Flower. 2.45 Parasha. 3.15 Grannie Sue. 3.45 Eightpence. 4.15 Humble Blue. 4.45 Browne Eclipse.

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Alcock. 2.15 Andy Lou. 2.45 Witch's Point. 3.15 Airedale Boy. 3.45 Cyril's Choice. 4.15 Flying Tyke. 4.45 Timber Track.

Warwick programme

[illegible]

7.50 JIM SLATER HANDICAP (3-y-o Apprentices: £960: 1m 2f 170yd)

1 -2310 Oklahoma Star (C), M Jarvis, 9-7 ... Ford 5 6
5 -0311 Oratavo, J Sutcliffe, 8-9 ... Adams 5 3

[illegible]

Warwick selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.0 Cashley River. 6.30 Cyprus Sun. 7.0 Harris Tweed. 7.25 His Master's Voice. 7.50 Oklahoma Star. 8.20 Hab Dancer. 8.50 Queen Of The Kop.

By Our Racing Staff
6.0 Pampabird. 6.30 Thunder Wonder. 7.0 Harris Tweed. 7.25 La Mascotte. 7.50 Oratavo. 8.20 Harris Tweed. 8.50 Flashing Gaze.

Ascot results

[illegible]

Carlisle

[illegible]

For the record

Tennis

WASHINGTON: Grand Prix tournament, second round: A Gomez (Ecuador) beat Y Noah (France) 6—3, 6—3; J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat R Cano (Argentina) 6—3, 6—3; G Vilas (Argentina) beat V Ostoja (Yugoslavia) 6—2, 6—2; J Higueras (Spain) beat V Pallen (US) 6—4, 6—2; M Purcell (US) beat R Ycaza (Ecuador) 6—2, 6—1; R Ramirez (Mexico) beat ... [illegible]

... quarter-final round: C Jexell (Sweden) beat A Ahluwalia (India) 6—1, 6—3; B Catton (Australia) beat B Bjoerk (Sweden) 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; D Hee Lee (S Korea) beat N Gregory (Australia) 6—2, 6—0.

GALEA CUP, semi-final round: Australia beat France 4—1; West Germany beat Czechoslovakia 4—1.

YOULL CUP: Semi-final: St George's, Weybridge 2, Radley 0; Repton 2, KCS, Wimbledon 1. Final: Repton 3, St George's 1. Plate final: Uppingham 2, Nottingham 1. Thomas Bowl final: Highgate beat Reigate 7—6, 6—4.

Golf

WILLIAMSBURG (US): Anheuser-Busch tournament: Leading first round scores: 68: R Gilder; 69: B Crenshaw; R Murphy; G Levinson (SA); J Newton (Australia); D A Weibring; J Booros; J McGough; 70: M Barber; D Levin; L Elder; B Baird; D Eichelberger; W Britton; T Dichl; D Thore; W Levi; ... [illegible]

Basketball

TAIPEI (Taiwan): William Jones Cup: Sweden 66, South Korea 50; France 56, US 55; Philippines 91, Canada 58.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: St Leger Stakes, Doncaster: Krug 5.0, July 21. Brigadier Victor 11.30 July 22. Tote-Ebor Handicap, York: Dragon Steed 9.0 July 23. Great Voltigeur Stakes, York: Krug, Say Primula. Gimcrack Stakes, York: Expressly Yours, Always Welcome, My Lover, Path to Glory, Beldale Fleet, Beldale Dynasty, Beldale Ruler, Singing Sailor, Minsden, Orange County, Crackhill. William Hill Sprint Championship, York: Blessed Silence. Flying Childers Stakes, Doncaster: Nora's Mark, Waterford Crystal Mile, Goodwood: Nobleu. All Engagements (dead): Never For Me, Rumpus Ford, Victoria Spirit, Creo, Reliance News, Red Beret, Prince Runnymede, Polly Wall, Rumboldstall, Supertramp Girl.

Football

SOVIET LEAGUE: Kairat Alma Ata 0, Central Army SC 2; Pakhtakor Tashkent 1, Torpedo Moscow 1; Neftchi Baku 2, Chernomorets Odessa 1; Army SC Rostov-On-Don 0, Dynamo Kiev 1; Zenit Leningrad 2, Dynamo Tbilisi 2; Dynamo Minsk 1, Ararat Yerevan 2; Spartak Moscow 4, Kuban Krasnador 2; Shakhtyor Donetsk 3, Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 3.

Best's farewell tour

George Best, the former Northern Ireland international, who has decided to end his playing career with San José Earthquakes, will turn out for them against Hibernian, who transferred him to the United States, and teams in Glasgow, Aberdeen (or Dundee), Belfast and Brentford on a British tour from October 1 to 17.

☐ Charlton Athletic are attempting to sign Phil Ferns, an England youth international, from Bournemouth for £30,000. The clubs have agreed the price

Swinburn second best

Walter Swinburn's comeback after his 10-day suspension started on Monday with an attack of earache and at Carlisle yesterday—just 24 hours before riding Shergar at Ascot—he failed to strike winning form, finishing second on Brecqhou Chief and Karkana. Both Swinburn mounts were beaten half a length by less fancied horses.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ascot: good to firm. Newcastle: good. Beverley: good. Warwick: good to firm. *Monday:* Nottingham: good. Bath: firm. Windsor: good to firm.

Rugby League

French picked to succeed Waring

By Keith Macklin

The successor to Eddie Waring as the BBC Television Rugby League commentator will be a large, jovial former international player who has coached Cowley School, St Helens, to attractive Rugby Union success. Ray French, author of two rugby books and an international at both handling codes, was yesterday declared to be the successful candidate from a multitude of auditions of players, former players, journalists and radio commentators held during the summer months.

Although French has never done a full length commentary on television he is not without experience of the media. Last season I shared a microphone with him when he acted as summarizer on the ITV Rugby League programme and his sage comments, couched in a clear and pleasant northern accent, added a great deal of weight and authority from his fund of experience.

Rifle shooting

Sudden death a slow process

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The Times Challenge Cup was won at Bisley by Mike Baillie-Hamilton of the Oxford and Cambridge Rifle Association in one of the longest sudden death finishes seen on the Bisley ranges when he scored 18 successive bulls-eyes.

NATIONAL TROPHY: 1, England 2,013; 2, Scotland 1,9[illegible]; 3, Ireland 1,984; 4, Wales 1,58[illegible].

UNIVERSITIES NATIONAL MATCH: 1, English Universities 771; 2, Scottish 761.

OVERSEAS MATCH: 1, Canada 1,210; 2, Jersey 1,197.

TIMES CUP (after second tie): 1, J M Baillie-Hamilton (OCRA); 2, E Hind (Old Nottinghamians); 3, G M Coleman (Surrey).

P W RICHARDSON CUP: 1, D P Carr (Natwest Bank) 50; 2, P W Medhurst (Windsor) 49; 3, R H Nicholson (Ballista RC) 49.

[illegible]

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Personal investment page 18

Government pressed on interest rates

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Government is expected to have another testing week in the money markets when trading resumes on Monday in spite of the slightly calmer atmosphere prevailing yesterday.

While the feeling has grown over the week that the Government will fight extremely hard to prevent a rise in bank base rate, it is still recognized that fresh downward pressure on sterling or any official mishandling of the delicate liquidity balance in the market could make life difficult for the Government.

One of the authorities' main tasks next week will be to ensure that sufficient funds come into the market to enable the discount houses to take up the £1,000m of Treasury bills they undertook to buy at yesterday's weekly tender.

The regular weekly offer of three-month bills, amounting yesterday to £200m, was sold at an average rate of discount of 13.7577 per cent compared with 13.4703 per cent the previous week. The rise reflected the increase in the cost of three-month interbank money over the week.

The average rate of discount this week would have implied a rise in MLR to 14½ per cent in the old days. But under the present rules MLR is an administered rate and, with the Bank regularly supplying funds to the market at rates above MLR, has far less significance.

The highest rate of discount at which yesterday's special £800m offer of 5-week Treasury bills was allotted was 13.96875 per cent. Bidders at this level received 81 per cent of their requirement, while bids at lower rates of discount were allotted in full.

The highest rate of discount represents a yield of just over 14 per cent, slightly below the cost of five-week money in the interbank market. What the houses will do with the bills remains to be seen. Some plan to sell parts of their holdings, possibly to oil companies who have to meet Petroleum Revenue Tax payments on September 1, the day the bills mature.

It is recognized that the bills are not especially attractive to outside buyers, particularly while there is the risk that all interest rates could rise still higher over the next few weeks.

The houses themselves will not be unhappy to hold the bills provided they can finance them on day-to-day money at rates closer to 12 per cent.

Yesterday's special bill offer is to be followed by a further offer of September 1 bills next Friday, though this time for only £250m. In addition, the regular tender of three-month bills will total £200m.

The Bank also announced yesterday the issue of two new tranches of low coupon gilts for higher rate taxpayers. The additional tranches are £250m of Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 and £250m of Treasury 3 per cent 1985.

The stocks will be available from next week to facilitate switching out of Exchequer 3 per cent 1981 which is due for redemption on August 21.

Remaining supplies of Treasury 3 per cent 1986 are considered too small to accommodate potential demand and the stock will no longer operate as a "tap".

Poles may get new lending from bankers

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 24

A number of leading European central banks have been considering lending dollars to Poland to enable the country to buy much needed raw materials and foodstuffs.

A spokesman for the Swiss National Bank said in Zurich today that if the Poles approached the bank for funds it would study the request "in a positive spirit".

But he made it clear that any lending would be conditional on the loan being part of an international concerted action and that it would have to be guaranteed by the Swiss government.

The statement suggests that the question has already been given a considerable amount of thought in Zurich but that other central banks are probably more reluctant to act.

The possible involvement of central banks in granting financial assistance to the Poles goes back to Poland's request at the end of last month for credits and guarantees totalling $1,200m (£605m) from its 15 main Western creditor countries.

At the time Warsaw approached Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland for $100m each.

The request did not evoke an immediate response. Some countries were reluctant to lend because of the economic disarray in Poland and their own budgetary constraints. Others such as West Germany found that they did not have the legal framework for making state loans or guaranteeing bank loans where the prospects of repayment were uncertain.

As a possible solution to the problem, the French Government suggested that the Poles be given a loan by the central banks through the agency of the Bank for International Settlements in Basle. It is thought that the proposals are still on the table at the BIS and the delay in dealing with them is prompting some central banks to begin studying the dossier again.

The possibility of the central banks providing money for Poland has been enhanced by the progress achieved this week in the talks between the Poles and their commercial bankers on rescheduling the non-guaranteed debt falling due this year.

Lawyers have already begun drafting formal agreements to be signed between the Poles and each of their creditor banks in the expectation that the Polish side will accept the rescheduling formula presented to them by the multinational task force of Western banks in Zurich.

In return for detailed information on the plans for economic recovery in Poland, the banks are thought to be prepared to reschedule 95 per cent of the principle due this year over a period of seven and a half years. The Poles would pay an interest rate of 1.75 per cent of the London interbank offered rate on the rescheduled loans.

Preliminary accord on pipeline deal

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, July 24

The Soviet Union and a West German banking consortium have reached a preliminary agreement on financing the controversial 5,000-kilometre gas pipeline connecting Northern Siberia and Western Europe.

In a brief and cautiously worded statement, Deutsche Bank, which heads the consortium, said that negotiations this week had resulted in an agreement that is a "necessary precondition" for concluding contracts involving the supply of German-made equipment for the pipeline.

It added that final agreement on the financing should be reached this year after "further clarification of the contracts".

In the deal, the Soviet authorities would undertake to supply Western Europe with 40,000 million cubic metres of gas a year for 20 years in return for an estimated DM20,000m (£4,300m) worth of equipment, consisting mainly of the pipeline and modern compressor stations.

The gas would be delivered to several Western European countries. West Germany would take about 12,000 million cubic metres a year, and German industry would get the lion's share of the equipment orders.

The deal has provoked a sometimes bitter dispute between West Germany and the United States, which has argued that it may make Western Europe too dependent on Soviet natural gas supplies.

But the main obstacle to agreement has been the problem of financing the delivery of the pipeline to the Russians. The German banks had to go back on a preliminary agreement reached in January to grant the Russians a DM10,000m credit with an effective interest rate of 9.75 per cent after German interest rates increased sharply in February.

This week, the German banking consortium and the Moscow Foreign Trade Bank agreed to reduce the credit from the German banks to less than DM5,000m.

The pipeline manufacturer, Mannemann, whose deliveries originally were to be covered by the credit from the banking consortium, instead will grant the Russians a credit of its own for around DM5,000m. It will refinance this in part through the state-owned Aussuhr-Kredit-Gesellschaft (Export Credit Bank) and in part through forfeiting its lending to the Russians through another banking consortium.

Today's statement made it clear that much negotiation remains before what has been described as the biggest ever East-West trade deal is completed.

Banks hold cards in Conoco bid battle

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 24

A report issued today on the ownership of America's largest industrial companies shows that New York's leading banks are among the most prominent shareholders in several of the corporations involved in the Conoco takeover battle.

This fact may strengthen the efforts of those congressmen in Washington who argue that any Conoco takeover should be blocked on anti-trust grounds.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York and its employee share plans are the largest shareholders in both Conoco and Mobil Corporation which is bidding for Conoco.

Bankers Trust, which controls 5.23 per cent of Conoco's shares and 6.28 per cent of Mobil's shares, also owns 0.35 per cent of the shares of Du Pont. Conoco's directors favour a marriage with Du Pont.

The report, issued by the Corporate Data Exchange Inc, shows that the bank trust departments will have a big say in the outcome of the Conoco contest.

Citicorp, New York's largest bank, is the fourth largest Conoco shareholder, as well being the eighth largest shareholder in Du Pont and the twelfth largest Mobil shareholder.

☐ Seagram, one of Conoco's suitors, said it may take legal action against the Conoco management if it interferes with Seagram's takeover offer.

Seagram accused Conoco of soliciting the governments of Norway and Dubai to take actions which could be detrimental to shareholders.

Conoco has said both governments would object to a Seagram takeover.

☐ Conoco applied to the United States District Court in New York for a preliminary injunction against completion of the Seagram tender offer for Conoco stock and against Seagram's purchase of any Conoco stock based on "manipulative" conduct.

Conoco charges Seagram with discriminating against some Conoco holders by giving selected other holders valuable information before raising its bid on July 23. Conoco's application to the court will be heard next Wednesday.

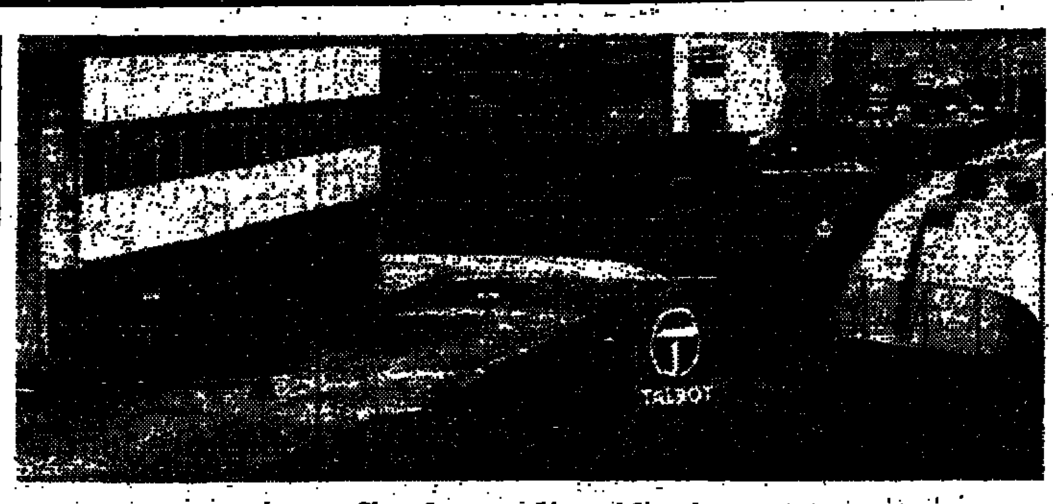
Ulster hurt by loss of investment

From Robert Rodwell
in Belfast

A steady withdrawal of investment by British industrialists has contributed to Northern Ireland's economic plight, Mr Noel Stewart, senior partner at Coopers and Lybrand, said in Belfast yesterday.

Mr Stewart said in his company's semi-annual report on the province's economy that the businessmen's attitude was a reaction to the intransigence of both sides of political divide and their apparent lack of any desire for a settlement.

He described the province's future as bleak and said that when the recession ended British companies would concentrate their energies on England, Scotland and Wales.



Ghost factory ... Linwood for sale

Talbot to sell Linwood

By Baron Phillips

Talbot UK has decided to sell its Linwood car plant, more than six months after deciding to close the factory.

The site, which was opened in May 1963, covers more than 450 acres with over 3 million sq ft of industrial floorspace.

Hillier Parker May & Rowden and Gerald Eve & Co, the estate agents handling the sale, say that since the closure a number of inquiries have been made about the possible sale.

In property terms the factory is difficult to value. If it were fully let producing £1.50 a sq ft in rent Linwood would have an investment value of between £50m-£60m. But clearly the sale price is going to be a lot less.

As an industrial estate Linwood has many excellent features. It is on Linwood Road, Paisley, only two miles from Glasgow Airport and next to the M8 motorway. The factory also has its own railhead and is on the edge of the Paisley - Renfrew conurbation with a population of more than 100,000.

However, one Glasgow-based industrial developer said last night that Talbot would encounter great difficulty in finding a buyer.

☐ A £15m plan to save the Rover car factory at Solihull in the West Midlands has been dropped, Mr David Gilroy Bevan, Conservative MP for Yardley, said yesterday.

When earlier this year BL announced that Rover production would be moved to Cowley, Oxford, Mr Gilroy Bevan stated that a Midlands business consortium was willing to bid £15m for the factory and its plant.

But last night Mr Gilroy Bevan, whose constituency borders the factory, said that the plan had been thwarted. Since the workforce had already voted by a big majority to accept redundancy and the factory was being dismantled, the consortium's bid had been preempted.

Engineering jobs urged for women

By Our Industrial Staff

Industry and the education system are wasting the talents and potential of half the population by training too few women as engineers, Baroness Lockwood, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said yesterday.

Speaking at Sheffield University last night Baroness Lockwood called for positive action to bring women into the engineering industry. She was guest of honour at a dinner marking the end of an "Insight 81" course sponsored by the Engineering Industrial Training Board aimed at interesting school leavers in the industry.

Sheffield is one of 10 universities which runs EITB sponsored week-long courses for girls who want to explore engineering as a career.

Baroness Lockwood said that the EITB was concerned about the low number of women engineers in Britain. Figures show that women make up just 0.5 per cent of the membership of the five main engineering institutes.

"It is in the industry's interest, indeed the national interest, to implement the principle of equality of opportunity in engineering", she said.

But first, attitudes had to be changed and the wrong image of the industry corrected to stop girls being deflected from considering engineering a worthwhile career.

Baroness Lockwood said that her commission was not being chauvinistic by asking the industry to make use of women's potential.

"It is not the case that my commission is recommending either favouritism or female chauvinism, but more positive action along the lines provided by the EITB."

Baroness Lockwood: attitudes have to be changed

Halliday staff are placed elsewhere

By Philip Robinson

Most of the 74 staff who lost their jobs when stockbrokers Halliday, Simpson decided to wind up their business three days after being suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange have been placed in other posts.

Mr Graham Jackson, Halliday partner and a member of the Stock Exchange since 1970, said yesterday: "We are now in the process of winding down and most of the staff have been placed elsewhere.

"I cannot discuss any other aspect relating to the Stock Exchange inquiry. Our solicitors (D. J. Freeman) told us we can say nothing until someone prefers charges—if they do".

But Mr Jackson did confirm that Sir Trevor Dawson, chairman of the £51m unit trust offshoot of merchant bank Arbuthnot Latham, who has been suspended along with Mr Michael Barrett his managing director, in connexion with Halliday, Simpson, was a client of Mr David Garner, Halliday's senior dealing partner.

Mr Jackson said: "Arbuthnot was David Garner's client. It was nothing to do with either Don Godwin (another Halliday partner) or myself. I don't know where Mr Garner is. I can't say any more because you will start quoting me, and if you do that we will not help you later when we can say something."

The Stock Exchange suspended Halliday two weeks ago, pending an investigation into the business conduct of the group. At that time, Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, asked Arbuthnot Latham to conduct an internal inquiry. A week ago, Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett were suspended on full pay.

The Fraud Squad is not involved with this inquiry. Other inquiries they made led to a fund manager at Chieftain Unit Trust, which conducted its own internal investigation, and consequently sacked the fund manager and invited the Stock Exchange to conduct it own investigation. After four months, Halliday, Simpson were suspended.

Meanwhile, it is understood that certain documents relating to the Fraud Squad's three-year investigation involving the Piccadilly unit trust group have gone to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The investigations began in 1978 into share dealings involving "put through" deals—where buyers are matched with sellers without the shares going through the Stock Market.

RECESSION IN US POSSIBLE

Washington, July 24.—Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the United States Under Secretary, said here today that America's economic performance could be weak enough to be called a recession.

But he said that any downturn would be short-lived and would be followed by good growth as President Reagan's tax cuts were implemented.

"All of the forces that point to weak economic activity are evident", he said.

High interest rates were causing "massive damage" to the economy but the Administration was willing "to bear some costs"

Ofrex directors back American bid

By Margareta Pagano

An American group emerged yesterday as the bidder for Ofrex with an agreed offer valuing the office supply and stationery company at £25.8m. It quickly secured almost two-fifths of the equity through directors' acceptances and stockmarket purchases.

Terms from Dennison Holdings, a subsidiary of Dennison Manufacturing of Delaware, are 130p cash a share, with a loan note alternative. The offer ends several weeks of bid speculation which has seen sharp increases in Ofrex shares. On Wednesday the shares were suspended at 122p pending an announcement. They returned yesterday at 131p, 1p above the offer price.

Dennison, makers of stationery products for a worldwide market, received immediate acceptances for 10.6 per cent of the equity from Mr George Drexler, Ofrex founder and chairman, and other directors.

Stock markets
FT Index 520.2 up 1.6
FT Gilts 64.16 up 0.16

Sterling
$ 1.8640 up 85 points
Index 92.0 up 0.2
New York: $1.8775

Dollar
Index 111.5 unchanged
DM 2.4355 down 90 pts

Gold
$408.50 up $1
New York: $407.50-$408.50

Money
3 mth sterling 14[illegible]-14[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 19[illegible]-18[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-18[illegible]

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arb-Latham	10p to 280p
Atlantic Res	15p to 290p
BAT Ind	17p to 365p
Berkeley H'bro	9p to 283p
Blackwood Hge	3½p to 31½p
Cliffords Dairies	12p to 186p
Collins Keith	3p to 20p
De La Rue	17p to 740p
Farmer S.W.	10p to 180p
Haden	12p to 220p
Ldn Utd Inv	15p to 221p
Ofrex Grp	12p to 132p
Weeks Petrol	20p to 378p

Falls

Alex Discount	10p to 242p
BTR	8p to 322p
Churchbury Est	35p to 705p
Daily Mail Tst	10p to 426p
Hawker Siddeley	12p to 308p
Hongkong	12p to 500p
Howard Mach	2p to 23p
Inchcape	20p to 360p
Law Land	8p to 115p
Martonair	7p to 225p
RIT	11p to 370p
Union Discount	20p to 425p
Sylone	7p to 153p

NEI raises stake in engineers

Northern Engineering Industries, the Newcastle-based mechanical and electrical engineer, is tightening its grasp on Amalgamated Power Engineering. NEI, whose chairman is Mr Duncan McDonald, picked up a further 1.81 million shares in Amalgamated Power on Thursday and Friday at the bid price of 140p, taking its stake to 36.7 per cent.

Amalgamated Power has rejected the £25.6m bid, launched last week, as inadequate but has yet to issue its full defence, which will include a profit forecast. Normally its defence document would not be sent to shareholders until after they had received the formal offer document from NEI but Amalgamated Power may decide to issue its defence first. Mr James Ryder, managing director, said: "We are having semi-continuous board meetings to review the situation."

Jobbers yesterday reported no demand for Amalgamated Power shares, which stood at 85p a couple of weeks before the bid, except from the NEI camp. Although the shares have been publicly quoted at 141p—above the bid price, thus apparently preventing NEI from buying shares—the jobbers have in fact been bidding for stock at 139½p and selling it at 140p. Given the large stake that NEI has now accumulated, the stock market now believes that the bid is almost certain to succeed.

☐ The 384 banks operating in France had combined earnings of 6,900m francs (about £618m) in 1980, an increase of about 30 per cent on the 1979 figure of 5,100m francs, according to the banking control commission.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

British Telecom price comparison
(Percentage changes from October 1975 to July 1981)

34·5 Telecommunications prices index
107·6 Retail Price Index
112·7 Gas
113·1 4 star petrol
123·1 Loaf of Bread
135·8 Pint of Beer
150·7 Train Fares
200 Minimum Bus Fare (London)
150 200 250 300

The chart shows the increases in British Telecom's charges since October 1975 compared with increases on other items. The corporation says that the higher charges it is proposing to levy from November 1 represent an increase since 1975 of only 34.5 per cent compared with a rise in the retail price index of 107.6 per cent.

£7.5m Japan trust launch

A £7.5m investment trust is being launched on Monday to concentrate exclusively on the Japanese stock market. The Japan Assets Trust will be managed by Ivory & Sime, the Edinburgh-based fund managers, and it will be aimed at capital rather than income growth.

At present United Kingdom investment trusts manage £9,000m but only £500m is placed directly in the fast-growing Japanese economy.

BETTER FOR WURST

Sales of German food and drink in Britain have increased sharply from £26m to more than £750m in the last 10 years, according to the latest figures.

Britain is now one of the strongest markets for German produce.

Short-time at Rolls-Royce

The Rolls-Royce aero-engines factory at Derby is introducing a four-day week from Monday because of a slump in sales. International airlines have been cutting back on buying new engines and spare parts because of the recession.

FALL IN US MONEY SUPPLY

New York, July 24.—The nation's basic money supply M1-B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of $428.9 billion in the week ended July 15 from $434,800m in the previous week.

The Federal Reserve said some previous week's numbers had been revised. These revisions included a $600m upward adjustment in the week ended July 8 and a $300m upward adjustment in the week ended July 1.

The narrower money supply known as M1-A fell to an average of $360,4m in the week ended July 15 from $365,1m a week earlier.

Call to clarify spending plans

Proposals to help Parliament to scrutinize government spending before it is given approval are put forward in a report published yesterday by an all-party select committee of MPs.

The Treasury and Civil Service Committee wants to see changes in the form in which Estimates are presented. These set out how much the Government intends to spend on various services.

Sixth Report from the Treasury and Civil Service Committee—"The Form of the Estimates". HMSO, price £3.90p.

Builders pull out

Warsaw, July 24.—Cementation International is terminating it £50m contract in Poland for the building of a terminal and hotel complex for the state airline Lot.

The British company said: "Certain matters in dispute are already subject to arbitration".

Eurobonds

How to get into a multi-million market

The diligent investor will have had his ears tuned to Ottawa this week. It was the venue for the seventh world economic summit, at which the United States indicated to the rest of the world that its interest rates would stay at record levels for some time yet.

That raised cries from Washington of "impeach the Fed" (the United States equivalent of the Bank of England) "— they are destroying Middle America". President Reagan's conversion to an austere form of monetarism is hobbling American industry as well as damaging ecomomies elsewhere

It is also opening up a wide range of bargains for investors. Short-term American domestic money market rates have gone above 20 per cent and yields in the Eurobond markets in dollar bonds over 16 per cent.

While British investors have become familiar with currencies and currency deposits since Exchange Control regulations were relaxed in 1979, the Eurobond market remains more of a mystery. Myths and facts are swopped with equal eagerness. As it is an "off-shore" market, this is particularly so at times like these, when sterling and anything to do with it seem a bad idea.

What then? It is true that some yields are better than those on gilts and that gains well into double figures could be made in currency conversion. It is not true that the United Kingdom investor does not have to pay tax, even though the market is in international one and interest is paid gross.

Interest rates are the key. This multi-billion marketplace has been expanding, as big corporations and government agencies use it to arrange their huge loans from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or managed fund groups around the world or other governments.

Bond prices will fall or rise in price in the market until their yield is compatible with interest rates being offered on new issues. In turn, that rate will tie in with other interest rates being offered to international investors on either money or bonds in order to compete.

That is why the bond market has been shell-shocked over the last few months. President Reagan's cold war against American inflation — designed to convince everyone that the administration means busines in terms of lower wages and prices — has kept interest rates higher for longer than anyone guessed possible. While there have been dollar currency gains to pick up as the dollar soared with interest rates, the price of bonds plummeted.

Now it is probably right to be cautious about further currency gains on dollar bonds. Even the chartists think that sterling should hold for a while above $1.80. In fact, economic forecasters see sterling back over $2 in a year. Yields are still there, however, and bond prices will pick up when interest rates fall.

The prospects of currency gains look good indeed in Deutschemark or yen bonds. Yields offered are much less, reflecting lower interest rates in Germany and Japan, whose governments have been wary of the effect of high interest rates on industry.

So much cash has been switched into New York to take advantage of their rates that other currencies have been dumped to their detriment.

At some stage the Fed will relax the reins in the United States and money transfers will be flashing back over the telexes to Frankfurt and Tokyo.

The Deutschemark is forecast to rise from the present level of 4.55 to the pound to as much as 4.20 — 3.95 in a year's time. Forecasts for the yen for the same period take it up from 432 to 404 to the pound.

What about sterling? The woeful combination of comparatively low interest rates, the degrading of a petro-currency and worries about an easing of Mrs Thatcher's grip are deterring the big funds.

What it might cost and some important points to watch

Eurobonds were invented to be dealt in by the million, or at le hundreds of thousands of, dollars, Deutschemarks, or other currencies. But, with competition for money increasing, both stockbrokers and your local bank are kitting up to offer a service dealing in much smaller amounts better designed for the private investor.

If it is economic, or politic, to handle even as little as £500 for a good customer, a bank or broker will probably oblige. But the cost of a Eurobond transaction is around £15 to the bank or broker and he is going to cover his cost one way or another.

For most investors, and this is what they will generally be advised, the sensible sum will be much higher — above £10,000 at the very least. So it is worth giving the same assiduous attention to searching out a good deal that most people seem to give to the very much smaller business of trying to make a profit on the holiday travellers' cheques.

The market was not invented for the small investor. It does not have protective legislation. Unlike the Stock Exchange, it has no officially published price lists or records of deals or even a set scale of commissions.

Nor does the investor have the chance of catching up with the gossip of scares, rumours and hopes that change prices. And there are more things with which to get the timing right. There are the currency and bond price.

Bearing those warnings in mind a check round brokers and banks will reveal commission rates of ¼ or ½ per cent at the lower end, up to 1½ per cent, depending on how much your business is wanted. Bond prices vary all the time, but, on the same basis, those quoted to a small investor could be at a higher price on a purchase or a lower price on a sale than for large order. This may not be meant to discourage — the bond could be a rare one and the price could reflect the "hassle" involved.

Recommended:

Dollar: World Bank 14⅜ per cent 1986 (priced at $95¾ and yielding 15.8 per cent)

Deutsche mark: Midland Bank International Fin. 8½ per cent 1990 (priced at DM90⅛ and yielding 10.2 per cent)

Yen: Republic of Finland 8⅜ per cent 1987 (priced at Y98 and yielding 8.8 per cent)

Most bonds are left with the two big centralized clearing agencies — Cidel and Euroclear. They give a service which involves removing the coupons on Eurobonds, which are bearer bonds, and collecting the annual payment of interest from the designated paying agent. This money is credited to the customer's bank and hence to his account.

Eurobonds are international instruments and interest is paid gross. While the United Kingdom non-resident therefore does not have to bother with reclaiming withholding tax, the United Kingdom resident must still pay his toll.

Any British bank in the United Kingdom has the obligation of deducting tax, as have companies on their dividend payments. It is not quite the same for foreign banks or United Kingdom banks abroad.

Many customers of merchant banks and of brokers will already have moved money out of the United Kingdom via this market. Clearing bank customers, who may be looking at Eurobonds for the first time, will get a mixed reception.

For example, Lloyds charge ½ per cent commmission, with a minumum of £12.50, up to £25,000 or the equivalent. National Westminster would prefer not to deal in sums of £5,000 to £10,000 or the equivalent.

Commission will vary with size: thus a large sum might be charged only ⅛ per cent and a smaller one ½ per cent. Barclays also quote that sort of range.

Eurobonds are not secured, so a good name and creditworthiness are important.

Grace Black

Round-up

● Another of the national building societies is offering an account giving higher interest. This week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account. It will pay 9.5 per cent net (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent net (13.89 per cent) gross.

● National Provident Institution has introduced a range of single premium Indexed Pension Bonds for the self-employed. The minimum contribution for each is £1,000.

The bonds are backed by Index-Linked Gilts redeemable in 1996 and 2006 and offer terms of 15 to 25 years to those now between their thirty-fifth and sixtieth birthdays for maturity between their sixtieth and seventy-fifth birthdays.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH BY ROSS







Offshore funds

The advertisement on the right looks respectable. Well, on closer inspection perhaps it does not.

This week the Department of Trade announced a full-scale review of investor protection which will almost certainly result in an updating of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The difficulties of three investment management groups in the past few months has drawn attention to the need to protect investors and to regulate the numbers of financial "concultancies" and "advisers" that have mushroomed over the last few years. The present system for authorising the licensed dealers in securities is inadequate to deal with changes in the money management industry. The other problem area is the offshore funds. As things stand, a prospectus such as the one for the mythical Astronomical Growth Fund Limited could be placed in a newspaper.

The Unit Trust Association has been pressing for changes in the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. The main worry is that the prospectus for Astronomical Growth Limited could be promoted in the United Kingdom without having to conform to any of the strict rules and regulations that the authorised unit trust have to live with.

Naturally, the unit trusts do not like the competition. But the association makes the important point that as things stand the way is open for any unscrupulous operator to sell his financial wares to a confused public.

Offshore funds cannot approach investors nor advertise directly like unit trusts authorized by the Department of Trade. But offshore investment groups can obtain a listing on the Stock Exchange and publish a prospectus in the national press. This may be enough to convince investors that they enjoy the same security as in a unit trust.

Many offshore funds exist to service expatriates who want to receive interest and dividends gross without deduction of United Kingdom income tax. Many of them are associated with some of the most respectable names in the investment management business. No one is worried about these.

But the point that the UTA will make to the Department of Trade's review body is that some other funds now seem to be masquerading as unit trusts, providing the same sort of service for the United Kingdom investor, but operating without any kind of control, and able effectively to advertise their services.

A disaster in one of these unregulated investment companies, it is thought, could have a very damaging effect on investor confidence in unit trusts as well.

Margaret Drummond

PROSPECTUS

An important new investment opportunity for those who sincerely want to be rich

A copy of this prospectus has been lodged with the Registrar of Companies of England and Wales for Registration.

Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is a company incorporated with limited liability in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861-1968.

Its sole and simple aim is growth. Not ordinary growth, but spectacular growth. It is a response to the long-felt desire of investors, their advisers and the more discriminating commentators in the financial press for an investment vehicle which will achieve maximum capital growth through the exploitation of every available type of investment medium and strategy.

Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is managed by Astronomical Inc., whose specialist investment managers have received acclaim for several of the most celebrated coups in recent years. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is listed on the London Stock Exchange; details are available on the cards published by Extel Statistical Services Limited. Daily values are published in the financial press.

It is important for the success of the concept that there should be no limitations on the extent or type of the investment. Apart from stock, attention will be paid to currencies, gold, silver, uranium, base metals, soft commodities, traded options, financial futures, property, etc. Activity will extend to markets all over the world; the best opportunities often occur in smaller markets.

CHARGES: charging levels are low. There is no initial charge whatsoever except where professional intermediaries' commissions are paid (rates can be quoted on request). The annual management charge is only 1/26 of 1% per week. The main charge is based on the performance of the Fund: it is taken only if the Fund is showing a profit and is at the rate of just 7/12 of 3% of the realized or unrealized capital gain assessed on a performance valuation made at the end of each calendar month by Safecash Securities of London. Shared commissions and other fees are retained by the managers in the customary way.

HOW TO APPLY: complete the application form and send it to: Astronomical Growth Fund Limited, Astronomical House, Wharf Street, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Alternatively, you may lodge your application through a qualified stockbroker, bank, solicitor, accountant or other investment or financial adviser in the UK.

Shares are issued on subscription days, which are normally every Tuesday. Your shares will be allocated at the price ruling on the subscription day following receipt of your cheque. Documentation will be sent within 56 days of receipt of your order.

DIRECTORS: John H. Snappingholst, Netherlands Antilles (President); Fred. W. Schweringen, Nassau; Oong Hoi Chok, Hongkong; Federica di Montegordini, Tangier; Berthe Gnome, Switzerland.

Alternative investment

Limitations of the "Limited edition"

The royal wedding is providing promoters of limited editions with unrivalled opportunities in the fields of medals and ceramics.

Promises of a "limited edition" are now widely used as a promotional device. The numbers are often based solely on an estimate of wht the market will stand, or "limited" to the numbers of applications received by a certain date.

The purpose of limiting an edition is to suggest to the investor that by buying one of the objects making up the edition he will become one of a discerning and privileged minority. Discovering the open market value of many objects produced in limited editions, such as medals and ceramics, has been a painful experience for thousands of investors.

It is no problem for a publisher to estabish a particular degree of rarity by fixing the number of an edition. But rarity in itself has no value. It is only when accompanied by qualities such as artistry or historical interest that any significant demand is likely to develop.

Investors contemplating commemorative medals should bear in mind that not a single medal or set of medals has realized at auction in recent years more than the melt value of the metal in which it was struck. In other words, the artistry is valued by the market at zero.

Worse still, the market price usually reflects the inconvenience of holding gold or silver in this fairly unmarketable form by settling at a discount of up to 20 per cent on the melt value. Most of these medals were, and still are, issued at prices of several hundred per cent over their melt values. It is true that in some cases investors have been bailed out by the soaring prices of gold and silver but that, of course, reflects no credit on the medals themselves.

With rare exceptions limited editions of postwar commemorative and other porcelain have also failed to sustain in the open market the prices at which they were issued and a good many pieces are more or less unsalable. At least in the case of porcelain, since it has no intrinsic value to fall back on, it is fair to say that whatever prices the various objects command is a tribute to their decorative or historical value.



Hibiscus Meraukensis from the Banks' Florilegium. One of the only limited editions with real potential.

Because so many art objects that are considered rare also have by common consent a high aesthetic and monetary value promoters of limited editions hope that at least some of the public will assume that the rarity of the products they offer must somehow make them desirable and valuable. It is also intended to create a sense of urgency, at least among the more gullible investors.

A rather different kind of investment organization, the Abbey National Building Society, has recently been using this form of persuasion. "Like all good things", a current advertisement goes, "Abbey National 40-Plus Bondshares are strictly limited".

No details of the limit are obtainable from the society, either as regards the duration of the offer or the number of Bondshares to be issued. Since interest rates are on the move nearly all the time any such offer must automatically be limited. To highlight this particular offer as a "strictly limited issue" is to give it a rather spurious attraction.

But the serious collector need not despair. Just occasionally a limited edition combines excellent credentials as an investment with a genuine reason for the limitation on its size.

One such enterprise is the current publication by Alecto Historical Editions of the 738 colour plates of plants collected by Joseph Banks and his team of botanists and draughtsmen who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage to Australia and New Zealand in 1768-1771.

The whole work, known as *Banks' Florilegium*, is to be published over the next six years in 34 parts and in an edition of 100. The first two parts, each consisting of 45 prints, are now available at £1,375 each. The vast majority of the plates, which were engraved to the highest standard between 1771 and 1784, have been lying undisturbed in the British Museum ever since and had never been printed from before.

The quality of printing compares favourably with the best of any period. As many as ten shades of green are laid by hand into the incised lines of many plates before an impression is taken. The limitation of the edition to 100 arises from a realistic assessment by the publishers of their ability to sustain the enthusiasm of a small and dedicated workforce for more than six years, quite apart from the obvious reluctance of subscribers to wait any longer.

Averaging no more than £60 a print, the investment prospects of this particular limited edition, in that it is a landmark in botanical publishing, are brighter by far than is the case with all the commemorative editions now flooding the market.

Robin Duthy

The author is editor of the Alternative Investment Report.

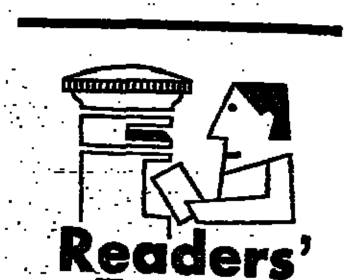
Dollar bond

A novel offering has come from the rather sober world of the guaranteed income bond. Charterhouse Magna Assurance as introduced the first guaranteed income bond denominated in dollars.

Minimum investment is $2,000 and the return is 11 per cent a year net of basic rate tax (15.71 per cent gross) for the guaranteed period of five years. Interest is, of course, paid in dollars.

For anyone who wants a little speculation and a currency hedge, as well as a no risk high return, the dollar guaranteed income bond looks very interesting. That is, if you believe that over the next five years the pound will continue to decline against the dollar.

Holiday Home . Help with improvements



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I wish to buy a second house for holiday use by myself. I am buying a house, but have enough cash to pay-off this mortgage (it has a 25-year term and was commenced in 1976). I have checked with my building society, who are prepared to lend me up to £33,000. However, I need only £20,000 to buy the second property. The questions I need advice on are:

1. Will this mortgage qualify for tax relief?

2. I understand that one may change one's "main" residence. I would like to know if there is a qualifying period. (DH, Beckenham.)

For capital gains tax purposes, it is possible to elect that a second property shall be treated as your main residence. However, for the purposes of determining whether relief is due for mortgage interest, the question is whether the loan has been used to purchase a property which is actually your main residence. On the facts outlined, a second property purchased for holiday use would not constitute your main residence.

The only circumstance in which you would qualify for mortgage interest paid on a property which is not your main residence, is if you let a property. Even then, the rules are fairly restrictive, and the property has to be actually let for 26 weeks of each tax year. May I suggest that you obtain a copy of the Inland Revenue booklet 1R11 which deals with relief for interest.

I am a British Government employee serving a three-year tour of duty overseas. I have just received a six-monthly dividend on some unit trusts I own. Would it be possible for me, on production of the tax paid certificate supplied by the unit trust company to the Inland Revenue, to reclaim the tax paid, since I am not resident in the United Kingdom? (GWD, London, SW1.)

Income tax deducted at source cannot be reclaimed simply because a person is non-resident. Indeed, a non-resident is not strictly entitled to the tax credit relating to a dividend paid by a United Kingdom company. A claim may be made by British subjects under Section 27, Taxes Act 1970, but this is unlikely to be of any benefit to you. This section entitles a non-resident to a proportion of the allowances which he would receive if he were resident.

I say that the Section 27 relief will not be of benefit to you because I presume that your earnings as a civil servant are treated as arising in the United Kingdom (this is the normal rule) and all the allowances to which you are entitled are already being set against these earnings.

In 1972 I took out a loan with a finance company and have just completed the repayments. During the repayment period I have enjoyed tax relief on all the interest paid except the first £35. I have been told that I was entitled to this under the 1974 Finance Act regardless of what the loan was used for.

I now find that the Inland Revenue are claiming back a proportion of that relief for 1978/79 and 1979/80. I have written to them regarding this but would appreciate your views as to my position.

Also I am considering taking another loan which I propose using to fit some double glazing, erect a domestic garage and install a fitted kitchen. Do all these projects come under home improvements and am I entitled to full relief? (PDG, Witham).

A useful publication which you can obtain free of charge from your local tax office is leaflet IR11 — *Relief for Interest Paid.*

Prior to March 1974 relief was due on interest paid to a British bank, finance co, and the like but, if the loan was not used for a qualifying purpose, the first £35 interest did not qualify. The Finance Act 1974 abolished relief for interest where the loan was not used for a qualifying purpose. However, as a transitional provision, relief was extended for interest paid up to April 5 1982 on loans taken out before March 27, 1974 (subject to the £35 restriction). I cannot see therefore that the inspector of taxes is correct in refusing relief for 1978/79 and 1979/80.

Interest on loans used to pay for double glazing and the erection of a garage should qualify for tax relief but I am very doubtful that expenditure on a fitted kitchen would satisfy the requirements of Finance Act 1974.

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Taxation - 1

Does Joe Bloggs get a fair deal from the Inland Revenue?

The Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons produced a report this week on the Inland Revenue. It was particularly concerned about the growth of the "black economy". "It seems to us" the report said "that there is a real danger of tax evasion coming to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable". But is giving the Inland Revenue even more powers the answer? Perhaps there is another side to the story.



Former Customs & Excise deputy chairman Mr Arthur Taylor this week: "Inland Revenue officials seem to spend a disproportionate amount of time checking on honest people..., instead of chasing the real offenders".

Moaning about the taxman is a national pastime. Most financial writers become hardened to the grim tales of woe that frequently cross their desks.

When Mr Arthur Taylor, of Beaconsfield, wrote to tell of his complaints, it was, at first glance, just another harassed taxpayer having a grumble.

But not quite: 72-year-old Mr Taylor used to be a taxman himself — and a pretty elevated one at that. When he retired in 1970 from a career in the Civil Service he was deputy chairman of the Customs & Excise, the nation's other tax collecting body, where he took a special interest in enforcement procedures in between dealing with the fiscal fall-out of several of Her Majesty's Government's budgets and dealing with the odd smuggler.

When he was a high ranking civil servant he always found that the attitude of his own tax inspector was — well — very civil. True there was the odd assessment that may not have been quite fair, but he was not disposed to argue about a pound here and there, being in busy and gainful employment. But when he retired, things seemed to change.

"Since retirement," he says, "I understandably lost the benefit of the procedural courtesies that I had previously enjoyed. I was, however, rather suprised to learn the hard way of the severities with which the 'ordinary' taxpayer might be treated."

After a few brushes with the taxman over minor amounts he now fights over every penny on principle and has a pile of correspondence to prove it. A senior beaureaucrat for most of his life, he now believes that we should have self-assessment.

"O, ho," I hear you all saying out there: "Now he is on the receiving end it's a different story." But Mr Taylor is not unsympathetic towards the Inland Revenue — after all, some of his best friends have worked there, He thinks that they need strong enforcement powers to fight the good fight against tax dodgers.

What he objects to is the inordinate amount of time, effort, money and legislation wasted in hounding basically honest citizens over minor matters.

When after his retirement, he became chairman of a local welfare organization he was struck by the fact that well over half of the worries of pensioners of modest means (including widows) fell under the heading "troubles with the taxman". And he was also struck by the high proportion of cases in which their complaints were justified.

His own experiences bore this out. Like many doting grandparents he wanted to make out a deed of covenant in favour of a grand-daughter, so he sent a draft to be approved by his local tax office. It took nine months and a total of 18 letters on both sides to sort out what should have been a routine matter. As Mr Taylor asks, if someone as versed in tax law as himself has all this difficulty, what happens to Joe Bloggs?

Then there was the time when he found that too much tax had been deducted because he had been given the wrong coding. The Inland Revenue refused, after much to-ing and fro-ing, to disgorge the overpaid amount, "inviting" him to agree that they would offset it against a future tax liability. No, Mr Taylor said, I want my money now.

In the middle of this correspondence there was an official statement that it was the Inland Revenue's earnest intention to bring about a "prompt rectification of errors". When Mr Taylor told his taxman of the splendid promise made in his name he received a letter back dissociating the taxman "'from any suggestion that a repayment can be made in respect of an isolated aspect of tax affairs".

"Moreover," Mr Taylor says, "the taxman threatened that if I pressed the matter he could take advantage of his legal right to make an assessment of my total tax liability at an amount that would make me register an appeal and so involve worse delay."

What it boils down to, according to Mr Taylor, is that the ever lengthening arm of the Inland Revenue leaves the average tax-paying citizen wide open to a form, albeit courteous, of abuse and blackmail.

"Looking back," he says, "I can recall a number of informal chats when I stressed the dangers involved in their system."

The Inland Revenue is very fond of telling us about the amount of unpaid tax and the size of the "black economy". The taxmen, demanding ever more powerful enforcement powers, have cracked down harder in recent years. We have grown used to the annual round of horse-trading and tend to put up with it, like the weather. Like the weather, the taxmen seem to be growing more hostile.

The Inland Revenue claims to be much more efficient nowadays at sniffing out the tax dodgers. Mr Taylor questions whether the attitude of regarding everyone as a potential tax dodger will really pay in the end. "Inland Revenue officials", he says, "seem to spend a disproportionate amount of time checking up on honest people who make trivial errors because they do not understand the system, instead of chasing up the real offenders. How cost-effective are they?"

MD

Taxation - 2

Making allowance for business trips

A recent tax case reported in *The Times* established that part of the milage allowance paid to thousands of people who use their own cars on business could be taxable.

It is a common practice, among all kinds of employers, including even the Civil Service, to give employees a milage allowance if they go on business trips in their own cars. The level of the allowance takes account of the petrol used, but it also usually covers the overheads of running the car, such as the road fund licence, insurance, repairs and, of course, depreciation.

It now appears that this will be taxable.

In order to understand the curious logic behind the problem it is necessary to go back to basics. Almost any payment made by an employer to an employee is in principle a taxable amount from which income tax under PAYE should be deducted. This would include any payment ranging from salary to bonuses to even reimbursed expenses.

The employee, if he or she is to receive the reimbursed expenses without a tax charge on them, has then to be able to establish that they were incurred wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of his duties.

If you drive a hundred miles on your employer's business, you could certainly claim that the cost of the petrol has been wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred, in the carrying out of that business. But what about the other costs of running the car? They are overheads and it could be argued that they would have been incurred anyway.

Mr Justice Vinelott has now dealt with this knotty question in a case reported in *The Times* Law Report of July 7, 1981 (Perrons v Spackman). Mr Perrons was a local government rent officer who received a "essential user" milage allowance which was intended to cover a due proportion of the whole of the cost of running the car, including, of course, the petrol, but also the depreciation.

The judge held that the whole cost of running the car was not incurred as expenses in performing his duties because Mr Perron could not meet the very strict criteria laid down by the law. The Inland Revenue had already conceded that licensing and insurance as well as servicing and repairs could be split between the private and the business use according to the milage, although the judge seemed a little doubtful about this according to the report. The real problem was apparently depreciation, which could not be split between private and business use in this way.

So it seems that the employee cannot claim for the depreciation element of the allowance. Instead, he has to work out the capital allowance available to him, which is a maximum 25 per cent of the cost of a car up to £8,000 — no more than £200 in any one year. Then he has to work out how much he can actually claim, based on the proportion of business to private use.

All this has important implications for anyone who gets a milage allowance for the use of his or her own car. It makes everything much more complicated. Under the old system, the Inland Revenue used to allow a deduction based on the running costs per mile compiled by the AA, which take into account the total cost of running and keeping a car.

But, assuming that the law now stands on the basis of Perrons v Spackman, perhaps it is a good idea to consider changing it. After all, the Government seems to want to discourage the provision of company cars. So the position of the employee who uses his own car on business should be made reasonably simple and straightforward.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

FINANCIAL NEWS

John Brown tumbles but holds dividend

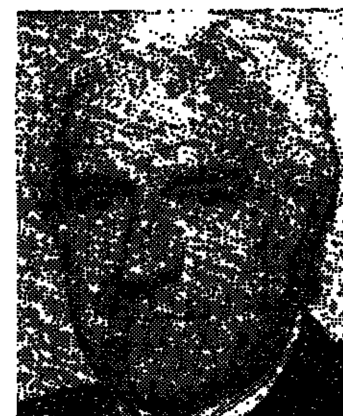
By Philip Robinson

Shares of gas turbines and process machinery maker John Brown jumped 6p to 90p yesterday as the group reported pretax profits down almost one third to £14m but maintained the final dividend.

Profits were about £2m above those forecast as a minimum six months ago by Mr John Mayhew-Sanders, chairman. But he pointed out yesterday that Brown's accounting policies were always on the conservative and prudent side, Turnover rose from £463m to £582m and Brown is saying a gross total dividend of 6.07 with a 3.57p final.

Rumour of a right s issue for the group were partly allayed by the £23m of cash in the bank, a figure much higher than Brown expected a year ago. However, Mr Mayhew-Sanders added that the group is always looking for ways to increase its asset base as part of an overall strategy to enter the US market. We said that the group was seriously looking at a number of projects.

The sensitive area os where Brown would like to take its process plant and construction operations — they provided the biggest single contribution to profit although this fell from £9.1m to £7.9m. It is an area where the Davy Corporation, which reported a 17 per cent profit rise to £18.9m on Thursday, is strong, particularly in America.



Mr John Mayhew-Sanders, Chairman of John Brown

The American Enserch Group's contested £143m takeover bid for Davy has effectively lasped shile the two cooperate with a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry. It is known that Sir John Buckley, Davy's chairman, and Mr Mayhew-Sanders have talked about the bid.

The benefits of John Brown's aquisition two years ago of the US group Leesona, whose management is now responsible for Brown's UK plastic machinery makers is beginning to show through. These operations now have an overall profit of £6.35m against a loss of £490,000.

Stock markets

Oils up in thin trade

The Royal Wedding account made a firm if subdued start yesterday as weekend influences kept trading to a minimum.

Oils made another good showing but the level of turnover was substantially below that achieved on Thursday, while electricals closed mixed after the earlier excitement generated by the final reading of the Telecommunications Bill.

The rest of the equity market was left to specialist situations and takeover news, with the *FT* Index closing 1.6 higher at 520.2 after having been 2.7 up at 11 am.

Shares of ICI fell another 4p to 258p ahead of interim figures next week where estimates range from £70m to £90m against £113m last time. However, there is a growing feeling that profits may well fall short of £65m with the interim dividend again cut. If so, the market could be in for another rough ride next week.

Gilts were keeping a wary eye on the money market yesterday where the £1,000m of Treasury bills produced a yield of 14 per cent. Prices moved higher in thin trade despite the introduction of a further two tranches of £250m of Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 and £250m of Treasury 3 per cent 1985.

By the close, longs were showing rises of £½ with shorts around £⅛ stronger.

BAT Industries advanced 17p to 365p in the wake of a report highlighting its important US contribution, but Hawker Siddeley lost 12p at 308p disturbed by the outcome of the meeting with brokers Quilter, Hilton, Goodison earlier in the week. Goodyield Plaza picked up another 200,000 in Dunlop with the price closing 1p higher at 78p, after 79p.

Ofrex Group returned from suspension 12p higher at 131p after the £26m bid from Dennison Manufacturing of the US. Churchbury was a weak market in properties, tumbling 35p to 705p after gaining 50.77 per cent of the shares in Law Land, 8p lower at 115p. Elsewhere in properties, bid speculation helped Berkeley Hambro to rise 9p to 283p.

Letraset improved 4p to 120p following publication of the official offer document from Mills & Allen, 9p higher at 440p, while speculative attention lifted Tozer Kemsley 4p to 74p.

Cliffords Dairies surged 12p to 186p amid talk of a renewed bid from Unigate, up 1p at 99p, which was later denied.

In engineers, Chubb rose 9p to 100p after the visit earlier in the week to its factory by institutions and Haden benefited from a broker's circular and was 12p dearer at 220p.

Blackwood Hodge was 3½p higher at 31¼p, but Staveley Industries tumbled another 35p to 213p after the recent profits warning.

John Brown's better-than-expected performance added 6p to the shares at 90p, with KO Boardman Int 1½p higher at 10½p on doubled profits. Polly Peck was another to benefit from figures, 5p better at 341p after making a return to profit.

Shares of Hartons, the part hived off from Francis Sumner, made a bright start, closing 2p above the offer price of 6p.

Oils closed mixed with BP 2p higher at 312p and Shell a similar amount off at 380p. But among second liners, Atlantic Rescources leapt 35p to 290p

Equity turnover on July 23 was £188.736m (14,636 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, Hanson Trust, Ward & Goldstone, Inchcape, Brengreen, Law Land, Global Nat Res, Ldn Utd Inv, Letraset, Churchbury and Chubb.

Traditional options: Dealers reported calls in Keith Collins Petroleum on 3p, Hawley Leisure on 7p, Turner & Newall on 8p and Premier on 8p.

Traded options attracted a total of 1,468 contracts of which BP accounted for 374 calls and 30 puts.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
K. O. Boardman (F)	20.3(25.2)	0.52(0.24)	3.98p(0.96p)	0.25p(0.1p)	Sept 11	0.25p(0.1p)
John Brown (F)	582(463)	14.2(21.1)	24.7p(13.7p)	2.5p(2.5p)	—	4.25(4.25p)
Dom Holdings (F)	13.87(14.90)	0.11(1.4)	7.93p(14.17p)	2.79p(3.73p)	Sept 28	4.27p(5.70p)
Gordon & Gtch Hldgs (F)	35.75(30.91)	1.1(1.2)	10.48p(13.81p)	4.5p	Oct 1	7.5(7.5p)
Harold Ingram (F)	5.87(6.07)	0.21*(0.11*)	3.9*(2.2p*)	—(1.44p)	—	1.44p(1.44p)
Polly Peck (F)	1.52(1.04)	0.05(0.043*)	0.67p(1.71p*)	0.1p(—)	Sept 28	0.1p(—)
Howard Tenens	20.3(26.68)	0.363(1.12)	0.93(5.29)	0.8(1.28)	Oct 1	1.55(2.28)
Weber Holdings (I)	—(—)	0.869(0.842)	9.86p(9.60p)	5.00p(2.00p)	Oct 16	—(17p)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *Loss.

Mills & Allen to boost dividend

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Mills & Allen, the outdoor poster and money-broking conglomerate which is bidding for Letraset, is forecasting higher profits and a 50 per cent dividend rise as part of its attack.

Mills & Allen launched its unwelcome takeover bid for the graphics and Stanley Gibbons stamp business of Letraset two weeks ago after buying 14.97 per cent of the shares through a dawn raid in the stock market.

The terms of 20 Mills & Allen ordinary shares and 17 10½ per cent preference shares value Letraset at £44.9m or 105p a share. Yesterday Letraset's shares, which have stood consistently above the bid price on rumours of a counterbid, closed 4p up at 120p, and the Letraset board again rejected the bid as inadequate.

In its formal offer document, Mills & Allen forecasts profits of not less than £11.4m before tax for the year to June 30 compared with £10.1m the previous year, and a total dividend of 28.57p gross compared with 19p gross.

Explaining the dividend rise, Sir Ian Morrow, the chairman, admitted that Mills & Allen had been stingy with dividends in the past but the group had brought itself out of a difficult period and he thought shareholders should now benefit. Mills & Allen emerged from J. H. Vavasseur, the financial group which suffered in the fringe banking crisis.

Thames Inv offer 'irresistible'

Allied Plant Group (APG) yesterday described the sale of a large part of its industrial properties to Thames Investment & Securities as too attractive to refuse.

APG has agreed to sell property to Thames Investment for £2m, made up of £200,000 cash and £1.85m nominal of Thames 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1995-2001. In a circular to shareholders, Mr Michael Heathcote, chairman of APG, said the offer was "too attractive to refuse".

APG will retain £750,000 of the Thames stock but the balance of £1.1m will be placed on completion at par by Tring Hall Securities.

Polly Peck expands as profits return

By Our Financial Staff

Polly Peck (Holdings), the dressmakers whose shares were worth 9p 16 months ago and last night stood at 341p, is going into the fruit and plant transportation business.

The announcement of the new venture came yesterday with the group's results for the 11 months to last February. On a turnover which has gone up from £1m to £1.5m the group has moved from a loss of £89,600 to a profit of £42,600. The group is paying a second interim of 0.1p.

Mr Asil Nadir, chairman, who is also head of clothing group Wearwell, said the group has taken a lease on two ships available in the autumn. To maximize return on this investment the group intends to use the ships to carry citrus fruit and horticultural products, in addition to raw materials, cloth and garments.

Mr Nadir says the first months of his Cyprus-based UniPac Packaging industries has strengthened conviction that the growth potential of this business is substantial. Since March it has been operating a corrugator installed three months after its case maker.



Mr Asil Nadir, chairman of Polly Peck

Last month it bought a second case maker and in August will be operating a die cutter.

Its leasing of the two ships, he says, is designed to ensure a regular and continuous supply of raw materials.

He says the directors see no reason to amend the £2m profits forecast for the 17 months to August 31 this year.

Law Land still fighting Churchbury

By Margareta Pagano

Law Land, which is fighting the takeover from Churchbury Estates, yesterday advised shareholders to take no action and said the board would be writing to them before the closing date.

Yesterday the Law Land board said discussions are continuing with the group's financial advisers, Lloyds Bank International. They added that shareholders know that Churchbury has received acceptances to the offer which, together with shares acquired, amount to just over 50 per cent of the ordinary share capital. "Shareholders are advised again to take no action whatsoever in relation to the Churchbury offer", the board said.

The offer was declared unconditional as to acceptances at 10.30 pm on July 23 and Robert Flemming, merchant bankers to Churchbury, say that Churchbury now owns 50.77 per cent of Law Land. This includes the 8.73 per cent held by Churchbury before the offer and is enough to give Churchbury control. The offer is still due to go before the Monopolies Commission

Tenens hopeful despite steep fall

Howard Tenens Services, the Swindon-based distribution and engineering group, yesterday revealed sharply lower pretax profits for last year but looks forward to better trading this year.

Pretax profits fell to £363,000 in the year to March from £1.12m last time on sales depressed by £6.3m to £20.3m. Although the group said it hoped to maintain the dividend at last year's 3.26p gross, shareholders are getting a lower total gross dividend of 2.21p. The final gross dividend is 1.14p against 1.82p. The group's shares rose 1p to 67p.

Mr Edward Morris, chairman, says that current trading results are satisfactory and ahead of budget. The group saw better trading in the second half of the year after a poor first half, when pretax profits were £153,000 against £578,000

Gordon & Gotch falls slightly

Gordon & Gotch Holdings' profits fell marginally last year while turnover, excluding the associates' share, rose by almost £5m to £35.75m. Pretax profits, including the associates' share, amounted to £1.1m compared with £1.23m in the year to March 31.

But the final dividend has been held at 6.43p gross, making a same again total of 10.7p with a special bonus for shareholders at 3.57p. Mr Christopher Goodall has retired as managing director and chief executive.

Three Anglo-Am mines cut payouts

Interim dividends declared by some gold mines in the Anglo American group have fallen. Western Deep Levels is paying 200 cents, Vaal Reefs 450 cents, South African Land 15 cents and South Vaal 160 cents. Despite a lower average dollar gold price, most mines made better profits because of higher ore throughput and the strength of the rand.

Losses increase at Harold Ingram

Harold Ingram, the knitwear manufacturer, went further into losses last year after making guardedly optimistic statements at the interim stage. Pretax losses increased from £113,000 to £215,000 and turnover slipped from £6m to £5.8m. The final dividend has been passed.

Mr Harold Ingram, chairman, said that trading is as bad as it has ever been with no detectable signs of a turn for the better, although the London Parcels losses are now easing off.

Dom Holdings down but dividend raised

Dom Holdings yesterday reported pretax profits of £110,800 in the year to March compared with £1.42m last time. Sales were down at £13.8m against £14.9m. A final gross dividend of 3.9p is recommended, making a total gross of 6.1p against 8.14p last time.

The board says overseas trading during the year was badly affected by the strength of sterling. Although the group is more optimistic about the year as a whole, it sees no sign of any recovery from the recession.

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £911-12 a metric ton; three months, £937-37.50. Sales, 5,650. Cash cathodes, £905-907; three months, £928-28.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £908.50-09.50; three months, £934.50-35.50. Settlement, £909.50. Sales, 13,950 tons. Cash cathodes, £904-905; three months, £926-26.50. Settlement, £906. Sales, 1,050 tons.

TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,740-70 a tonne; three months £7,670-90. Sales, 390 tonnes. High grade, cash £7,740-70; three months £7,670-90. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £7,790-7,800; three months £7,740-45. Settlement, £7,800. Sales, 415 tonnes. High grade, cash £7,790-7,800; three months, £7,740-45. Settlement, £7,800. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M33.06 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £439-40 per tonne; three months £439.50-40.00. Sales, 3,425 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £440.50-41.00; three months £441-41.50. Settlement £441. Sales, 3,775 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £462-63 per tonne; three months £472.50-73.00. Sales, 4,825 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £461-61.50; three months £470.50-71.00. Settlement, £461.50. Sales, 6,350 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £216.75 ($404) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 456.75p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 846); three months 473.10p (884c); six months, 489.15p (925.60c); one year 521.55p (995c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 459.6-59.9p; three months 475.5-76.0p. Sales, 34 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 453-54p; three months, 468.5-69.0p. Settlement, 454p. Sales, 31 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £643.50-44.50 per tonne; three months, £663.50-64.00. Sales, 2,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £642-43; three months, £662-62.50. Settlement, £643. Sales, 2,525 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,300-3,305 per tonne; three months, £3,310-15. Sales, 390 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,310-20; three months, £3,323-25. Settlement, £3,320. Sales, 300 tonnes.

RUBBER was steady (pence per kilo): Aug, 62.70-62.80; Sept, 63.70-63.80; Oct-Dec, 65.00-65.10; Jan-March, 67.80-67.90; April-June, 70.80-70.90; July-Sept, 73.70-73.80; Oct-Dec, 76.70-76.80; Jan-March, 79.70-79.90; April-June 82.70-82.80. Sales: 787 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quietly steady. Spot, 61-62.50. Cifs: Aug expired; Sept, 61.50-62.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 1,096-1,119; Sept, 1,116-1,119; Nov, 1,096-1,098; Jan, 1,086-1,095; March, 1,080-1,085; May, 1,070-1,090; July 1,081-1,090. Sales: 11,042 lots including 23 options.

COCOA was slightly easier after firm (£ per metric ton).—July, 1,120-1,128; Sept, 1,135-1,136; Dec, 1,174-1,175; March 1,189-1,190; May, 1,191-1,192; July, 1,195-1,196; Sept, 1,206-1,207. Sales: 3,843 lots including options. ICCO prices: daily (July 23), 94.03c; indicator price (July 24), 5 day average 94.10c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £6 higher at £225; the "whites" price was £9 higher at £245. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 225-225.50; Oct, 221.50-221.60; Jan, 319-220; March, 221-221.25; May, 221.75-222; Aug, 222-223; Oct, 222-223. Sales 7,533 lots. Slightly easier. ISA prices (July 23): daily 16.47c; 15-day average 16.51c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier (£ per tonne): Aug, 135.50-136.30; Oct, 136.20-136.60; Dec, 140.30-140.60; Feb, 143.50-144.50; April, 144.50-146.50; June, 145-149; Aug, 140-150. Sales: 113 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, unquoted; Oct, 405-410; Dec, 406-408; Jan, 405-410; March, 417-420; May, 425-430; Aug, 438-440; Oct, 440-444; Dec, 440-444; Jan, 438-444. Sales: six lots. Quiet.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £113; Sept £114 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug, £117.80; Sept, £119.55 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £108.50; Oct, £110.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—French: July, £130; Aug, £125. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £95.60 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Sept, £101.50 south coast seller. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin **BARLEY** was steady: Sept, £97.35; Nov, £101.50; Jan, £105.45; March, £109.20; May, £112.55. Sales: 365 lots.

WHEAT was steady: Sept, £104.65; Nov, £106.50; Jan, £112.70; March, £116.60; May, £119.95. Sales, 376 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—*Location ex-farm spot prices:*

	Other milling WHEAT	Food WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£108.40	£92.10
E Mids	—	—	£92.50
N East	£110	—	£94.50
Scotland	—	—	£94.60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 24: GB Cattle, 86.59p per kg lw (+0.25): UK sheep, 153.94p per kg est dcw (+14.37): GB pigs, 73.48p per kg lw (+3.64). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 25.3 per cent, ave price 86.46p (+0.39): sheep nos up 63.4 per cent, ave price 153.22p (+18.72): pig nos up 40.2 per cent, ave price 73.48p (+3.64). Scotland: Cattle nos down 16.7 per cent, ave price 87.38p (—0.13): sheep nos up 184.5 per cent, ave price 123.08p (+16.57).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 291.50-93.00; Aug, 295.25-95.50; Sept, £298.25-98.50; Oct, 300.75-01.25; Nov, 304-04.25; Dec, 307.50-07.75; Jan, 310.50-11.50; Feb, 314-15; March, 316.50-18.50. Sales: 394 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £77.90; Feb, £89.70; April, £101. Sales: 471 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Wall Street

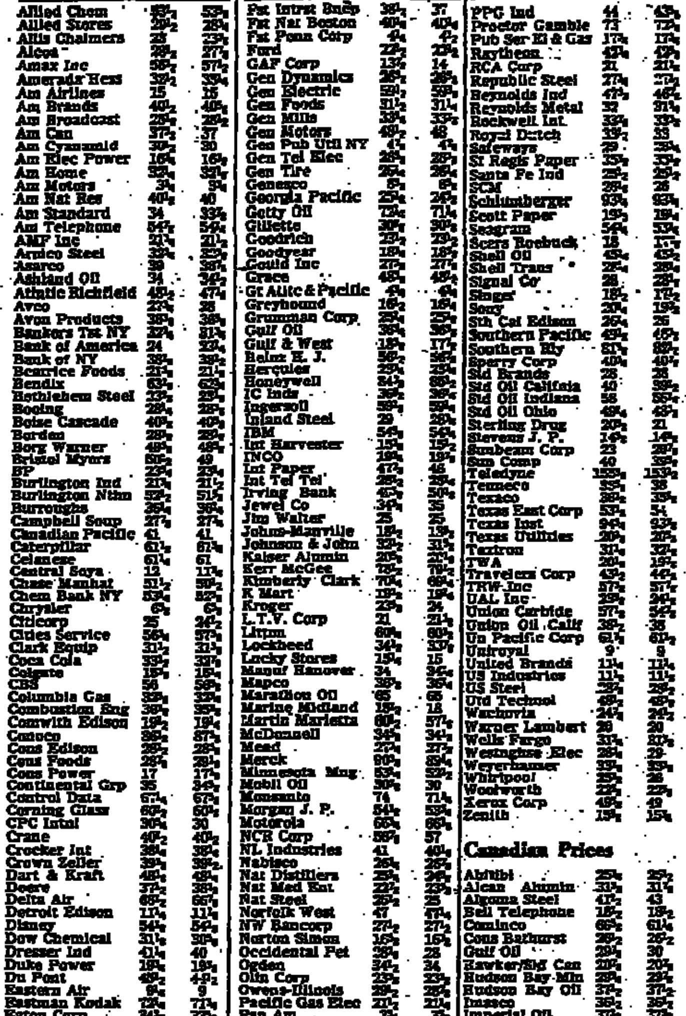
New York, July 24.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher, boosted by expectations that this week's money supply figures would show a decline. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 34 points in the first three sessions this week, closed 8.18 points up to 936.74 and ended the week about 22 points below last Friday's close.

Advances led declines by 939 to 479 and volume narrowed to about 39,200,000 shares from 41,800,000 yesterday. After the market closed, the Fed reported money supply M-1B declined $5,900m in the week to July 15.

Other factors fuelling the rally included an improvement in the bond market, a lower Federal funds rate and a ceasefire in the Middle East, analysts said.

Takeover news remained the focus of trading activity, and Conoco continued to be the most traded issue. It dropped 1½ to 86½ on volume of 2,016,000 shares. Of its three suitors, Mobil rose ¾ to 30¾, Du Pont one to 45½ and Seagram one to 54¾.

On Thursday stocks closed higher due to a late afternoon rally, sparked by bargain hunting among oil stocks and blue chip issues. Analysts, however, believe the gain was just a lull in what will continue to be a downward slide.



	July 24	July 23		July 24	July 23		July 24	July 23
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Intrst Bncp	38½	37	PPG Ind	44	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	73	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	14	RCA Corp	21	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	15	15	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	32	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	37	Gen Motors	[illegible]	48	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	33
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	30	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	29	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Discount market

Houses traded at levels up to 12½ per cent in secured money. Rates opened around 12-11¾ per cent and held in that area during the morning, but the closing range was 12½-12 per cent, with money becoming tighter in the afternoon.

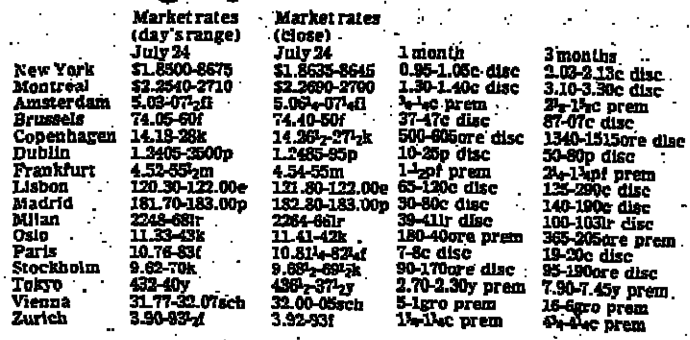
The shortage of funds proved greater than anticipated, and the authorities gave assistance on a large scale.

Foreign exchange report

In continuing thin and nervous trading the dollar lost some ground to major European currencies. The US Treasury Secretary's comments on the chances of a fall in interest rates this year, and a decline in Fed funds rate, contributed to the easier trend of the dollar.

Continued upward pressure on domestic interest rates aided the pound, which ended with a net gain of 85 points to $1.8640. The trade weighted index ended 0.2 up at 92.0, after 91.7 at the opening and 91.6 at midday.

Continental currencies dearer to New York included the D-mark, up from 2.4445 to 2.4355, the Swiss franc, up from 2.1052 to 2.1042, and the French franc, up from 5.8125 to 5.8005. The Yen hardened from 234.75 to 234.40.



Sterling: Spot and Forward

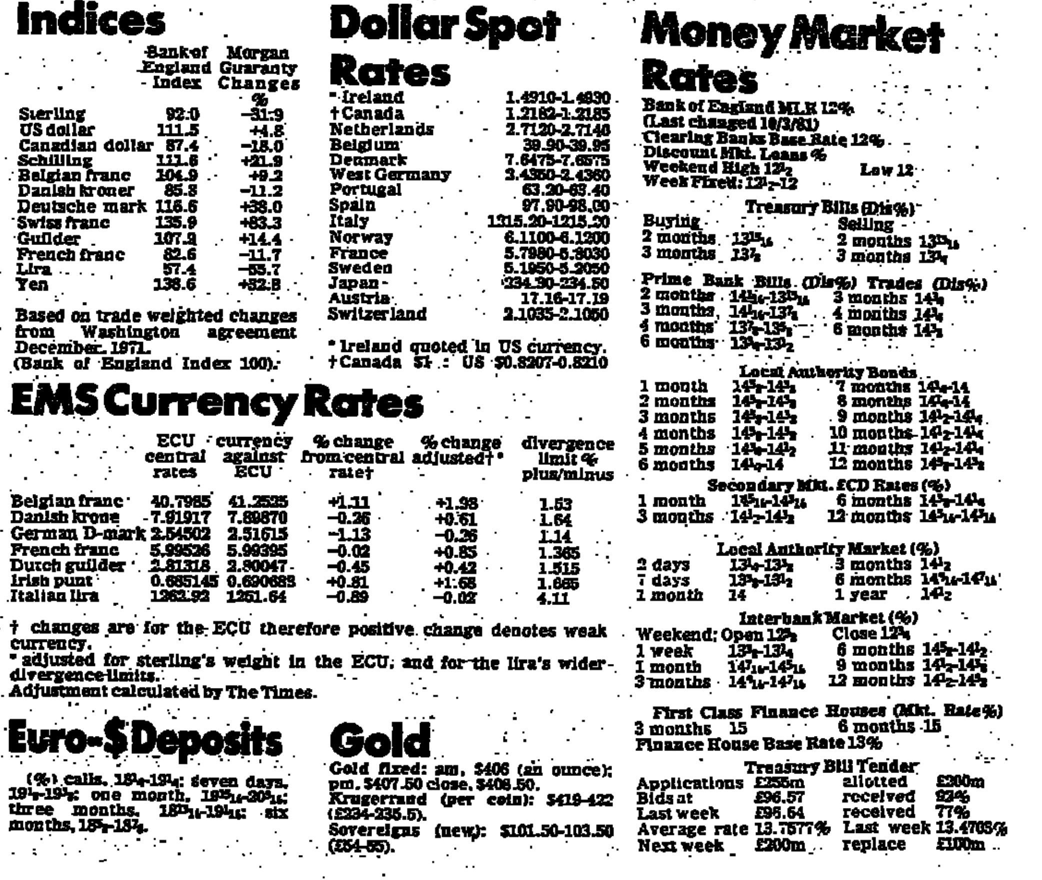
	Market rates (day's range) July 24	Market rates (close) July 24	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8500-8675	$1.8635-8645	0.95-1.05c disc	2.03-2.13c disc
Montreal	$2.2540-2710	$2.2690-2700	1.30-1.40c disc	3.10-3.30c disc
Amsterdam	5.03-07½fl	5.06¾-07¼fl	¾-¼c prem	2⅛-1⅝c prem
Brussels	74.05-60f	74.40-50f	37-47c disc	87-07c disc
Copenhagen	14.18-28k	14.26½-27½k	500-605ore disc	1340-1515ore disc
Dublin	1.2405-2500p	1.2485-95p	10-25p disc	50-80p disc
Frankfurt	4.52-55½m	4.54-55m	1-½pf prem	2¼-1¾pf prem
Lisbon	120.30-122.00e	121.80-122.00e	65-120c disc	125-290c disc
Madrid	181.70-183.00p	182.80-183.00p	30-80c disc	140-190c disc
Milan	2248-68lr	2264-66lr	39-41lr disc	100-103lr disc
Oslo	11.33-43k	11.41-42k	180-40ore prem	365-205ore prem
Paris	10.76-83f	10.81¼-82¼f	7-8c disc	19-20c disc
Stockholm	9.62-70k	9.68½-69½k	90-170ore disc	95-190ore disc
Tokyo	432-40y	436½-37½y	2.70-2.30y prem	7.90-7.45y prem
Vienna	31.77-32.07sch	32.00-05sch	5-1gro prem	16-6gro prem
Zurich	3.90-93½f	3.92-93f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¾-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 92.0



Other Markets

Australia	1.6210-1.6360
Bahrein	0.6985-0.7015
Finland	8.4310-8.4710
Greece	109.75-111.75
Hongkong	10.6110-10.8510
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5245-0.5275
Malaysia	4.3760-4.4060
Mexico	45.00-48.50
New Zealand	2.2195-2.2395
Saudi Arabia	6.3220-6.3520
Singapore	3.9795-4.0095
South Africa	1.7400-1.7550



Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.0	−31.9
US dollar	111.5	+4.8
Canadian dollar	87.4	−18.0
Schilling	111.6	+21.9
Belgian franc	104.9	+9.2
Danish kroner	85.8	−11.2
Deutsche mark	116.6	+38.0
Swiss franc	135.9	+83.3
Guilder	107.9	+14.4
French franc	82.6	−11.7
Lira	57.4	−55.7
Yen	138.6	+32.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.4910-1.4930
†Canada	1.2182-1.2185
Netherlands	2.7120-2.7140
Belgium	39.90-39.95
Denmark	7.6475-7.6575
West Germany	2.4350-2.4360
Portugal	63.20-63.40
Spain	97.90-98.00
Italy	1215.20-1215.30
Norway	6.1100-6.1200
France	5.7980-5.8030
Sweden	5.1950-5.2050
Japan	234.30-234.50
Austria	17.16-17.19
Switzerland	2.1035-2.1050

*Ireland quoted in US currency.
†Canada $1: US $0.8207-0.8210

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2525	+1.11	+1.98	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.89870	−0.26	+0.61	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.51615	−1.13	−0.26	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.99395	−0.02	+0.85	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80047	−0.45	+0.42	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.690683	+0.81	+1.68	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1251.64	−0.89	−0.02	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼; seven days, 19⅛-19⅜; one month, 19[15]/16-20[3]/16; three months, 18[13]/16-19[1]/16; six months, 18⅝-18⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $406 (an ounce); pm, $407.50 close, $408.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $419-422 (£224-235.5).
Sovereigns (new): $101.50-103.50 (£54-55).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 12½ Low 12
Week Fixed: 12½-12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13[15]/16	2 months	13[13]/16
3 months	13⅞	3 months	13¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14[1]/16-13[15]/16	3 months	14¾
3 months	14[1]/16-13⅞	4 months	14¾
4 months	13⅞-13⅝	6 months	14½
6 months	13¾-13½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅝-14⅜	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	14⅝-14⅜	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14⅝-14⅜	9 months	14½-14¼
4 months	14⅝-14⅜	10 months	14½-14¼
5 months	14¾-14½	11 months	14½-14¼
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14⅝-14⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13[15]/16-14[3]/16	6 months	14⅝-14¼
3 months	14½-14½	12 months	14[5]/16-14[3]/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13¼-13⅛	3 months	14½
7 days	13⅝-13½	6 months	14[9]/16-14[7]/16
1 month	14	1 year	14½

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 12⅞ Close 12¾

1 week	13⅞-13¼	6 months	14⅝-14½
1 month	14[7]/16-14[5]/16	9 months	14½-14⅜
3 months	14[9]/16-14[7]/16	12 months	14½-14⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15 — 6 months 15
Finance House Base Rate 13%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£255m	allotted	£200m
Bids at	£96.57	received	93%
Last week	£96.64	received	77%
Average rate	13.7577%	Last week	13.4705%
Next week	£200m	replace	£100m

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday— *FT* Index change on week 520.2 −3.5 (0.6%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
73.5	−0.7	American Growth	68.8	71.8	2.02
54.6	−0.5	Capital	50.0	54.1	4.07
63.0	−0.4	General	57.9	62.0e	4.90
102.4	+1.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	98.9	104.1e	12.58
40.1	−0.2	Income	38.9	39.9e	8.80
102.8	−0.6	Worldwide	96.6	102.2e	6.56
59.0	−0.4	Investment	54.2	58.6	4.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capel (James) Management Ltd.
100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
129.8	..	Capital Fnd (22)	122.0	129.8	2.49
90.7	..	Income Fnd (22)	85.2	90.7	7.81
129.7	..	Nth Amer Fnd	121.9	129.7	2.03

Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England
77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
192.7	..	Invest* (42)	..	192.7	5.66
103.3	..	Fixed Int* (42)	..	103.3	13.36

Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund.
15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121

Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers
20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
130.8	−1.7	KB Unit Fd Inc	119.0	129.1	5.85
185.0	−2.4	Do Accum	168.4	182.6	5.85
93.7	+1.3	KB Inv Tst Inc	87.3	95.0	3.91
100.7	+4.3	Do Accum	96.5	105.0	3.91
72.4	−2.1	KB Smlr Cos Inc	64.8	70.3	4.59
82.0	−2.3	Do Accum	72.5	79.7	4.59
58.3	−1.4	High Yld Inc	52.1	56.9	8.89
71.5	−1.7	Do Accum	64.0	69.8e	8.89

Legal & General (Unit Trust Managers) Ltd.
5 Rayleigh Rd, Brentwood, Essex. 0277 217238

[illegible]

Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd.

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
195.2	..	All-Weather Ac	185.5	195.2	..
222.9	..	Investment Fnd	..	222.9	..
192.1	..	Pension Fnd	..	192.1	..
213.5	..	Conv Pen Fnd	..	219.5	..
173.0	..	Do Pen Cap	..	173.0	..
226.0	+4.2	Man Pen Fnd	..	230.2	..
190.0	+3.5	Do Pen Cap	..	193.5	..

Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.
41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA. 01-499 4923

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
211.3	−0.5	Managed Fund	203.1	213.8	..
364.4	−2.5	Do Equity	343.8	361.9	..
188.7	+1.8	Do Fixed Int	190.9	199.5	..
225.7	+0.5	Do Property	214.8	226.3	..
159.9	+0.1	Do Cash	152.0	160.0	..
155.0	−2.0	Do Int	145.3	153.0	..

Vanbrugh Pensions Limited

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
137.7	−2.0	Managed Fnd	147.9	135.7	
198.5	−4.5	Equity Fnd	174.8	184.0	..

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

* Ex dividend. e Ex all. [illegible]

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هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 7. § Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 17

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	..	500	15.9	..
25½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£21½	..	150	7.0	8.1
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	188	..	11.4	6.1	9.0
185	93	Milford Docks	115	+2	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	168	..	10.0	6.0	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)	155-5
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	29-1
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£103¾
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	84
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf	1 prem-2
Comtech 10p Ord	11½
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£90½-3
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	138
Nemec 10p Ord (140)	208
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 († b)	£8-¼
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (†)	£96
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	99
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	108
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (†)	£92½
Treasury 2% Index Linked 2006 († i)	33¾
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1)	97

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	160+2
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	560-20
Extel (176)	..	35 prem+3

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

"... But whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him."—1 St John 2: 5.

BIRTHS

BELL.—On Sunday, 19th July, 1981, at West Cheshire Maternity Hospital, to Jill (nee Bottomley) and John—a daughter, a sister for James and Jonny.
BOIS.—On July 15, to Sarah (nee Mansfield) and Piers—a son (Ralph Alexander Robert), a brother for Edward.
BULMOR.—On July 23rd, at Queen Charlotte's, to Mary Rose (nee Sconce) and Oliver—a daughter (Claire Olivia).
CLOUGH.—On July 24th, in Stirling, to Anna (nee Cady) and Paul—a son (Thomas Paul).
CLOUGH.—On July 4th, in Vancouver, Canada, to Julia (nee Evans) and Myles—a daughter (Michelle Elizabeth).
COLLEDGE.—On Monday 20th July to Dena, wife of Robert, a son.
COLLINS.—On 21st July in Paris to Margaret (nee Ogilvie) and Ken—a daughter (Jennifer Louise).
CROCKETT.—On July 19th, to Julia (nee Gurney Hoare) and Michael—a son (Daniel).
HUNGERFORD.—On July 24th at St Thomas' Hospital, to Clare (nee Kennard) and Guy—a daughter.
MORGAN.—On July 23rd at St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, to Susanna (nee Way) and David a daughter (Eleanor Caroline), sister for Thomas.
STOOKE.—On June 30th at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, to Keith and Dolores (nee Dickerson)—a daughter (Laura Dickerson).
VEITCH.—On 18th July, 1981, to Jane and Stamford, at Winchester—a son (William Stamford Benjamin).
VINCENT.—On July 24th, 1981, at Akrotiri, Cyprus, to Frances and Robert—a daughter (Susannah).

BIRTHDAYS

MS ANGELA JANE FOSTER is 21 years old today, which is really rather spiffing.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPORT AND RECREATION

SEASONAL SALES

SEASONAL SALES

DESIGNER CLOTHES SALE now on for 2 weeks. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St., S.W.1. 730 6913.

UK HOLIDAYS

BERKSHIRE Rectory, 1825, 10 mls. Newbury/Reading. Comfortable house, sleeps 10, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Farmhouse kitchen, fresh veg., swimming pool. Daily help All mod. appliances, only £150 p.w., avail 14 Aug-30th Aug. (073831) 3705.

WYE VALLEY. Rural peace, near Ross. Unexpected vacancies, pretty and convenient flat in beautiful old rectory. Sleeps 4. How Caple (098 986) 253.

VILLAGE COTTAGE.—Nr Dartmoor Nat Park, sea. Slp. 6/7. Avail. dates July-Sept, from £85 p.w. Tel: 051-337 1204.

CHUG THROUGH THE CHILTERNS 30% off holidays. Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615.
16th CENTURY Coaching Inn, rural Wiltshire, 8 miles Roman/Georgian city of Bath, 1 hour Paddington. Individual rooms and 3 bedroom self catering cottage. Excellent home cooking, from £9.50 B. and B. (single).—Tel. Corsham (0249) 712303.
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CHOICE



Boris Karloff: He in a less benign mood in Isle of the Dead (BBC 2, 9.20 pm)

● A plague on both your movies. You may very well say this tonight to BBC 2 apropos of its double-bill of horror films because pestilence is their common denominator. The fact that in THE CRAZIES (BBC 2, 11.40 pm) the plague is biological in origin, proclaims the fact that this is the more recent of the two movies. ISLE OF THE DEAD (BBC 2, 9.20 pm) is a Val Lewton production, modestly budgeted, highly regarded by film buffs. As in the other Lewton films we have seen these past few Saturday nights, it is intelligently derivative, taking its cue from an Arnold Boecklin painting. I Walked with a Zombie was in Jane Eyre's debt, The Seventh Victim sprang from John Donne and Bedlam (still to be seen) has unmistakable Hogarthian resonances.

● HOUSE ON THE HILL (ITV, 10.35), the six-play series from Scottish Television, is not exactly setting the Clyde on fire but at least it does provide newly-made entertainment on a night of repeats and old movies. And there is an excellent idea behind the plays. They are all set in the same imposing Victorian house in Glasgow in which, to varying degrees the changing social environment of this one city between 1878 and 1980 is reflected. There's a different writer for each play and a different cast, and, so far, we have seen some first-rate performers. Annette Crosbie, who stars in tonight's episode, is yet another of them.

● Today's radio highlights: A performance of ELIJAH, sung in German, and conducted by the late, great, Karl Richter (Radio 3, 2.00); the British premiere of Paul Patterson's post-modern-music VOICES OF SLEEP, at the Proms (Radio 3, 7.30); Peter Barkworth and Julia Foster in Frank Marcus's comedy THE BEVERLEY BROOCH (Radio 4, 2.30 pm); and part two of Paul Meskil's INSIDE THE MAFIA (Radio 4, 5.00) about the gangland execution of Crazy Joe Gallo.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: James Bond (3); 7.40 The Mosque; 8.05 Pressure Die Casting.
9.05 Play Tennis: Last in this series aimed at improving your style. Today: Play the Game.
9.30 Get Set for Summer: Laughter and music show. Co-presented by Peter Powell and Pauline Black. With Spandau Ballet, Robin Standeven, Alan Yardley and Su Pollard. 10.42 Weather forecast.
10.45 Grandstand. Cricket, from Lord's (The Benson and Hedges Cup Final: Somerset versus Surrey) at 10.50, 2.05, 2.40 and 3.35. Transfers to BBC 2 at 4.10. Highlights tonight, also on BBC 2 at 11.10pm.
1.20 Shergar: Is he the greatest? Julian Wilson reports on, and looks forward to, today's big race at Ascot.
1.40 Boxing: Alan Minter and Tony Gibson interviewed.
1.45 World student games athletics. Goddard wins gold.
1.50 Ascot racing, including 3.20, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.
3.35 Athletics: from Crystal Palace. The Sunsilk Women's AAA Championships: Also, Royal International Horse Show.
5.00 Final Score.
5.10 Alias Smith and Jones: The man who murdered himself.
6.00 News and Weather.
6.10 Sports news.
6.15 Pop Quiz: the MC is Mike Read. The panels are made up of Little and Large, Roy Wood (from Wizzard), Pauline Black (from The Selecter), Jonathan King, Noddy Holder (of Slade). Plus archive clips.
6.45 Film: Carry on, Follow that Camel (1967) Foreign Legion spoof, set in the desert around El Nookki. With Phil Silvers, Jim Dale, Peter Butterworth, Charles Hawtrey, Kenneth Williams.
8.20 Summertime Special: First in a new series of holiday variety programmes: This one is from Brighton. It stars Faith Brown, Bucks Fizz, Randy Crawford and Lena Zavaroni.
9.05 News: and sports round-up.
9.20 The Royal International Horse Show: From Wembley arena. On this, the last night we see the Everest Double Glazing Supreme Championship; the winner also collects £5,000. Plus the Radio Rentals Champion Horseman competition.
10.30 Roots: The Alex Hailey family saga. Alex is now 12 (the year is 1932). His father becomes a professor in agriculture at an Alabama college (r).
12.00 House Calls: American comedy series set in a hospital. The nurses are convinced that Charley (Wayne Rogers) is the world's worst patient when he is confined to bed with back trouble. With Lynn Redgrave, David Wayne.
12.25 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 6.10-6.15 pm Sports News Wales. 12.25 am Weather for Wales. Close. Scotland: 12.25 am News and weather for Scotland. Close. Northern Ireland: 6.10-6.15 pm Northern Ireland News and Sport. 12.25 am News and weather for Northern Ireland. Close. England 6.10-6.15 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.30 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 Open University: Adult Literacy — Cape Verde I. 8.5 The Galbraithian Thesis. 8.30 Harris Tweed. 8.55 Truth, Dare or Promise. 9.20 'Bartholomew Fair'. 9.45 Tanzania. 10.35 Signals and Noise. 11.00 Alternative Technology Centre. 11.25 'The Ghost Sonata'. 12.15 pm Respiratory Mechanism. 12.40 Organic Chemistry: Azo-dyes. 1.05 A Matter of Geometry. 1.30 Climates of the Past. 1.55 Gravity Model.
2.45 Saturday Cinema: Dry Rot* (1956) Modest, British-made comedy about three destitute bookmakers who find themselves in embarrassing financial circumstances and have to make some money quickly. Starring Ronald Shiner, Brian Rix and Peggy Mount. Director: Maurice Elvey.
4.10 Cricket: The Benson and Hedges Final: From Lord's. This is the 55 overs-a-side match between Somerset and Surrey. The commentators are Peter West, Richie Benaud, Tony Lewis, Tom Graveney and Geoff Boycott. Highlights, also on BBC 2, tonight at 11.10.
7.35 News and sports round-up. Also weather forecast.
7.55 Gochr: A film about the Independent Artists sculpture workshop that has become an annual event in Ireland. The film is also about the existing tradition of stone-carving in the country.
8.20 Spirit of Asia: David Attenborough in Java. On high, misty plateaux, ancient temples survive to show how Indian architectural styles were assimilated by the Javanese and transferred to a style uniquely their own. A symbol of the Buddhist path to enlightenment is the 9th century Borobodur, a giant man-made cosmic mountain (r).
9.20 Horror Double Bill: 1. Isle of the Dead*(1945) Val Lewton thriller about a group of people trapped by a plague on a Greek island during the 1912 war. Starring Boris Karloff and Ellen Drew. (See Choice).
10.30 The Telephone Box: Surrealist film, made for Spanish TV. It's about a man who becomes trapped in a call box and the nightmare that follows. Directed by Antonio Mercero.
11.05 News and weather.
11.10 Cricket: Highlights of today's Benson and Hedges Cup Final: Somerset v Surrey.
11.40 Horror Double Bill: 2. The Crazies (1973) George Romero's science-fiction thriller is about a small Pennsylvanian town hit by biological plague after a secret virus has accidentally polluted the water supply. Starring Lane Carroll and W. G. McMillan.
1.25 Close.

London Weekend

8.45 Sesame Street: Learning, with The Muppets (r); 9.45 Joe 90: A boy secret agent on the trail of stolen gold (r); 10.10 The Beachcombers: Alfresco adventure yarn, filmed in western Canada.
10.35 Thunderbirds: Lady Penelope and her outer-space puppets (r).
11.30 Clapperboard: Clips from films featuring semi-legendary western characters like Billy the Kidd and Wyatt Earp; 12.00 Lost Islands: Adventure serial about five marooned children who have discovered some people isolated from time (r).
12.20 World of Sport: The line up is:—
12.35 Cycling (Tour de France). Also, Karting (The Hermetite Masters, from Donnington).
1.15 News from ITN.
1.20 Racing: At Newcastle, the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00. At Beverley, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45.
3.10 Boxing: WBA Light-Heavyweight Championship (Mustafa-Muhammad v Spinks) from Atlantic City, New Jersey. And Water Skiing (US Masters) from Calloway Gardens, Georgia.



Annette Crosbie and Edgar Wreford in Credits and Distinctions (ITV, 10.35 pm)

4.00 Wrestling: From Morecambe. Three contests — heavy-weight, heavy-middleweight and catchweight; 4.50 Results service.
5.05 Worzel Gummidge: The scarecrow (Jon Pertwee) goes on trial (r).
5.35 News from ITN.
5.40 Chips: A daring rescue attempt, using micro-gliders.
6.35 Mind Your Language: Comedy series set in a language school. Tonight: Miss Courtney (Zara Nutley) is swept off her feet by an old admirer (r).
7.05 Russ Abbot's Saturday Madhouse: Comedy show. The guests are Geronimo the perennial schoolboy, and Gypsy Bella. Also, the Supreme Three Degrees Under.
7.35 Hellinger's Law: Drama about a criminal lawyer (Telly Savalas) who is asked by three different parties to defend a man accused of murder. With Rod Taylor.
9.20 Seagull Island: Episode 2 of this thriller serial about girls who come to grief in Mediterranean waters. Tonight Barbara (Prunella Ransome) inquires further into the link between her missing sister and David Malcolm (Jeremy Brett). With Nicky Henson.
10.20 News from ITN. Plus sports round-up.
10.35 House on the Hill: Credits and Distinctions. Series about a Glasgow house and its successive inhabitants. Tonight: the story of a woman (Annette Crosbie) bent on self-destruction after her daughter (Lesley Fitz-Simons) is assaulted.
11.35 Let's Rock: With Lulu, Joe Brown, Shakin' Stevens, Freddie "Fingers" Lee and many others.
12.05 Police Surgeon: A woman judge becomes over-protective when her brother is accused of murder. Starring Sam Groom as Dr Simon Locke and Nancy Olson as the judge.
12.35 Close: Peregrine Worsthorne reads Sir Thomas More's poem To His Sweetest Child.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.30 News.
6.32 Farming.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 *Weather.*
7.00 News.
7.10 On your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.59 *ContinentalTravel.*
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm A Small Country Living.
12.27 News Quiz.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Thirty-*Minute* Theatre: "The Beverley Brooch" by Frank Marcus.
3.00 Medicine Now.
3.30 Enquire Within.†
3.40 Novels up to Now:
4.10 Profile: Trevor Nunn.
4.30 Does He Take Sugar?
5.00 Inside the Mafia by Paul Meskil
5.25 Week Ending.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Continental Travel.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre.† "A Full Account" by John Kirkmorris.
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Science in China:
11.00 Lighten our Darkness.
11.15 The Aldridge Guide to Hitch-hiking.
11.45 In and out of tune with Irene Thomas. 12.00 News.
VHF:
6.25 am Weather.
3.40-5.40 Open University:

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade†
9.00 News.

Tonight's Prom

7.30 Radio 3. Ravel - Alborada del gracioso; Paul Patterson - Voices of Sleep.
8.45 Radio 3. Ravel - Concerto in D major for piano (left hand) and piano (soloist: Philip Fowke). BBC Concert Orchestra, under Nicholas Cleobury. With Suzanne Murphy (soprano).

9.05 Stereo Release† Berlioz: "Grande messe des morts"; records.
10.55 Cricket.
1.30 pm News.
7.30 Proms 81† from the Royal Albert Hall (see panel).
8.25 A Sense of the Heart!
8.45 Proms 81 part 2.
9.40 Inscapes and Landscapes:
10.25 Ives: A performance of Charles Ives Piano Trio (1904).
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Purcell† on record.

VHF — (with mf above except as follows):5.55-7.55 am Open University: The Labour-Saving Home; Hoe to Survive; Community Participation; The 'Philosophical Investigations'; Pastoral and Anti-Pastoral; An Evolutionary Paradox. 10.55 Britten† A performance of "A Birthday Hansel", Op. 92. 11.15 Bandstand† Royal Music: William Mathias, Walton, a march from Cornwall and a wedding march. 11.45 Diversions† "Wine, Women and Song": Fritz Spiegl with records. 1.00 pm News. 1.05 Early Music Forum† A Handel Discovery — a "new" Flute Sonata; Two 40-part Motets. 2.00 Mendelssohn† Concert, including records; includes a performance of "Elijah" conducted by Karl Richter. 5.00 Jazz Record Requests† with Peter Clayton. 5.45-7.30 Mozart and Schubert† Violin and piano recital. 1115-11.55 Open University:

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 8.04 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.03 Two's Best.† 1.03 pm The Impressionists. 1.30 Sport on 2: Racing; Cricket; Athletics; Golf; Show-jumping. 6.00 Country Style. 7.00 Three in a Row. 7.33 Big Band Special.† With the Radio Big Band. 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night† : Noel Coward. 10.00 Nordring Rendezvous,† from Sweden. 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm 25 Years of Rock† (part 17). 2.00 A King in New York † 2.05 Star Wars† (Part 4). 2.30 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On † with Tommy Vance.6.30 In Concert:† Squeeze.

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World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 *Network UK.* 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Portraits of our Time. 8.30 Ray Moore's Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Alistair Cooke's American Collection. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 *Network UK.* 1.30 *Time Off.* 2.00 Saturday Special. 3.00 *Radio* Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Play of the Week. 9.15 Opera Gallery. 9.30 People and Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Baker's *Half* Dozen. 2.00 *World News.* 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.45 Financial Review. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 *Review of* the British Press. 5.15 Letterbox. 5.45 Letter from America.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Better Read. 9.35 Save It. 10.00 Clapperboard. 10.30-12.30pm Film: Marco Polo the Magnificent. (Horst Buchholz). 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Return of the Saint. 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers. 12.05 am Closedown.

Southern

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Sesame Street. 10.05 Park Ranger. 10.35-11.30 Thunderbirds. 12.00-12.30 pm New Fred and Barney Show. 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Incredible Hulk. 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers. 12.05 am News. 12.10 Paris by Night. 12.35 Weather followed by Church Wedding.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Helping Hand. 9.40 Save It. 10.05 Mystery Island. 10.15 Film: Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea (Walter Pidgeon). 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Return of the Saint. 6.35-7.05 Video Entainers. 12.05 am-1.25 Film: Killer With Two Faces.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00am Cartoon. 9.15 Chopper Squad. 10.05 Butch Cassidy. 10.30 Film: Thirty Years of fun.5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 News. 5.42 Chips. 6.35-7.05 *Video Entertainers.* 11.35 *Music* Special: Blood Sweat and Tears. 12.30am-12.35 Three's Company.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.25 ambFlying Kiwi 9.50 Look and See 9.55 Slingray 10.20 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 10.25 Clapperboard 10.50 Film: Tarzan And The Valley Of Gold (Mike Henry) 12.27 pm-12.30 News 5.05-5.35 Under Manning 5.40News 5.42 Chips 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers 12.05 am Darts 12.35-12.40 Faith For Life.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Save It 9.25 Helping Hand 9.50 Clapperboard 10.20 Happy Days 10.50 Film: Flying High (Connie Selleca) 12.28 pm-12.30 News 5.05-5.35 Under *Manning 5.39 News 5.40 Return Of The* Saint 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: Sion a Sian.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport 5.05-5.35 Under Manning 5.40 Puffin's Pla(i)ce 5.42 Chips. Name Your Price 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers 12.05 am Closedown.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Larry the Lamb 9.40 Cuir Car 10.10 Flying Kiwi 10.40 Here's Bloomer 11.10 Thunderbirds 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard 5.05-5.35 Under Manning 5.40 Incredible Hulk 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers 12.05 am Reflections 12.10 Closedown

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Better Read. 9.35 Save It! 10.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.25 Joe 90. 10.50 Larry the Lamb. 11.05 Chopper Squad. 12.00-12:30 pm Clapperboard. 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Return of The Saint. 6.35-7.05 Video *Entertainers.* 12.05 *Late Call.* 12.10 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Better Read. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40 *Little* House on the *Prairie.* 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Belles of St Trinians* (Joyce Grenfell). 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Return of the Saint. 6.35-7.05 The Video Entertainers. 12.05 am-12.35 Superstar Profile: Dudley Moore.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Helping Hand. 9.40 Save It. 10.05 Thunderbirds. 11.05 240 Robert. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.38 News. 5.40 Return of The Saint. 6.30-7.05 *Video* Entertainers. 11.35 Sports Results. 11.40 Bedtime. followed by Closedown.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Better Read. 9.35 Save It. 10.00 Flying Kiwi. 10.25 Joe 90. 10.50 240 Robert. 12.00-12.30 pm Clapperboard. 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Chips. 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers. 12.05 am Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.30 am European Folk Tales. 10.00 Lost Islands. 10.25 Clapperboard. 10.50-12.30 pm Film: Just for Fun (Mark Wynter). 5.05-5.35 Under Manning. 5.40 Chips. 6.35-7.05 Video Entertainers. 12.05 am Love American Style. 12.35 At the End of the Day.

Broadcasting Guide for Sunday

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: Limits to *Modelling;* 7.40 English Furniture of the Thirties; 8.05 The Crab Nebula.
9.00 Mister Men: for the kiddies (r); 9.15 Art-Asia: Focus on Asian arts and artists in multiracial Britain. Closedown at 9.45.
11.50 Can Seo: Fourteenth in this series of Gaelic lessons for beginners. Can a-rithist e.
12.15 Pilgrimage: Another of these explorations of the Christian life.
1.00 Farming: the weekly magazine for sons of the soil.
1.25 Inside Japan: Fifth in this series about life in Japan today. This film is called Foundation *Stones.*
1.55 News headlines.
2.00 Film: It's Great to Be Young (1955) School comedy about a pupils' rebellion when a popular master (John Mills) gets the sack. Also starring Cecil Parker as the head.
3.30 Travellers in Time: Archive film record of the 1931 Trans-China expedition by two teams of caterpillar-tracked Citroens. One faced deserts and snow-drifts. The other was caught up in the civil war in China (r).
4.00 Centennial: The continuing saga of a land and its people. Part 9: The Wendells fleece a minister of his honour. With Lynn Redgrave, Robert Vaughn, Anthony Zerbe (r).
5.30 Over the Garden Fence: Lea Valley, Herfordshire, residents invite BBC Specialists to advise them about their gardens; 6.00 News.
6.10 The Legend of King Arthur: Part 2 of this adventure serial about the days when knights were bold (r).
6.40 Your Songs of Praise Choice: with Thora Hird and favourite hymns
7.15 A Prince for Our Time: The life and times of the Prince of Wales (see Choice).
8.20 Film: El Dorado (1966) Howard Hawks western about a gun-fighter and his old friend, a *sheriff, who do battle with the* local cattle baron's gunfighters. With John Wayne, Robert Mitchum, James Caan and Charlene Holt.
10.25 News and Weather forecast.
10.35 Garabandal: After the Visions. The remarkable story of Conchita Gonzales who, with three other Spanish Girls, claimed to have had strange visions in 1961. They said God had issued a warning to the world — repent or great *chastisement would occur.* We see the extraordinary impact the vision had on Conchita's life (r).
11.10 The Editors: John Morgan *is the presenter.*
11.50 Discovering English Churches: Donald Sinden and civic pride.
12.20 The Sky at Night: the *summer sky.* With Patrick Moore.
12.40 Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 4.0-4.40 pm The Royal Welsh. 4.40-5.30 Bonanza: The Stalker. 12.40 am News and weather for Wales: Close. Scotland 11.50 pm-12.20 am Who are the Scots? 12.40 am News and weather for Scotland: Close. Northern Ireland 12.40 am News and weather for Scotland: Close. England 12.45 am Close.

BBC 2

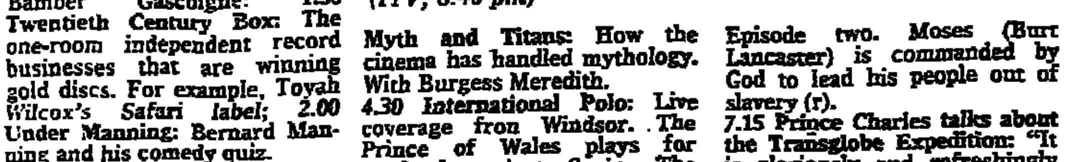
7.40 A Milk Run. 8.05 Dawn of *Man. 8.30 M101/19 Matrices: 1.* 8.55 Islam in Bolton. 9.20 Statistics — Significance Testing. *9.45 Similarities* and Differences. 10.10 Database: Query Languages. *10.35 Designing for* the Disabled. *11.00* Teaching Mechanisms. 11.25 The Family Doctor. 11.50 Television Technology. 12.15 pm Pay for Play *School. 12.40* Industrial Relations Act 1972. 1.05 Cells and Organisms. 1.30 Chromatin.
2.30 Sunday Grandstand: International Athletics and John Player League *Cricket.* The commentators for the Philips Games, in Gateshead, are David Coleman, Ron Pickering and Stuart Storey. It's England v Scotland v Hungary v Norway. For the cricket match, the commentators are *Peter Walker* and Christopher MartinJenkins.
6.50 News Review: Edited highlights from the week's most *important news stories. With* sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.15 Call *My Bluff:* The panel game that is won by the team *with the best poker-faces.* With Arthur Marshall, Victoria Wood, Peter Egan, Frank Muir, Rula Lenska and Nigel Dempster.
7.45 News: and weather forecast.
7.55 The World About Us: The Flowering of Britain. A floral tour of the British Isles. The guide is Richard Mabey, author of *The Flowering of Britain.* He tells of the 5,000-year-old partnership between ourselves and our flora and of the flowers that are disappearing (r).
8.45 Dame Janet Baker Sings: Recorded at the *Queen's* Hall, Edinburgh. She sings Mendelssohn's concert aria Infelice and Handel's dramatic solo cantata Lucrezia. The Scottish Chamber Orchestra play the overture to Handel's opera Alcina.
9.35 Hunting Man: Brian Plummer, author of Tales of a Rat-Hunting Man, is obsessed with the ways of wild animals and the dogs that men train to hunt them. This is a documentary about him.
10.25 Film of the Week: Death in Canaan (*1978*). The harrowing and true story of a teenager who was arrested for the alleged rape, mutilation, and murder *of* his *mother* in Connecticut in 1973. The local townspeople, outraged by police handling of the case, hired lawyers and rallied to the boy's defence. Directed by Tony Richardson, and starring Paul Clems as the accused boy, and Stefanie Powers as Joan Barthel, on whose book the film is *based*
12.20 Close.

London Weekend

9.05 A Better Read: Animal life *books. Interviews with Naomi* Lewis, Joyce Stranger and Sheila Hocken; 9.30 Helping Hand: For, and about, the disabled (r).
10.00 Morning Worship: From Nottingham Road Methodist Church, Mansfield, Notts; 11.00 Getting On: A better life for the elderly; *11.30 Save It:* Wall insulation hints, from Mike Smith.
12.00 Business Decisions: The Cost of Conscience. There could be some worrying side-effects about a new deodorising lip-stick. Should it, therefore, be taken off the market. A *hypothetical situation* is discussed by real businessmen, consumers, trade unionists.
1.00 Uiversity Challenge: with Bamber Gascoigne: 1.30 Twentieth Century Box: The one-room independent record businesses that are winning gold discs. For example, Toyah *Wilcox's Safari label; 2.00* Under Manning: Bernard Manning and his comedy quiz.
2.30 Miss Universe 1981: Who will take over the crown from last year's winner, Shawn Weatherly? Elke Sommer and Bob Baker are the presenters. From New York; 3.30 Man, Myth and Titans: How the cinema has handled mythology. With Burgess Meredith.
4.30 International Polo: Live coverage from Windsor. The Prince of Wales plays for England against Spain. The prince will be interviewed.
6.00 News; 6.15 Appeal: By Patrick Moore, on behalf of Refresh.
6.20 Moses — the *Lawgiver:* Episode two. Moses (Burt Lancaster) is commanded by God to lead his people out of slavery (r).
7.15 Prince Charles talks about the Transglobe Expedition: "It is gloriously and refreshingly mad," says the prince, the British expedition's patron, about the round-the-world venture.
7.45 Hawaii Five-O: Steve McGarrett (Jack Lord) investigates a murder involving a wealthy family (r).
8.40 Bless Me, Father: Comedy about a wily RC priest (Arthur Lowe) and his curate (Daniel Abineri) A little boy's communist grandfather is dying, which *means that the terrors of hell* for unbelievers has to be re-defined for him.
9.10 Tales of the unexpected: The Way to Do It. A casino boss (Martin Benson) sets a trap for a wealthy man (Andrew Ray). With Elaine Paige, Elizabeth Spriggs.
9.40 News from ITN.
9.55 Noddy: Play (by Richard Freeman) about an 18-year-old mentally retarded youth (Clive *Duncan) who violently rebels* against the teasing and goading of his workmates. With Pat Healey and Amanda York.
10.55 Film: Triple Echo (*1973*) Uncompromisingly dramatic H E Bates story about a married woman who becomes romantically involved with a deserter from the army and will never hand him over to the Military Police. With *Glenda* Jackson, Brian Deacon and Oliver Reed. *Director: Michael* Apted.
12.45 Close: Peregrine Worsthorne reads William Blake's poem God.



David Abineri (left) and Arthur Lowe in Bless Me, Father (ITV, 8.40 pm)





Clive Duncan: He plays the title role in Noddy (ITV, 9.55 pm)

●Alan Scales's documentary A PRINCE FOR OUR TIME (BBC 1, 7.15 pm) does not do for the Prince of Wales what Richard Caston's film did for the whole of the Royal Family . There is no way it could have done. In the making of the latter, Buckingham Palace co-operated to the hilt. Mr Scales got only minimal assistance — a short interview with the Prince, a few shots during the Trooping the Colour preparations. Tonight's film is perforce, plus specially-shot interviews, with a respectful and informative commentary by Hugh Scully. Nothing, however is missing: boyhood, schooldays (including the Great Cherry Brandy Scandal), Cambridge (the clowing, and Anthony Holden's story about how the Prince almost joined the Labour Party), service at sea and in the air, the royal ambassadorial years, and the royal romance that prompted Mr Scales's wholly admirable compilation.

● BBC Telvision does not have a monopoly on the Prince of Wales today. INTERNATIONAL POLO (ITV , 4.30 shows him in action against the Spaniards and talking to Alastair Burnet. And later, also on ITV, he talks about a British Venture of which he is patron, The Transglobe Expedition (7.15. The adventures have now reached the half-way stage and there is film, exclusive to ITV, of their progressto date.

● Pick of today's radio: DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNBERG, live from Beyreuth, with Mark Elder, musical director of English National Opera making his Beyreuth, *debut* (3, 2.55, 5.15 and 7.20); Brian Johnston visiting St Paul's Cathedral for the pre-wedding edition of DOWN YOUR WAY (4, 5.05); Dorothy Tutin reading from the diaries and correspondence of Queen Victoria in ROYAL NECKLASS (4, 9.02);and June *Know-Mawer travelling in* George Borrow's footseps in A RETURN TO WILD WALES (Radio 4, 10.15 pm).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.55am Weather
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.55 Weather.
8.59 Continental Travel.
9.00 News.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service from St. Matthias' Church, Malvern Link.
10.15 The Archers Omnibus.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 The Lord of the Rings (Part 21).†
12.30 pm A Good Read: Paperbacks.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World this Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre: "Leaving" by Stephen Wakelam.
4.00 News.
4.02 Round Europe Quiz - 1981 (round two) Poland v England).
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down Your Way: St. Paul's.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News, Continental Travel.
6.15 It Makes Me Laugh.
6.45 Excursion to an Emperor by John Wilkie.
7.30 Policing the '80s: (1) Class of '81.
8.00 Music to Remember: BBC Symphony Orchestra: Brahms .†
9.00 News.
9.02 "Royal Necklace" Queen Victoria's Wisdom.†
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 The Way over the Hills.†
11.00 Men of Faith and Reason (1) Augustine of Hippo.†
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather.
VHF
7.15-8.35 Open University:
4.0-5.30pm Study on 4.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Clara Haskil† (series) Schumann, Chopin.
9.00News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice.† Record requests: Elgar, Poulenc, Dvorak.†
10.30 Prom Talk.†
11.00 English Heritage Concerts 1981:† Elly Ameling (soprano) and the English Chamber Orchestra conducted by Raymond Leppard. Part 1: Purcell, Bach, Handel.
11.45 Words (series): Talk by John Wells.
11.50 Concert † Part 2: Bach, Mozart.
12.40 pm Hindemith's First String Quartet.† Recital.
1.15 Two Pianos† Recital. Part 1: Brahms.
1.55 " YR DVT ADMR & OBT SVT." Reading: a letter from the Librarian of Stowe, Dr Charles O'Connor, to *the Marchioness of Buckingham* in 1814.
2.05 Two Pianos† Part 2: Williamson, Rachmaninov.
2.55 Die Meistersinger von Nünberg † Opera in three acts by Wagner, direct from the 1981 Bayrauth Festival. Act 1.
4.25 Caxtons are Mechanical birds: Craig Raini on his own poems.
5.15 Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg Act 2.
6.25 Conversations with Artists: The sculptor Michael Sandle talking to Edward Lucie-Smith.
7.20 Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg Act 3.
9.30 Anton Eberl † Sextet in E flat Op 47; record.
10.00 Take it Prezzrini! A portrait of tenor saxophonsit, Lester Young.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Walther von der Vogelweide † on record.
VHF Open University. 5.55-7.55 am

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs† 11.00 Roy Hudd †
12.30 pm Keep It MacLean † Comedy series with Don MacLean.
1.00 The Magic of Nelson Riddle.†
2.00 Benny Green † 3.00 Alan Dell.†
4.00 Sing Something Simple †
4.30 String Sound. † 5.00 Stop the World . . . with Francis Matthews.
5.35 The Organist Entertains.
6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Sunday Sport. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 European Pop Jury. † 11.05 Pete Murray. † 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Rosko. 12.00 Adrian Juste. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile: Ring 01-580 4411. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40 † 7.00 Alexis Korner. † 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am: With Radio 2. 5.00 pm: With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00am: With Radio 2.

World Service

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FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00 Helping Hand. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.30-2.30 Sport. 10.55 Monte Carlo Show. 11.55 Closedown.

Southern

As London except: 1.00pm Project UFO. 2.00 Farm Progress. 2.25-2.30 News. 7.45-8.40 Vegas. 10.58 Monte Carlo Show: Cleo Laine. 11.55 Weather followed by Church Wedding.

Granada

As London Except: Starts 9.35am-*10.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals.* 11.00 This is your Right. 11.25 AAP KAA HAK. 11.30-12.00 Better Read. 1.30 Down to Earth. 2.00-2.30 Cabbages and Kings. 8.40-9.10 George and Mildred. 10.55 Mannix. 11.50-12.20am Paris by Night.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 9.05am-9.30 Save It. 11.30-12.00 Better Read. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-2.30 That's Hollywood. 6.13-6.15 News. 11.05 Hammer House of Horror. 12.05am England their England. 12.35-12.40 Newcastle upon Tyne Bach Choir Sing.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10-00 Getting On. 11.00 Better Read. 11.30-12.00 Helping Hand. 1.00 pm England Their England. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-2.30 Life Begins at Forty. 7.45-8.40 Vegas. 10.55 New Avengers. 11.50 Faith for Life. 11.56 Close Down.

HTV

As London except; Starts 9.00 am-10-00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12-00 Better Read. 1.30 pm *Farming Diary.* 2.00-2.30 Crown Green Bowls. 10.55 New Avengers. 11.55 Closedown.

HTV Cymru/ Wales: No variation.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.00-2.30 Life Begins at Forty. 7.45-8.40 Vegas. 11.00 New Avengers. 11.55 Epilogue.

Grampion

As London except: 10.00 Music at Harewood. 10.30-11.00 Into the Eighties. 11.30-12.00 Save It. 1.30 pm Enterprise. 2.00 Sunday Special. 2.15-2.30 Cartoon. 7.45-8.40 Return of The Saint. 10.55 Reflections .11.00 Snooker. 11.45 Hear, Here. 11.55 Close Down.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Helping Hand. 10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Getting on. 11.30-12.00 Bygones. 1.30 pm-2.30 Sport. 7.45-8.40 Hagen. 10.55 Late Call. 11.00-12.30 am Police Story.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting on. 9.25 Helping Hand. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00-2.30 Abba. 7.45-8.40 Vegas. 11.00 In Concert. 11.30 Five Minutes. 11.35-12.25 am New Avengers.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 11.00 am Getting on. 11.30-12.00 A Better Read. 12.58 pm-1.00 News. 1.30-2.30 Sport. 6.13-6.15 News. 7.45-8.40 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 11.00 Sports Results. 11.05 Superstar Profile: Christopher Reeve. 11.35 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Helping Hand. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Human Face of China. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-2.30 Andy's Party. *7.45-8.40 Return of the Saint. 10.55* Paris by Night. 11.25 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: 1.00 pm Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-2.30 Cartoon. 10.55 Music in Camera. 11.25 Danger UXB. 12.25 am Bishop of Norwich.

Jail break for a high-flying governor

Some people ramble, others collect stamps or play chess. Even more prefer to potter in the garden. Mr Barry Smith likes to hang upside down in an open cockpit biplane 1,000 feet above the fields of Surrey.

Down to earth, Mr Smith is the governor of Dorchester Prison who happened to discover one of the more exhilarating and exciting hobbies. His weekend flights of freedom from the routine of prison life are his form of relaxation.

He said "It is a sort of compulsion, really. It gives me enormous pleasure. Some people like relaxing by doing no work, and others have a need to do something demanding, but different from their job. I am one of those."

According to Harry Kerr, *The Times'* photographer who took this picture over the top of his head while facing the other way, such an upside-down position concentraes the mind particularly on the stitching of the harness around the shoulders and waist.

Mr Smith divides his spare time between the Tiger Club at Redhill, which owns the aircraft in the photograph, and Kent Gliding Club. The hobby is expensive and it has taken him many years to amass his 650 flying hours experience in powered aircraft.

He has an assistant instructor's rating and at the Tiger Club checks the flying ability of new members. At Kent he has his own vintage glider, a Brunau Baby, built for the Luftwaffe in 1941.

Mr Smith, aged 46, obtained his private pilot's licence in 1958 when a policeman in Uganda. He has been gliding since he was 15. His prison career began 16 years ago at Wormwood Scrubs where he was an assistant governor.



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales takes salute at ceremonial divisions and, as patron, meets members of HMS Kelly Reunion Association, HMS Mercury, East Meon, Petersfield, Hampshire, 11.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as president, Scotland's Garden Scheme, attends fete to celebrate fiftieth anniversary, Tyninghame, East Lothian, 2.30.

Princess Alexandra, on occasion of centenary celebrations of Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, visits Great Grimsby Fishdocks on annual open day.

Open day

National Army Museum, grounds of Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 10 to 4. HMS Alacrity, berthed by HMS Belfast by Tower Bridge, also Sunday, 2.30 to 4.30.

Talks

"Donatello's Ascensions", by Ronald Parkinson, 11.30, "Charles Rennie Mackintosh", by Deborah Froome, 2.30, "Late Victorian painting", Victoria and Albert Museum; Sutton Hoo ship burial, by Anne Pearson, 11.30 and fashion and beauty in Greek and Roman times, 2.30, both British Museum; techniques of painting (2), by Eve King, National Gallery, 12; painting of the month, Sir Peter Lely's "Two ladies of the Lake family", 2.30, Tate Gallery.

Exhibitions

"Education Past and Present", Chard and District Museum, Chard, Somerset, 10.30 to 5; royal wedding souvenirs, Design Centre, Haymarket, 9.30; Elizabeth Blackadder, retrospective of paintings and drawings from 1954, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh, 10; "More wheels at Longleat", two-day celebration of wheels, Longleat, 10 to 6, also Sunday; Israeli landscapes, watercolours by Zechariahu Erlichman, Church Farm House Museum, Hendon, 10 to 5.30.

Music

The Magic of Vienna, with Johann Strauss Orchestra and dancers, directed by Jack Rothstein, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45; Capital Radio jazz festival, Knebworth House, Hertfordshie, 12 to 10.30; Ringwood music festival, Hampshire, 10 am to 12 pm (also Sunday, 12 am to 10 pm); John Lyon School Motet Choir, Durham Cathedral, 8.15; organ recital by Alan Horsey, St James's Church, Muswell Hill, north London, 8.

Walks

Charles Dickens's world, meet St Paul's station, 2.30; 1880s East End murders, meet Tower Hill station, 2; historic Greenwich, meet Greenwich Pier, main entrance gates, 12.30 and 3.

Wedding greetings in flowers, St Margaret's Church, Angmering, West Sussex, 10 to 7.

First British-Asian Theatre Group in "Vilayat" or "England, Your England," Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, 8.

Darent antiques and collectors fair, The Bull, at Birchwood, near Swanley, Kent, 10.30 to 4.30.

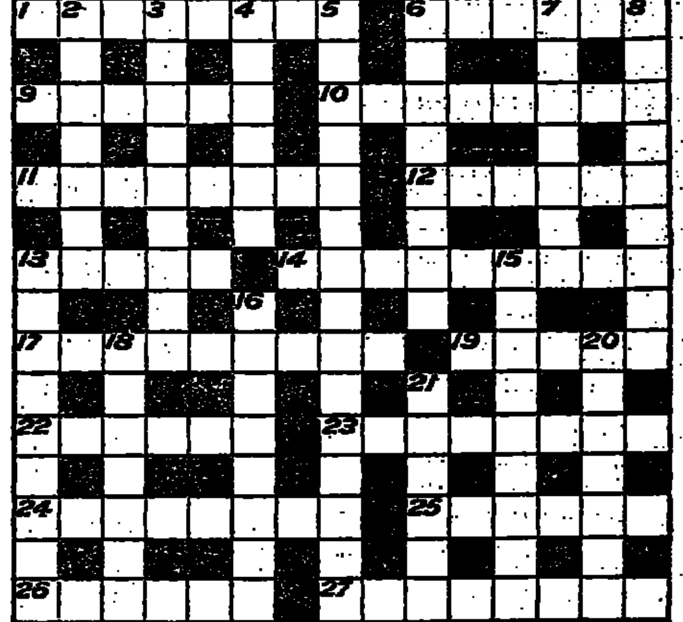
Memorial service: Lady Keynes (Lydia Lopokova), King's College Cambridge, 3.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,587

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World *(comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition (No 15,581) is: Mrs E. M. Mitchell, 122 Regent Farm Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

Name ....

Address ....



ACROSS

1 Armistice arranged — 100 released, one after another (8).
6 Spiteful women holding it back still (6).
9 Fresh man on the line (6).
10 Capital solution some might say from a liar (8).
11 Some sparring's ideally observed here (8).
12 Malay lord comes back, honoured by Indian dancing (6).
13 English town tops American poll (5).
14 Attacker got silver and gold out of work unit returning to ship (9).
17 Risk unaverted, unfortunately (9).
19 For balance in attitude I must be in centre (5).
22 One's concealed in hide to see finch (6).
23 North European public schoolboys moving South (8).
24 Familiar state (8).
25 Influenza almost took firm hold (6).
26 Most of the people in this part of the Balkans (6).
27 Surface extended obliquely (8).

DOWN

2 Husband turning up? I have to be shifty (7).
3 Such characters aren't in good hands (9).
4 Robber in Italian city pinching coin (6).
5 Brussels sprouts their speciality? (6, 9).
6 1,000 years in making, this training college (8).
7 Old historian understood America (7).
8 Case in which river god helped the farmer (4, 5)
13 Appropriate churchman if getting wed fast in new arrangement? (4, 5).
15 Give the Golf Club account of this birdie (9).
16 Sound quality in wise man a long time ago (5, 3).
18 Six? 'Tis upside-down, or 9 (7).
20 Add point to form? That's about right (7).
21 Dramatically presented the old way first (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,586

Solution of Puzzle No 15,581

Tomorrow

Royal wedding rehearsal, depart Buckingham Palace, 7.45.

Sunday at St Paul's Cathedral, cathedral choir and chamber orchestra, 11.

Oxford Street children's party, 3.45.

Fairs

Collectors fair, Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, 11 to 6; antiques fair, Strand Palace Hotel, 11 to 6.

Antique and collectors' items, Highgate Auctions, Camden goods depot, Chalk Farm Road, 2.30.

Talks

"In good King Charles' golden days", by Catherine Oakes, 3.30; oriental carpets, by Eileen Graham, 3.30, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Exhibitions

Railway architecture and social history of the railways, Science Museum, South Kensington, 2.30 to 6; armoured warfare, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 2 to 5.50; selection by David Hockney of pictures from the National Gallery, 2 to 6; "Cut Here", paper cut-out toys and models, Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, 2.30 to 5.30. "The Doctor Who Experience", Madam Tussaud's, London, 10 to 6; 100 masterpieces of Serbian goldsmiths' work, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30 to 5.50; Picasso, Hayward Gallery, 12 to 6; Turner and the sublime, British Museum, 2.30 to 6.

Walks

City and Petticoat Lane, meet Liverpool Street station (Bishopsgate exit), 11; Hampstead village, meet Hampstead station, 11; royal wedding route, meet Green Park station, 2; legal and illegal London, meet Holborn station, 2.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	33.50	31.40
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.79	14.09
Finland Mkk	8.78	8.38
France Fr	11.12	10.62
Germany DM	4.70	4.46
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lir	2,310.00	2,210.00
Japan Yn	461.00	435.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.85	11.25
Portugal Esc	124.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.93	1.78
Spain Pta	185.60	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.85
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	74.50	69.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 1.6 to 520.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.18 points up at 936.74.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket today: Benson and Hedges Cup final, 11: Somerset v Surrey, at Lord's. Tour matches: Worcestershire v Australians, at Worcester, 11 to 6.30; Essex v Sri Lankans, at Chelmsford, 11 to 7. County championship, 11 to 6.30: Derbyshire v Kent, at Derby; Nottinghamshire v Lancashire, at Nottingham. Other match: Ireland v Scotland, in Dublin, 11.30 to 7.

Cricket tomorrow: Tour match, 1.30 to 7: Worcestershire v Australians, at Worcester. John Player League, 2 to 6.40: Derbyshire v Kent, at Derby; Essex v Yorkshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Sussex, at Ebbw Vale; Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire, at Leicester; Northamptonshire v Middlesex, at Tring; Surrey v Lancashire, at The Oval; Warwickshire v Hampshire, at Birmingham. Other match: Ireland v Scotland, in Dublin, 11.30 to 7.

Golf (today and tomorrow): European junior team championship, at Wentworth.

Athletics: WAAA championships, at Crystal Palace, 12. Tomorrow: England v Scotland v Spain v Hungary, at Gateshead, 2.30.

Equestrianism: Royal International Show, at Wembley.

Rowing: Home counties international, at Llandegfedd, near Usk, 12.30.

Shooting: Queen's Prize, final, at Bisley.

Racing: Meetings at Ascot, 2, including King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond stakes at 3.20, Beverley, 1.45, Newcastle, 1.30, and Warwick, 6.

Cycling: Scottish Health Race final stage, Kirkcaldy to Strathclyde Park. Tomorrow: Tour of Cotswolds, start 11.15 and finish at Gloucester Park.

Polo (tomorrow): Imperial Trophy, England v South America, at Windsor.

Motor racing: Formula Ford, at Mallory Park, Leicestershire, 2.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 9.05, Play tennis, for beginners; 10.45, Grandstand, including cricket, showjumping, racing, athletics; 9.20, Royal International Horse Show.

BBC 2: 4.10, cricket, Benson and Hedges Cup final; 11.10, cricket.

ITV: 12.30, World of Sport, including cycling, karting, racing, boxing, waterskiing, wrestling.

TOMORROW

BBC 2: Sunday Grandstand, including cricket, athletics.

ITV: International polo.

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Papers

The New York Times, in an editorial under the heading, "The centre stirs in Britain", says the social democrats are well launched towards a mandate to rule the country.

The Washington Post regrets the likely passing of its rival, the *Washington Star*, which is threatened with closure on August 7, and hopes that someone may yet rescue it.

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, comments in the weekly Die Zeit: "There are increasing signs that the new policy which Mrs Thatcher recommends, not only for Great Britain, does not achieve the results she promises. More still: Thatcherism has failed." He adds that a modern economy is anchored in society and that "anyone who plays around with this breaks up the society and destroys the confidence which is necessary for economic stability".

Roads

London and South-east: Westbound side of Piccadilly underpass closed for resurfacing until 5 pm today. Expect congestion in areas nearby. Carnival processions in Brighton, Hastings, Bognor Regis, Deal, Bexhill and Brentwood mean that centres should be avoided during afternoon. Brighton affected all day. From 6 am tomorrow many streets closed in London for royal wedding rehearsal. A428 through Bedford town centre closed until late tomorrow night.

Midlands: Warwickshire: Road works on A429 at Wellesbourne, temporary traffic lights. Nottinghamshire: Two-way traffic, one carriageway of A1 between North Muskham and Markham Moor (North of Newark). Heavy traffic expected coastbound on A153, delays likely at Coningsby, because of RAF open day.

Wales and West: Bristol: A4, Hotwell Road, construction of Avon Gorge Gallery, one lane. Dyfed: A477 Carmarthen to Pembroke, one lane at Kilgetty, near Amroth.

North: Widnes, Cheshire: A568, Birchfield Road, bad delays, big roadwork diversion for southbound traffic. Yorkshire: A647, Stanningley bypass, emergency roadworks. Inquiries to Automobile Association on 01-954 7373.

In the garden

Stake tall lilies, dahlias and outdoor chrysanthemums. Feed vegetables and water them. Runner beans being more exposed to drying winds, need about one and a half times as much water as do low-growing ground crops.

Hanging baskets need a lot of water too and a soluble fertilizer once a week, as do plants in tubs and window boxes.

Prune philadelphus as soon as flowers have fallen, cutting out some of the oldest stems to make room for new growths.

Anniversaries

Today: Arthur James Balfour was born, Whittinghame, East Lothian, 1848. Samuel Taylor Coleridge died, London, 1834. First Channel crossing by Louis Blériot, 1909.

Tomorrow: John Field was born, Dublin, 1782, and George Bernard Shaw, Dublin, 1856.

Hay without tears

The Asthma Research Council will not issue any more pollen counts this year. Throughout June and July there were only five days on which the council recorded a high grass pollen count. With readings of zero on Thursday and one yesterday, there is unlikely to be much more grass pollen in the air.

Trouble-free flights

With no weather difficulties or industrial disputes British Airways expects trouble-free weekend operation at British and European airports.

Weather

The general situation: A weak ridge of high pressure will move E and decline further, with a trough of low pressure moving into the Irish Sea.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Anglia, E England: Scattered showers, cloudy at first, bright or sunny intervals developing; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but also some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, moderate, locally fresh, decreasing light; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 5.14 am — Sun sets: 8.59 pm
Moon sets: 3.00 pm — Moon rises: 12.37 am

TOMORROW
Sun rises: 5.15 am — Sun sets: 8.58 pm
Moon sets: 4.18 p.m. — Moon rises: 1.06 am
New moon: July 31.

Lighting up time

London 9.29 pm to 4.45 am
Bristol 9.39 pm to 4.55 am
Edinburgh 10.03 pm to 4.36 am
Manchester 9.47 pm to 4.44 am
Penzance 9.45 pm to 5.12 am

TOMORROW
London 9.28 pm to 4.47 am
Bristol 9.38 pm to 4.56 am
Edinburgh 10.02 pm to 4.37 am
Manchester 9.45 pm to 4.46 am
Penzance 9.44 pm to 5.14 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

Today

LONDON: Cosmos 236R: 22.52-22.58; WSW; 65N; ENE. Dod, Big Bird: 23.20-23.22; SW*; 25W; NW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: 22.51-22.58; WSW; 70E; ENE. Dod, Big Bird: 23.20-23.23; SSW*; 30WSW; NW.

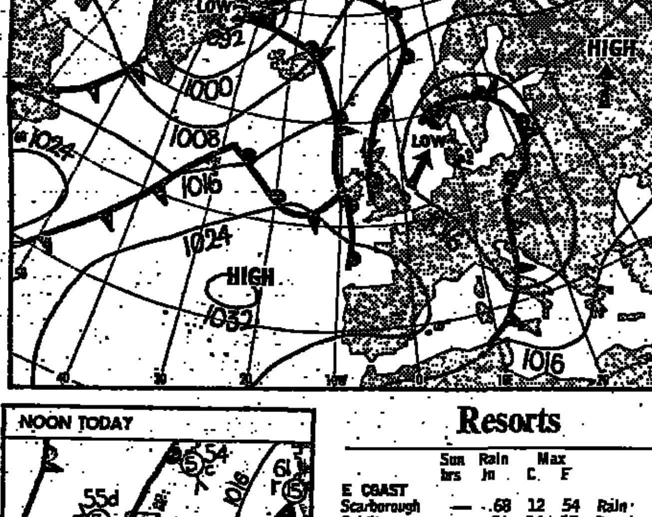
Tomorrow

LONDON: Cosmos 185R: 3.11-3.21; NW; 85SW; SE. (July 27): 3.37-3.47; NW; 50SW; SSE. Cosmos 236R: 3.46-3.52; WNW; 35SSW; SSE. 22.24-22.31; WSW; 65NNE; ENE. (July 27): 3.19-3.25; WNW; 40SSW; SSE. Cosmos 956R: 1.21-1.24; NW; 20W; W*. (July 27): 0.48-0.52; NW; 35WSW; WSW*. Big Bird: 23.30-23.32; W*; 20W; NW. Intercosmos 14R: 4.5-4.13; SW*; 50WNW; NNE. 0902: 3.15-3.17; W; 20W; NW. (July 27) 2.21-2.23; ESE; 75ESE; N. Cos 2nd stage: 2.11-2.17; W*; 20WNW; NNW. (July 27) 1.27-1.35; SW*; 45WNW; N. Titan 3D (July 27): 1.32-1.34; NE*; 35NE; N.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R: 3.10-3.21; NW; 80W; SE. (July 27) 3.36-3.46; NW; 50SW; SSE. Cosmos 236R: 2.7-2.14; WNW; 70ENE; ESE. 22.24-22.31; WSW; 65E; ENE. (July 27) 1.40-1.47; WNW; 65ENE; ESE. Cosmos 956R: 1.20-1.24; NW; 52W; WSW*. (July 27): 0.47-0.52; NW; 40WSW; SW*. Big Bird: 23.30-23.32; WSW*; 25W; NW. Intercosmos 14R: 4.5-4.14; SW; 65NNW; NNE. 0902: 3.15-3.18; WSW*; 25WNW; NNW. (July 27): 2.21-2.24; SE*; 45NE; NNE. Cos 2nd stage: 2.11-2.18; WSW*; 30WNW; NNW. (July 27) 1.27-1.35; SW*; 50W; N. Titan 3D: 2.53-2.54; W*; 15W; WNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	—	.68	12	54	Rain
Bridlington	—	.36	14	57	Drizzle
Skegness	—	.20	14	57	Showers
Cromer	0.6	.31	15	59	Showers
Gorleston	1.4	.75	15	59	Showers
Lowestoft	—	.47	15	59	Showers
Margate	—	.28	14	57	Showers
S COAST					
Folkestone	—	.10	15	59	Rain
Hastings	0.5	.03	16	61	Rain
Eastbourne	1.0	.03	17	63	Cloudy
Worthing	1.0	.02	18	64	Cloudy
Littlehampton	1.6	.02	18	64	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	0.7	.03	18	64	Cloudy
Southsea	.51	—	18	64	Cloudy
Sandown	2.6	.34	18	64	Showers
Shanklin	2.5	.12	18	64	Cloudy
Bournemouth	6.2	.02	19	66	Sun ints
Poole	6.2	.03	20	68	Sun ints
Torquay	3.6	—	17	63	Sun ints
W COAST					
Douglas	10.3	—	15	59	Sunny
Morecambe	1.4	—	18	64	Cloudy
Blackpool	3.4	—	16	61	Sun ints
Southport	2.7	.02	16	61	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	7.9	—	15	59	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	4.6	.03	15	59	Showers
Scilly Isles	6.8	—	17	63	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
St. Andrews	2.8	—	16	61	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	11.3	—	18	64	Sunny
Prestwick	10.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	5.9	—	15	59	Sun ints

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	f	15	59
Birmingham	r	13	55	Inverness	c	12	54
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	c	17	63
Bristol	c	17	63	London	r	15	59
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	c	16	61	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	f	16	61	Ronaldsway	f	13	55

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 77 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.16in. Sun: 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1015.9 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

High tides

Today	AM	HT	PM	HT	Tomorrow	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.30	6.3	8.41	6.3	London Bridge	9.40	6.3	10.00	6.3
Aberdeen	8.07	3.8	9.02	3.6	Aberdeen	9.18	3.7	10.11	3.6
Avonmouth	2.29	10.7	3.11	10.4	Avonmouth	2.29	10.7	3.11	10.4
Belfast	5.44	3.3	6.29	3.1	Belfast	6.57	3.2	7.41	3.1
Cardiff	1.05	10.4	1.31	9.9	Cardiff	2.14	10.0	2.47	9.7
Devonport	12.54	4.8	1.42	4.6	Devonport	12.54	4.8	1.42	4.6
Dover	5.44	5.8	6.08	5.9	Dover	6.51	5.7	7.18	5.8
Glasgow	7.22	4.5	7.39	4.2	Glasgow	8.29	4.2	8.51	4.1
Harwich	6.31	3.5	6.42	3.6	Harwich	7.39	3.3	7.57	3.5
Holyhead	4.53	5.0	5.40	4.7	Holyhead	6.4	4.9	6.58	4.7
Hull	12.46	6.4	1.01	6.6	Hull	1.56	6.3	2.16	6.5
Leith	9.24	5.0	10.12	4.8	Leith	10.28	4.9	11.20	4.8
Liverpool	5.50	8.3	6.29	8.0	Liverpool	6.59	8.2	7.43	8.0
Lowestoft	4.27	2.1	4.18	2.3	Lowestoft	5.33	2.1	5.28	2.3
Margate	6.42	4.5	6.54	4.4	Margate	7.49	4.2	8.06	4.3
Milford Haven	12.26	6.0	1.10	5.7	Milford Haven	1.48	5.8	2.27	5.7
Oban	12.22	3.3	12.29	3.0	Oban	1.45	3.2	1.56	3.0
Portland	1.05	1.6	1.39	1.4	Portland	2.12	1.5	2.48	1.5
Portsmouth	6.01	4.1	6.46	4.2	Portsmouth	7.12	4.0	7.55	4.2
Shoreham	5.39	5.3	6.20	5.4	Shoreham	6.50	5.1	7.34	5.3
Southampton	5.35	4.0	6.21	4.1	Southampton	6.50	4.0	7.33	4.2
Swansea	12.44	8.1	1.17	7.3	Swansea	1.55	8.0	2.33	7.8
Tees	10.35	4.7	11.28	4.5	Tees	11.48	4.7	—	—
Wltn-on-the-Naze	6.25	3.8	6.37	3.8	Wltn-on-the-Naze	7.35	3.7	7.59	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	29	84	Cologne	c	18	64	Madrid	s	23	73	Rome	s	28	82
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Copenhagen	s	20	68	Majorca	c	25	77	Salzburg	c	19	66
Alexandria	c	29	84	Corfu	s	31	88	Malaga	s	26	79	San Francisco			
Algiers	s	30	86	Dallas				Malta	s	28	82	Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	14	57	Dublin				Melbourne	c	10	50	Seoul	s	32	90
Athens	s	32	90	Dubrovnik	s	28	82	Mexico City				Singapore			
Bahrain	s	37	99	Faro	s	27	81	Miami				Stockholm	f	23	73
Barbados				Florence	c	26	79	Milan	c	21	70	Strasbourg	f	20	68
Barcelona	c	22	72	Frankfurt	c	15	59	Montreal				Sydney	s	18	64
Beirut	c	27	81	Funchal	f	21	70	Moscow	s	26	79	Tangier	s	25	77
Belgrade	s	32	90	Geneva	c	15	59	Munich	c	17	63	Tehran			
Berlin	f	21	70	Gibraltar	s	28	82	Nairobi	f	24	75	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Helsinki	c	19	66	Naples	s	32	90	Tenerife	s	25	77
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hong Kong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Innsbruck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Istanbul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oporto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Valencia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jeddah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Johannesburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Las Palmas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Perth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Locarno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prague	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reykjavik	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wellington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Luxembourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rio de Janeiro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]